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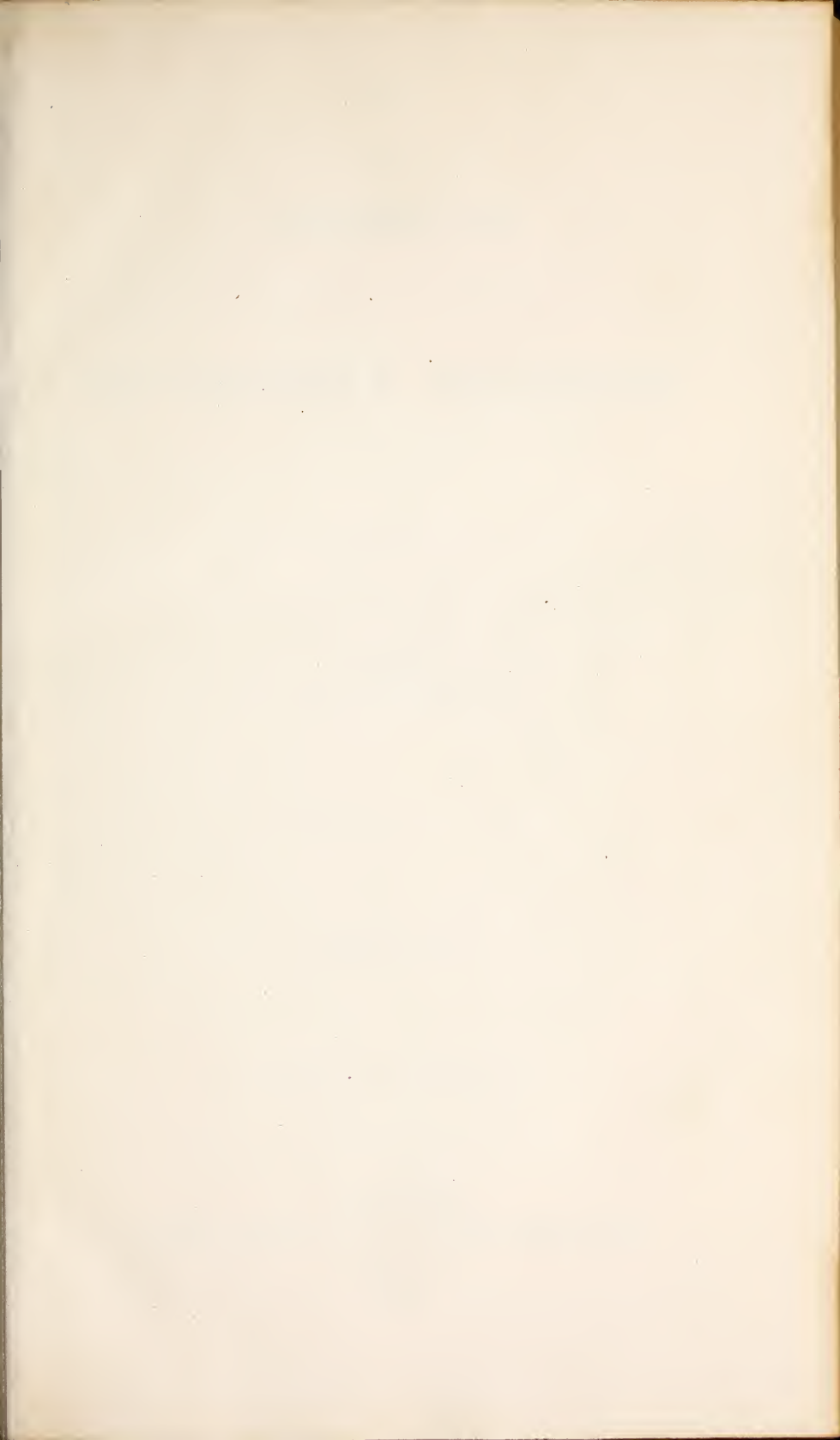
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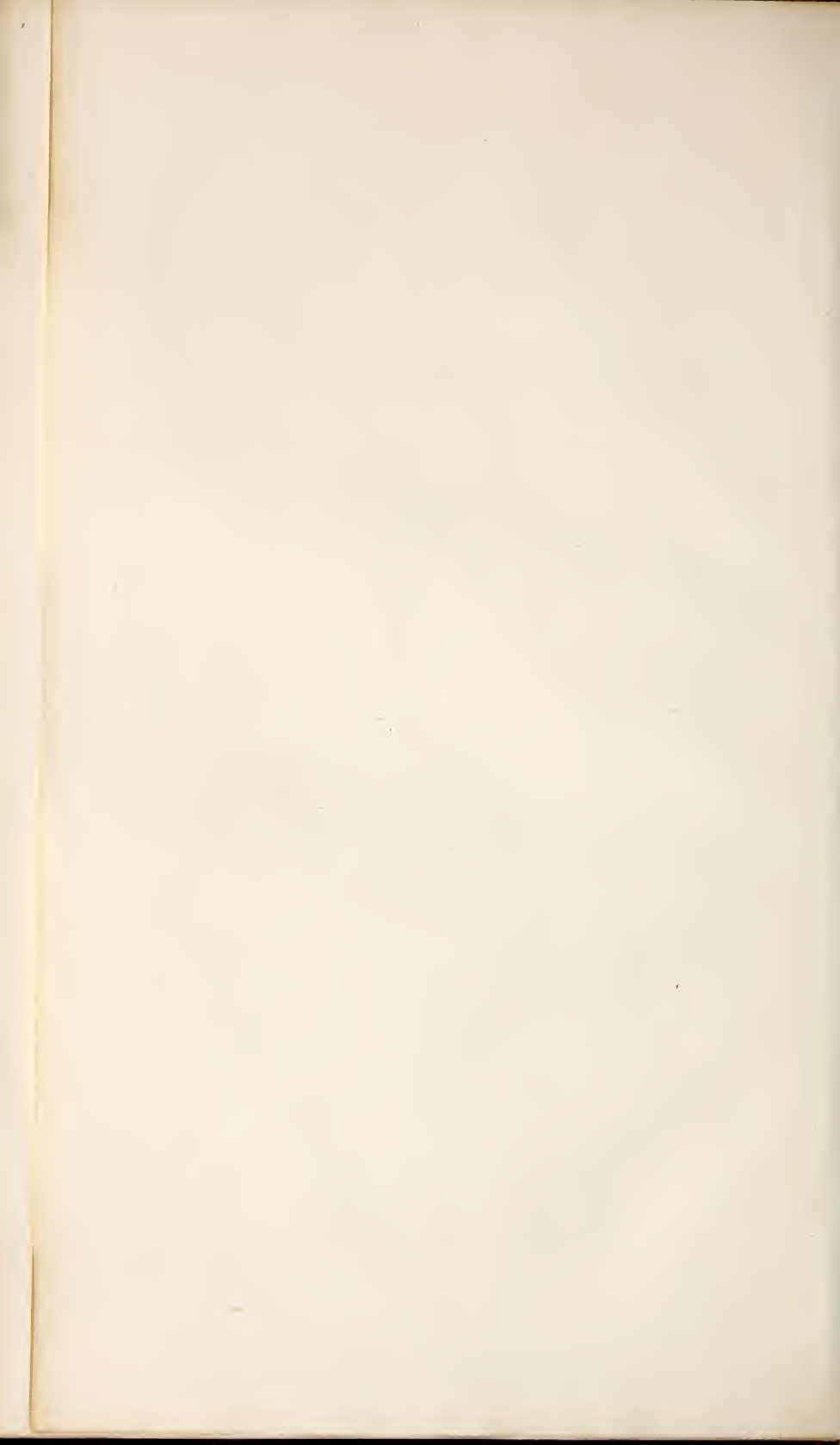
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THE
AMERICAN
QUARTERLY REGISTER.

Conducted by
B. B. EDWARDS.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON:
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QUARTERLY REGISTER.

VOL. VI.

AUGUST, 1833.

No. 1.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

To a reflecting man, one of the most interesting subjects of thought is the rapid multiplication of the inhabitants of this country. To the political economist, the philanthropist, or the Christian, there are questions connected with it of vital importance. In respect to the certainty of the increase, the most cautious calculator cannot be sceptical. We know not, indeed, what causes may intervene, in the providence of God, to diminish the ratio of increase, or to make the population stationary. Pestilences, servile or civil wars, may be commissioned to desolate our towns; still, judging from experience, and from many things in the present aspect of the country, we are disposed to calculate upon a vast augmentation of the existing population.

1. There is yet an unmeasured amount of rich land unoccupied. The regions west and north of St. Louis, Missouri, have hardly been visited by white men. The extent of the country may be seen from the fact, that St. Louis is considerably east of the real centre of the valley of the Mississippi. Cincinnati is almost a frontier town on the eastern side.

2. All the old States can support a far greater amount of population than now exists in their limits. Massachusetts, which has about 81 inhabitants to a square mile, might support 230, with the same ease that England now does. At this rate, the population of the United States would amount to more than *four hundred and fifty millions*.

3. Lands, which are now tolerably well cultivated, are susceptible of a far higher degree of improvement, and could support a far denser population; while vast tracts of stony, mountainous, and swampy land may be reclaimed. Old England herself, has yet 7,000,000 of acres of uncultivated land.

4. A considerable portion of the unoccupied territory of the United States is in a climate almost tropical, where the vegetable productions are far more numerous and nutritious than in colder climates. Florida has hardly one inhabitant to a square mile; Mississippi, but three; Alabama, but six or seven, and the whole southern country, but nine or ten.

5. From late experiments, it would seem that the land in the slave States, which was supposed to have been rendered irreclaimably barren by slave labor, is not totally exhausted, but can, by good management, be brought again into a highly productive state.

6. There is a strong probability that Delaware, Maryland, the District

of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, and perhaps Missouri and Tennessee, will become, in the lapse of a few years, free States. The tendencies to the extirpation of slavery are by no means equivocal. Slave labor cannot come into competition with free labor, in any form, or in any kind of business. The farmer in Ohio, can raise many articles and carry them into Kentucky, and undersell the Kentucky-slaveholder, and yet sell profitably. There is a competition between slave and free labor commenced, from the capes of Delaware to Missouri, and the slaves are fleeing before it. If the northern slave-holding States should become free, of course they would admit a great increase of population.

7. The comparative absence of monopolies and large incorporated establishments, is a favorable circumstance. These, as it is well known, destroy competition, repress industry and invention, and throw many obstacles in the way of an increase of population. The monopolies of the East India Company in England, have, doubtless, in many forms, diminished the population of the mother country, and of the colonies.

8. Our principal reason for anticipating a large increase in the population of the country, arises from the influence of moral causes. It is *righteousness* which increases as well as exalts a nation, and it is by sin that they are diminished. The temperance reform is laying the axe at the root of the evil. *It is taking away the causes of sickness and of premature death.* It is multiplying the sources of wealth. It is destroying the hereditary diseases, which have cursed father and son, mother and daughter, to the tenth generation. It is enabling a father to provide for a large family of children when young, and for children to provide for themselves at an early age. It is cultivating those moral habits, and that sense of accountability to God, which are highly favorable to the happiness and enlargement of the human species. It is saving a large amount of national wealth, for purposes of internal improvement and social enjoyment. The same might be said of other departments of Christian labor. The circulation of the Bible, and the multiplication of Christian ministers, tend most essentially to national prosperity. Christianity is the friend of nations.

We now present to our readers, some calculations and details on the subject of our population, prepared for the Register by an individual well acquainted with such subjects; the Rev. Wm. S. Porter.

MAINE.

Settled 1630.

State 1820.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	inc. 3 per cent.
1790, 96,540			
1800, 151,719	55,179	57.9 4.7	1831, 411,400
1810, 223,705	76,946	50.7 4.2	1832, 423,500
1820, 298,335	69,630	30.4 2.7	1833, 436,100
1830, 399,462	101,127	33.9 3.0	1834, 449,000
1840, 535,000	135,538	33.9 3.0	1835, 462,300

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Settled 1623.

Govt. 1680.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	increase 3,000
1790, 141,885			
1800, 183,858	41,973	29.6 2.6	1831, 273,000
1810, 214,460	30,602	16.6 1.5	1832, 276,000
1820, 244,161	29,701	13.8 1.3	1833, 279,000
1830, 269,533	25,372	10.4 1.0	1834, 282,000
1840, 300,000	30,467	11.3 1.1	1835, 285,000

The rate of increase from 1830 to 1840, is taken the same as from 1820 to 1830. The physical resources are great, as forests, water power, fisheries, &c.; consequently the increase of population must continue about the same, at the annual rate of somewhat less than 3 per cent.

The rate of increase in such old states as New Hampshire, with small physical resources, must be arithmetical rather than geometrical. It is probable, however, that the manufacturing districts will justify the small increase of 3,000 a year.

VERMONT.

Settled 1749.		Govt. 1777.		State 1791.	
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population	Inc.	per cent.
	10 years	10 y.	1 y.	inc. 1.5	per cent.
1790, 85,539				1831, 284,900	
1800, 154,465	68,926	81.0	6.1	1832, 289,200	
1810, 217,895	63,430	41.0	3.5	1833, 293,500	
1820, 235,764	17,869	8.2	8	1834, 297,900	
1830, 280,679	44,915	19.0	1.8	1835, 302,400	
1840, 326,000	45,321	16.1	1.5		

Some new settlements, and some manufactories, will make the increase about the same as from 1820 to 1830, and the rate a little less.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Settled 1620.					
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population	Inc.	per cent.
	10 years	10 y.	1 y.	in. 1.5	per cent.
1790, 378,787				1831, 619,000	
1800, 422,845	44,058	11.6	1.1	1832, 628,000	
1810, 472,400	49,195	11.6	1.1	1833, 638,000	
1820, 523,287	51,247	10.9	1.0	1834, 647,000	
1830, 610,014	86,727	16.6	1.5	1835, 657,000	
1840, 708,000	97,986	16.1	1.5		

The annual rate of increase is taken at 1.5 per cent. a trifle less than it was from 1820 to 1830. The increase of manufactories, the ready market for the produce of farms and the fisheries, will warrant such an estimate.

RHODE ISLAND.

Settled 1636.		Govt. 1646.	
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
	10 years	10 y.	in. 1.5 per cent.
1790, 68,825			1831, 98,700
1800, 69,122	297	4	1832, 100,100
1810, 76,931	7,809	11.3	1.1
1820, 83,059	6,128	8.0	8
1830, 97,212	14,153	17.0	1.6
1840, 113,000	15,788	16.1	1.5

The increase is confined to the manufacturing districts; and as the principal streams are now occupied, and the district of which Providence is the centre, is extending more into Massachusetts, the rate of increase will probably be not greater than 1.5 per cent.

CONNECTICUT.

Settled 1636.		Govt. 1639.	
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
	10 years	10 y.	increase 2,500
1790, 237,946			1831, 300,200
1800, 251,002	13,056	5.5	5
1810, 261,942	10,940	4.3	4
1820, 275,248	13,306	5.1	5
1830, 297,711	22,463	8.2	8
1840, 325,000	25,289	8.4	8

(See New Hampshire.) Notwithstanding the increase of manufactories, the constant emigration to the West, and to New York city, will prevent any considerable alteration in the increase.

NEW YORK.

Settled 1614.		Govt. 1629.	
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
	10 years	10 y.	increase 1.6 per cent.—27,000
1790, 340,120			1831, 1,961,000
1800, 586,050	245,930	72.3	5.6
1810, 959,049	372,999	63.7	5.0
1820, 1,372,812	413,763	43.1	3.7
1830, 1,913,508	540,696	39.4	3.4
1840, 2,500,000	586,492	30.7	2.7

The resources of New York are very great; but, as most of the productive land has been taken up, the rate of increase cannot be as great as at former periods. The increase will probably continue at something more than arithmetical ratio. Hence the two are blended by adding 1.6 per cent. the half rate of 3.2 per cent. to 27,000, the half arithmetical increase of 54,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Settled 1664.					
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population	Inc.	per cent.
	10 years	10 y.	1 y.	in. 1.5	per cent.
1790, 184,139				1831, 325,000	
1800, 211,149	27,010	14.7	1.4	1832, 330,000	
1810, 245,562	34,413	16.3	1.5	1833, 335,000	
1820, 277,575	32,013	13.0	1.2	1834, 340,000	
1830, 320,779	43,204	15.6	1.5	1835, 345,000	
1840, 371,000	50,221	15.6	1.5		

The rate of increase cannot be materially altered. It has been very uniform since 1790. Those parts in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, and the manufacturing community at Patterson, will continue to increase sufficiently to keep up the same ratio, nearly 1.5 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Settled 1682.					
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population	Inc.	per cent.
	10 years	10 y.	1 y.	in. 2.3	per cent.
1790, 434,373				1831, 1,380,000	
1801, 602,545	168,172	38.7	3.3	1832, 1,412,000	
1810, 810,091	207,546	34.5	3.0	1833, 1,445,000	
1820, 1,049,313	239,222	29.5	2.6	1834, 1,479,000	
1830, 1,347,672	298,359	28.5	2.5	1835, 1,514,000	
1840, 1,700,000	352,328	26.1	2.3		

The rate of increase has been very uniform in Pennsylvania. The physical resources of this State have not been so much developed as New York. They are probably as great, but the enterprise necessary to bring them out, has not yet been exerted. The present rate of increase will probably continue for many years, a little more than 2.3 per cent.

OHIO.

Settled 1788.		Govt. 1789.		State 1802.	
Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population	Inc.	per cent.
	10 years	10 y.	1 y.	inc. 36,200	
1790, 3,000				1831, 974,000	
1800, 45,365	42,365	—	—	1832, 1,010,000	
1810, 230,760	185,395	409,	17.7	1833, 1,047,000	
1820, 581,434	350,674	152,	9.7	1834, 1,083,000	
1830, 937,679	355,245	61.3	4.9	1835, 1,120,000	
1840, 1,300,000	362,321	38.6	3.3		

The resources of Ohio are by no means yet developed. The soil is extremely fertile and very little waste land. The canals will produce a great increase of population, as well as the enterprise of free, industrious, and ingenious inhabitants. This State is capable of supporting as dense a population as Ireland or Holland. No inland country in the world has greater commercial privileges. By the Welland canal, they communicate with lake Ontario and Lower Canada; by the Erie canal, with the eastern

and middle States, and by the Ohio river, with the south western. Nothing is wanting but the wealth of New York, to render this, at no distant period, the first State in the Union.

INDIANA.

Govt. 1800.

State 1816.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Increase 4 per cent. + 10 years
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1800, 5,641	18,879	335,	1831, 365,000
1810, 24,520	122,658	500,	1832, 389,000
1820, 147,178	194,404	132,1	1833, 414,000
1830, 341,582	264,418	77,4	1834, 440,000
1840, 606,000		5,9	1835, 466,000

The extreme fertility of Indiana, will insure a great increase of population. Doubtless canals will soon be constructed in this level State, which will bring the interior nearer to market. The resources are yet but little brought out.

ILLINOIS.

Govt. 1809.

State 1818.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population in. 10 per cent.
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1800, 915	12,067	—	1831, 173,000
1810, 12,382	42,929	350,	1832, 191,000
1820, 55,211	102,364	185,5	1833, 210,000
1830, 157,575	250,425	158,9	1834, 231,000
1840, 408,000		10,0	1835, 254,000

The fertility of the soil, the contiguity to great rivers, and the mines, must produce a great increase of population in Illinois.

MICHIGAN.

Settled 1670.

Govt. 1805.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	In. 20 per cent.
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1800, 551	4,211	764,	1831, 36,000
1810, 4,762	4,134	87,	1832, 43,000
1820, 8,896	22,364	251,	1833, 51,000
1830, 31,260	152,740	519,	1834, 62,000
1840, 184,000		20,0	1835, 74,000

In calculating the increase since 1830, 1,500 have been deducted out for that period, as the population of the N. W. Territory, which is now nominally a part of Michigan, but will probably be separated when the latter becomes a State. Michigan is well situated, and is now probably increasing faster than any other part of the Union.

WISCONSIN, not an incorporated Territory, but probably will very soon be. Supposed population in

1830, 1,500	Increase 36 per cent.
1831, 2,000	The mines in this Territory
1832, 2,800	will attract some settlers, and
1833, 3,800	some towns will spring up on
1834, 5,100	the water courses, and produce
1835, 6,900	considerable increase in the
1840, 32,000	population.

DELAWARE.

Settled 1627.

Govt. 1704.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population increase 400
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1790, 59,094	5,179	8 8	1831, 77,100
1800, 64,273	8,401	13,1	1832, 77,500
1810, 72,674	75	1 0	1833, 77,900
1822, 72,749	3,990	5,5	1834, 78,300
1830, 76,739	4,261	5,2	1835, 78,700
1840, 81,000			

MARYLAND.

Settled 1634.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population increase 4,000
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1790, 319,728	26,096	8,2	1831, 451,000
1800, 345,824	34,722	10,0	1832, 455,000
1810, 380,546	26,804	7,0	1833, 459,000
1820, 407,350	39,563	9,7	1834, 463,000
1830, 446,913	40,087	9,0	1835, 467,000
1840, 487,000			

The rail road will produce some increase in Baltimore and the western parts of the State; but the decrease of slaves will prevent any additional increase in the whole State.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ceded 1790.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Increase 1,000
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1800, 14,093	9,930	70,5	1831, 41,000
1810, 24,033	9,016	37,6	1832, 42,000
1820, 33,039	6,819	20,6	1833, 43,000
1830, 39,858	10,142	25,4	1834, 44,000
1840, 50,000		2,3	1835, 45,000

The canal will produce some increase, more than formerly, so that it may be safely estimated at a thousand.

VIRGINIA.

Settled 1607.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population in. 12,500
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1790, 747,610	132,590	17,7	1831, 1,224,000
1800, 880,200	94,422	10,7	1832, 1,236,500
1810, 974,622	90,744	9,3	1833, 1,249,000
1820, 1,065,366	145,906	13,7	1834, 1,251,500
1830, 1,211,272	124,728	10,3	1835, 1,264,000
1840, 1,336,000			

The whole increase is taken somewhat less than from 1820 to 1830. The principal increase is west of the Blue Ridge. But as this is distant from market, and other States having similar products, have better water communications with markets, settlers will prefer the latter; consequently the increase of the State must decline.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population in. 10,000
	10 years	10 y. 1 y.	
1790, 392,951	84,152	21,4	1831, 748,000
1800, 478,103	77,397	16,2	1832, 758,000
1810, 555,500	83,329	15,0	1833, 768,000
1820, 638,829	99,641	15,6	1834, 778,000
1830, 738,470	99,530	13,5	1835, 788,000
1840, 838,000			

The gold mines in this State will produce considerable increase in those districts. The

western parts are far distant from market, and the eastern parts are so much poorer land than Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, &c. whose products are the same, that they can increase but little. The increase in this State has been very uniform.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
1790, 249,073	10 years	10 y.	increase 7,000
1800, 345,591	96,518	38.7	1831, 588,000
1810, 415,115	69,524	20.1	1832, 595,000
1820, 502,741	87,626	21.1	1833, 602,000
1830, 581,458	78,717	15.7	1834, 609,000
1840, 651,000	69,542	12.0	1835, 616,000

The south western States compete still more with South Carolina than with North; consequently the increase must be less; the rail road and canals, however, will have some effect in raising it, so that 7,000 may be taken as a medium.

GEORGIA.

Settled 1733.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
1790, 82,548	10 years	10 y.	in. 3.1 per cent.
1800, 162,686	80,138	97.1	1831, 533,000
1810, 252,433	89,747	55.1	1832, 549,000
1820, 340,989	88,556	35.1	1833, 566,000
1830, 516,567	175,578	51.1	1834, 584,000
1840, 701,000	184,433	35.7	1835, 602,000

The new lands of Georgia acquired from the Indians, have been so quickly taken up, that the population has increased very rapidly. Henceforth the increase cannot be as great. The policy of the State government in distributing the new lands by lottery, must have an injurious effect on the permanent prosperity and increase of population in the State. Care is not taken to preserve the land in a productive condition. By the method of cultivation, the soil is soon exhausted, and the planter, by lottery, draws another plantation, or purchases one at a low price, and leaves his own exposed to the washings of heavy rains which soon ruins much of the uplands. The new lands of Alabama and Mississippi, are more productive and less liable to injury; hence new settlers will prefer these States. The acquisition of new lands will secure a large increase for the present.

ALABAMA.

Govt. 1817.

State 1820.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Population
	2 years	2 y.	in. 4 per cent.
1816, 29,683	40,859	137.7	+8,000
1818, 70,542	73,499	104.1	1831, 329,000
1820, 144,041	10 years	10 y.	1832, 350,000
1830, 308,997	164,956	114.6	1833, 372,000
1840, 527,400	218,403	70.7	1834, 394,000
		5.5	1835, 416,000

The increase of this State for a few of the first years of its settlement was very

rapid. The rate hereafter will not be so great, as the staple productions are not so valuable; and slaves are not allowed to be brought in from other states for sale. But as the soil is very good, and cotton can be raised at half the expense it costs in Carolina, the increase will continue very great.

MISSISSIPPI.

Settled 1716. Govt. 1798. State 1817.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	In. 10 per cent.
	4 years	4 y.	1 y.
1816, 45,929	29,519	64.3	13.2
1820, 75,448	10 years	10 y.	
1830, 136,806	61,358	81.3	6.1
1840, 355,000	218,194	159.4	10.0
			1831, 150,000
			1832, 165,000
			1833, 182,000
			1834, 200,000
			1835, 220,000

The recent acquisition of the productive land from the Indians, and its vicinity to the Mississippi river, will insure a large increase of population. Still the estimate must be doubtful, for it is uncertain how rapidly these lands may be vacated by the Indians and brought into the market.

LOUISIANA.

Settled 1699. Govt. 1804. State 1812.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Increase 7,500
	10 years	10 y.	1 y.
1810, 76,556			1831, 223,000
1820, 153,407	76,851	100.4	7.2
1830, 215,575	62,168	40.5	3.5
1840, 291,000	75,425	34.8	3.
			1832, 230,500
			1833, 238,000
			1834, 245,500
			1835, 253,000

The increase of this State will not materially vary. Slaves are not allowed to be brought in for sale, and it is not a climate to which whites will emigrate.

FLORIDA.

Govt. 1822.

Population increase about 15 per cent.

The increase of population is uncertain. Though, from the adaptedness of the soil to the cultivation of sugar and tropical productions, the increase will probably not be far from the estimate.

TENNESSEE.

Settled 1770. Govt. 1790. State 1796.

Population.	Inc.	per cent.	Increase 26,500
	10 years	10 y.	1 y.
1790, 32,691			
1800, 105,602	73,011	223.0	12.4
1810, 261,727	156,125	147.8	9.5
1820, 432,813	161,086	60.8	4.9
1830, 684,822	262,009	62.7	5.0
1840, 950,000	265,178	38.8	3.3
			1831, 711,500
			1832, 738,000
			1833, 764,500
			1834, 791,000
			1835, 817,500

Tennessee, from its water communications and good soil in the western parts, will continue to increase; but rather in an arithmetical ratio, as most of the new lands are taken up, and the production of cotton is not so profitable as formerly.

KENTUCKY.

Settled 1775.			State 1792.		
Population.		Inc.	per cent.		Population
		20 years	10 y.	1 y.	increase 12,000
1790,	73,677				
1800,	220,959	147,282	200.0	11.6	1831, 700,000
1810,	406,511	185,552	84.0	6.3	1832, 712,000
1820,	564,317	157,806	38.8	3.3	1833, 724,000
1830,	688,844	124,527	22.1	2.0	1834, 736,000
1840,	808,000	119,156	17.3	1.6	1835, 748,000

The increase in Kentucky has been very uniform, in an arithmetical ratio. There is much waste land in the south middle parts of the State, and the inhabitants, from the influence of slavery, are deficient in that enterprise, that is found in the adjoining State of Ohio, which will prevent a great increase of population. The rail road and other internal improvements may give some impulse.

MISSOURI.

Settled 1764.		Govt. 1804.		State 1821.	
Population.		Inc.	per cent.		In. 7.5 per cent.
		10 years	10 y.	1 y.	
1810,	19,833				1831, 151,000
1820,	66,586	46,753	235.8	12.9	1832, 162,000
1830,	140,074	73,488	110.4	7.7	1834, 187,000
1840,	289,000	148,936	106.1	7.5	1835, 201,000

The mines and water communications of this State must produce a pretty uniform rate of increase.

ARKANSAS.

Govt. 1819.

Population.		Inc.	per cent.		In. 10 per cent.	
		10 years	10 y.	1 y.	1831,	33,400
1810,	1,062				1832,	36,800
1820,	14,273	13,211	1344.0	29.7	1833,	40,400
1830,	30,383	16,110	112.9	7.8	1834,	44,500
1840,	79,000	48,617	159.4	10.0	1835,	48,900

The increase of Arkansas, from its proximity to navigable waters, must be considerable, though not so great as in Territories bordering on more thickly settled States, as Michigan.

RECAPITULATION.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	1,009,522		
1800,	1,233,011	223,489	22.2
1810,	1,471,973	238,962	19.4
1820,	1,659,854	187,881	12.8
1830,	1,954,609	294,755	17.8
1840,	2,305,000	350,391	17.9

N. YORK, N. JERSEY & PENN.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	958,632		
1800,	1,399,744	441,112	46.0
1810,	2,014,702	614,958	43.9
1820,	2,699,700	684,998	34.0
1830,	3,581,959	882,259	32.7
1840,	4,571,000	989,041	27.6

STATES & TERRITORIES N. W. OF THE OHIO.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	3,000		
1800,	51,772	48,772	1,726
1810,	272,321	220,552	426
1820,	792,719	520,395	191.1
1830,	1,468,096	675,377	85.2
1840,	2,530,000	1,061,904	72.3

NON SLAVE-HOLDING S. & TER.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	1,971,154		
1800,	2,684,527	713,373	36.2
1810,	3,758,999	1,074,472	40.0
1820,	5,152,373	1,393,274	34.4
1830,	7,004,664	1,852,391	38.7
1840,	9,106,000	2,401,336	34.3

DELAWARE, MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA & VIRGINIA.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	1,126,432		
1800,	1,304,390	177,958	15.8
1810,	1,451,865	147,475	11.3
1820,	1,576,504	126,639	8.8
1830,	1,774,782	196,278	12.4
1840,	1,954,000	179,218	10.1

N. CAR., S. CAR. & GEORGIA.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	725,572		
1800,	986,380	260,808	35.9
1810,	1,223,048	236,668	24.0
1820,	1,482,559	259,511	21.9
1830,	1,836,495	353,936	23.9
1840,	2,190,000	353,505	19.3

ALABAMA, FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	0,000		
1800,	8,850	8,850	
1810,	116,908	108,058	1,221
1820,	372,896	255,988	219
1830,	696,101	323,205	86.6
1840,	1,314,000	617,899	88.8

TEN., KEN., MISSOURI, ARK. TER., & W. TER.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1790,	106,168		
1800,	326,561	220,393	207.5
1810,	689,083	362,522	111.0
1820,	1,067,989	378,906	55.0
1830,	1,544,123	476,134	44.6
1840,*	2,136,000	591,877	38.3

* Allowing 10,000 for Western Territories.

SLAVE-HOLDING STATES & TER.

Population.		Increase	per cent.
		10 years	10 y. 1 y.
1750,	1,958,172		
1800,	2,626,181	668,009	34.1
1810,	3,490,904	854,723	32.6
1820,	4,501,948	1,021,044	29.3
1830,	5,851,501	1,349,553	30.0
1840,	7,594,000	1,742,499	29.8

UNITED STATES.

Population.	Increase 10 years	per cent.	
		10 y.	1 y.
1790, 3,929,326			
1800, 5,309,758	1,380,430	35.1	3.06
1810, 7,239,903	1,930,145	36.3	3.15
1820, 9,654,221	2,414,318	33.3	2.92
1830, 12,856,165	3,201,944	33.2	2.91
1840, 17,000,000	4,143,835	32.2	2.83

UNITED STATES.

Population.		Inc.	Population.		Inc.
1831, 13,220,000	364,000		1836, 15,202,000		419,000
1832, 13,595,000	375,000		1837, 15,635,000		431,000
1833, 13,980,000	385,000		1838, 16,076,000		443,000
1834, 14,376,000	396,000		1839, 16,532,000		456,000
1835, 14,783,000	407,000		1840, 17,000,000		468,000

ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT.

States and Territories.	increase 1790 to 1800.	increase 1800 to 1810.	increase 1810 to 1820.	increase 1820 to 1830.	increase 1830 to 1840.	square miles.	Population to square mile.						estimated pop. 1840.
							1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	
Maine,	4.7	4.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	32,000	3.0	4.7	7.1	9.3	12.2	16.7	535,000
New Hampshire,	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	9,500	14.9	19.4	22.6	25.7	28.3	31.6	300,000
Vermont,	6.1	3.5	.8	1.5	1.5	10,200	8.4	15.1	21.4	23.1	27.5	31.9	326,000
Massachusetts,	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	7,500	50.5	56.4	62.9	69.8	81.3	94.4	708,000
Rhode Island,	.0	1.1	.8	1.6	1.5	1,350	51.0	51.2	57.0	61.5	72.0	83.7	113,000
Connecticut,	.5	.4	.5	.8	.8	4,700	50.6	53.4	55.7	58.6	63.3	68.7	323,000
Eastern States,	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	65,250	15.5	19.0	22.6	25.5	30.1	35.5	2,305,000
New York,	5.6	5.0	3.7	3.4	2.7	46,000	7.4	12.7	20.8	29.8	41.7	54.3	2,500,000
New Jersey,	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	8,000	23.0	26.4	30.7	34.7	40.1	46.3	371,000
Pennsylvania,	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	44,000	9.9	13.7	18.4	23.8	30.6	38.6	1,700,000
N. Middle States,	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	98,000	9.7	14.2	20.6	27.6	36.7	46.6	4,571,000
Ohio,	33,	17.7	9.7	4.9	3.3	39,000	.1	1.2	5.9	12.3	24.0	33.3	1,300,000
Indiana,		15.8	19.6	8.8	5.9	37,000		.2	.7	4.0	9.2	16.4	666,000
Illinois,			16.2	11.1	10.0	55,000			.2	1.9	2.8	7.4	408,000
Michigan Ter.		24.1	6.4	13.4	20.0	40,000			.1	.2	.8	4.6	184,000
Wisconsin Ter.				36.0	omitt'd	36.0				omitt'd			32,000
N. W. States & Ter.	33,	18.1	11.3	6.4	5.6	171,000	.0	.3	1.6	4.6	8.6	14.8	2,530,000
Non S.-hold. S. & T.	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	334,250	5.9	8.0	11.2	15.1	21.0	28.2	9,406,000
Delaware,	.8	1.2	.0	.5	.5	2,100	28.1	30.6	34.6	34.6	36.5	38.4	81,000
Maryland,	.8	1.0	.7	.9	.9	11,000	29.1	31.4	34.6	37.0	40.6	44.3	487,000
Dist. Columbia,		5.5	3.2	1.9	2.3	100		140.9	240.2	330.4	398.6	500.0	50,000
Virginia,	1.7	1.0	.9	1.3	1.0	64,000	11.7	13.8	15.2	16.6	18.9	20.9	1,336,000
S. Middle States,	1.5	1.1	.8	1.2	1.0	77,200	14.6	16.9	18.8	20.4	23.0	25.3	1,954,000
North Carolina,	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	48,000	8.2	10.0	11.6	13.3	15.3	17.5	838,000
South Carolina,	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.1	28,000	8.9	12.3	14.8	18.0	20.8	23.2	651,000
Georgia,	7.0	4.5	3.1	4.2	3.1	62,000	1.3	2.6	4.1	5.7	8.4	10.6	701,000
Southern States,	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.8	138,000	5.2	7.1	8.8	10.7	13.3	14.2	2,190,000
Alabama,		29.4	20.4	7.9	5.5	46,000		.1	.4	3.1	6.9	11.5	527,000
Mississippi,			7.2	6.1	10.0	46,000				1.6	3.0	7.7	355,000
Louisiana,				3.5	3.0	48,000			1.6	3.2	4.5	6.0	291,000
Florida Ter.				15.0	50,000						.7	2.8	141,000
S. W. States & Ter.		29.4	12.3	6.4	6.6	190,000		.0	.6	2.0	3.7	6.9	1,314,000
Tennessee,	12.4	9.5	4.9	5.0	3.3	40,000	.8	2.6	6.5	10.5	17.1	23.7	950,000
Kentucky,	11.6	6.3	3.3	2.0	1.6	42,000	1.8	5.3	9.7	13.4	16.4	19.2	808,000
Missouri,			12.9	7.7	7.5	60,000			.3	1.1	2.3	4.8	289,000
Arkansas Ter.				7.8	10.0	60,000				.2	.5	1.3	*79,000
W. Middle S. & Ter.	11.9	7.8	4.5	3.8	3.3	202,000	.5	1.6	3.4	5.3	7.6	10.6	2,136,000
Slave-hold. S. & Ter.	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	607,200	3.2	4.3	5.7	7.4	9.6	12.5	7,594,000
United States & Ter.	3.06	3.15	2.9	2.92	2.83	951,450	4.1	5.6	8.0	10.1	13.5	17.9	17,000,000

TABLE

OF SOME OF THE LEADING OBSERVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE following article, which we copy from the 'Companion to the British Almanac,' is intended to compress as much information as possible into a small compass. All doubtful matter is described as such, or is rejected. The discoveries which are doubtful, as to their time or author, are marked thus (?).

[Dates marked A.C. are before Christ,—the others, the common era.]

	Date.
ACOUSTICS. The doctrine of the different sounds of vibrating strings of different lengths, and the communication of sounds to the ear by the vibration of the atmosphere, probably first explained by Pythagoras, about	A.C. 500
The same mentioned by Aristotle, about	A.C. 300
The conjecture of Aristotle first explained, or rather, perhaps, the theory of sound rediscovered by Galileo	1600
Velocity of sound, first investigated by Newton, before	1700
[Theory perfected by Euler and La Grange, theory and practice reconciled by La Place and Biot.]	
Galileo's theorem of the <i>harmonic curve</i> , demonstrated by Dr. Brooke Taylor	1714
[The same further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernouilli, and La Grange, at various periods of the 18th century.]	
Speaking trumpet, said to have been used by Alexander	A.C. 335
Constructed from Kircher's description, by Saland	1654
Philosophically explained and brought into notice by Moreland	1671
AIR BALLOON. Hint given by Galien	1755
Hint by Dr. Black as to hydrogen	1767
Constructed by Montgolfier	1782
Filled with Hydrogen by Roberts and Charles, who made the first voyage	1783
Parachute invented by Le Normand	1783
ALGEBRA. Where first used, and by whom, unknown.	
Earliest writing on, by Diophantus, probably about	350
Brought into Spain by the Saracens, probably about	900
Brought into Italy by Leonard of Pisa, about	1202
Partial solution of cubic equations, by Scipio Ferreus, of Bologna	1505
Further solution by Tartalea of Brescia (communicated to Cardan)	1539
Solution of biquadratics, by Louis Ferrari	1556
The introduction of general symbols for quantities whether known or unknown, by Vieta, (the greatest step in the science)	1600
Positive and Integral Indices, by Harriot and Descartes	
Composition of the higher equations, by Harriot	1610
Application of algebra to the expression of curves and use of indeterminate quantities, Descartes	1637
Diophantine problems, Fermat, about	1640
Negative and Fractional Indices, by Wallis	1657
Indefinite division and indefinite quotients, by Mercator	1666
General Indices, by Newton	1667 or 8
The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of Fluxions, and of the new analysis	1668
[The subsequent improvements are very numerous, but they are individually small.]	
ARITHMETIC. Where invented, unknown.	
Said to be brought from Egypt to Greece by Thales, about	A.C. 600
Oldest treatise on, known, by Euclid (7th, 8th, and 9th Books of his Elements,) about	A.C. 300

ARITHMETIC, *continued.*

Greek arithmetical notation indefinitely extended by the octades of Archimedes	A.C.	220
Sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy, about		130
Simplified and brought very near to the principle of modern arithmetical notation, by Apollonius, about		220
Notation by nine digits, and zero, known at least as early as the 6th century in Hindoostan		600
Introduced by Mohammed ben Musa from Hindoostan into Arabia, about		900
Generally used by Arabian writers in arithmetic and astronomy in the 10th and 11th centuries		1000
Probably introduced by them into Spain, about		1050
The first known European work in which they appear, is a translation of Ptolemy, (in Spain) in the year		1136
Brought by Leonard of Pisa, from Bugia in Barbary, to Pisa, in		1202
Probably circulated by the Alphonsine tables, in		1252
This arithmetic generally cultivated by the Tuscans, in the 13th and 14th centuries		1300
Treatises on this notation (de Algorismo) published in many calendars in the 14th century: it was generally known and used in this country from the beginning of the 15th.		
Calendar in Corpus Christi Library, Cambridge, for 1380, contains an account of them. Calendar for 1386, in <i>English</i> , contains them throughout. (This almanac is very splendid, and is full of the astrological, astronomical, and medical knowledge and prejudices of the period.)		
Oldest existing date (Petrarch)		1355
The first monumental date in Arabic numerals, is on a brass plate in the church at Ware, (on Ellen Wood)		1454
Date in Caxton's "Mirrour of the World" (Arabic characters)		1480
Date of the almanac of St. Mary's Abbey, Cupar, Angus		1482
First printed book on algebra and arithmetic, by Lucas de Borgo, in		1484
Introduction into the university registers in England, not before		1500
First work printed in England on arithmetic, (de Arte Supputandi) by Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, in		1522
Decimal fractions considered for the first time in La Disme of Stevinus, published in		1590
This work translated into English		1608
Their theory and notation perfected by Lord Napier in his <i>Rabdologia</i>		1617
Continued fractions, by Lord Brounker, P.R.S.		1670
[Since this, any alterations have been merely formal.]		

ARITHMETIC OF SINES. By Euler, about

1750

[The theory had been hinted at by Christian Mayer in 1727.]

ASTRONOMY. Probably the first science studied; but when, or by whom, not known. Cycle of the moon estimated at a very early period.

Observations at Babylon, transmitted to Aristotle by Callisthenes (according to Porphyry,) about	A.C.	2250
La Place speaks confidently of Chinese observations	A.C.	1100
Eclipses of the moon observed at Babylon, with accuracy,	A.C.	719, 720
Globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true cause of lunar eclipses taught, and an eclipse predicted by Thales of Miletus, about	A.C.	640
That the planets are unconnected with the earth; that they are the habitations of animated beings; that the fixed stars are the centres of other systems; and that the earth moves round the centre of the system of the world, maintained by Anaximander (the earliest philosophic astronomer on record), who is also said to have been the inventor of maps and charts. He was born about	A.C.	610
That the earth is a plane, and that the heavens are a firmament (<i>στερεός</i>), or solid substance, like the earth, maintained by Anaximenes, who is said to be the inventor of sun-dials (though probably only the introducer of them into Greece.) He was born about	A.C.	554
That the ethereal, or upper regions of the atmosphere, were fire; that the fire drew up from the earth, and ignited, masses of stone, which thus became stars; that the comets were wandering stars; that the light of small stars occasioned the white color of the milky way, and that the moon is irregular in its surface, and habitable like the earth, maintained by Anaxagoras—a meteoric stone that fell in Thrace, probably misled him as to the ethereal regions and the stars. His conjectures with regard to		

ASTRONOMY, *continued.*

- the milky way and the moon have been confirmed, as far as observations have been carried. The same philosopher was the first who wrote on the phases of the moon and eclipses. He was banished from Athens, on a charge of insulting and contemning the gods, by teaching natural philosophy. He was born about A.C. 500
- Pythagoras, the disciple of Thales, travelled, like his master, into the east, and, like him, corrected the errors into which his countrymen had fallen. He demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun, Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and the sphere of the stars. He admitted the idea of a plurality of worlds, and even calculated the height of the people in the moon; and he maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds inaudible to mortal ears, which he called “the music of the spheres.” He was persecuted and is said to have perished with hunger, at the age of eighty, about A.C. 506
- Democritus maintained that more planets would be discovered about A.C. 450
- Metonic cycle of 19 years 7 months, as the period of coincidence in the motions of the sun and moon, introduced 16th July A.C. 433
- The lunar month estimated at 29 d. 12 h. 43' 38'', and the year at 365½ days, by Eudoxus, who died about A.C. 368
- [The same philosopher attempted to explain the planetary motions, by a very complicated assemblage of concentric spheres.]
- An occultation of Mars by the moon; and one of a star by Jupiter, observed by Aristotle, about A.C. 357
- About the same time Pytheas of Marseilles is said to have travelled to Iceland, and seen the sun in the north; he determined the obliquity of the ecliptic at 23° 50', and is said to have been the first that observed the dependence of the tides upon the moon.
- [This may be considered as the termination of the first epoch in the history of astronomy; and though some of the conjectures made during it were sagacious enough, there were no great connecting principles. They had no idea of the distances of the heavenly bodies, or the means of ascertaining them; and they had no other notion of the stability of the system, but that of its being upheld by solid spheres. Only one attempt was made to account for the stability of the earth; that by Parmenides, who argued upon what is called the *sufficient reason*; that it had no reason to fall in one way rather than another, could not fall all ways at once, and therefore stood. In the next epoch, that during which the school of Alexandria flourished, the first of these desiderata was supplied, and practical astronomy became a science; but it was reserved for modern times to supply the latter, and perfect the theory of this most sublime and beautiful branch of human knowledge.]
- The positions of the stars with regard to the equator, and the equinoxes determined by Aristillus and Timarchus, about A.C. 300
- Relative distances of the sun and moon, first calculated geometrically, by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about A.C. 280
- The magnitude of the earth calculated, from the measuring of an arc of a meridian, by Eratosthenes, about A.C. 240
- Planetarium constructed by Archimedes, before A.C. 212
- The whole science revised; the true length of the year found; the equation of time pointed out; the motion of the moon's nodes, and the inclination of her orbit; the latitudes and longitudes of more than 1000 stars determined; table of terrestrial latitudes and longitudes projected, and first meridian referred to the Canary isles, by Hipparchus, about A.C. 140
- [After this, little was done for nearly 300 years.]
- The second inequality, or “evection” of the moon discovered; the places and distances of the planets accurately observed; the precession of the equinoxes confirmed; the system of epicycles for explaining the inequalities of the celestial motions introduced, and general tables drawn up by Ptolemy, about 130
- [The science neglected for more than 600 years.]
- Resumed by the Arabs, about 800

ASTRONOMY, *continued.*

Refraction of the atmosphere and cause of twilight explained by Alhazen, about	1001
Alphonsine tables constructed, under the patronage of Alphonso X., of Leon and Castile	1284
Very accurate tables formed by Ulugh Beigh, a Tartar prince	1437
Clock first used in astronomy, by Walther, before	1500
The true doctrine of the celestial motions revived by Copernicus	1530
Observation greatly improved by Tycho Brahe, who died	1601
The true laws of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler, who died	1631
Transit of Mercury over the sun, observed by Gassendi	1631
[About the same time Horrox observed the transit of Venus, and Bayer made his catalogue of the stars.]	
Telescope used in astronomy, innumerable stars, the satellites of Jupiter, a peculiarity in the form of Saturn, and many other phenomena discovered by Galileo, who was compelled to deny the truth by seven Cardinals, in 1633. He died	1642
Degree of the meridian measured in France, and magnitude of the earth determined by Picart	1669
Map of the moon constructed by Hevelius	1670
PRINCIPIA PUBLISHED	1687
Ring and fourth satellite of Saturn discovered by Huygens. He died	1688
History of the heavens and catalogue of the stars completed by Flamstead, after thirty-three years labor	1688
Inequalities of the pendulum in different latitudes, discovered by Richer, (from these, Huygens inferred the spheroidal figure of the earth.) He died	1696
Four satellites of Saturn; the diurnal rotation of Jupiter, Venus, and Mars; the zodiacal light, and other discoveries by Cassini. He died	1712
Parallax of the sun: lunar theory, laws of comets, Dr. Halley. He died	1742
Method of finding the longitude by the distances of the moon from the sun, or stars	
Approximate solution of the problem of the three bodies by Clairault	1747
Reappearance of Halley's comet	1758
Aberration of the stars and nutation of the earth's axis discovered, and law of atmospheric refraction investigated, by Dr. Bradley. He died	1762
Solar and lunar tables and catalogue of the stars constructed by Mayer, of Gottingen. He died	1762
Celestial inequalities found to be periodical by La Grange, about	1780
Uranus, with its six satellites, and two satellites of Saturn discovered;—early observations of the motions of double stars;—and the probable motion of the whole solar system toward the constellation Hercules;—by Dr. Herschel, from	1781
Ceres discovered by Piazzi	1801
Pallas, by Dr. Olbers	1802
Juno, by Mr. Harding	1804
Vesta, by Dr. Olbers	1807
MECANIQUE CELESTE published, periods of the planetary inequalities investigated, and many improvements made by Laplace	1799
BAROMETER. Invented by Torricelli	1643
Pressure of the air proved by Pascal	1648
Employed as a weather-glass, and for the mensuration of heights, about	1660
CONIC SECTIONS. Supposed first author who wrote on their properties, Mænæchmus (probably)	A.C. 300
Complete treatise on, by Apollonius of Perga, about	A.C. 150
Translated by the Arabs, about	850
Seven remaining books of the eight of Apollonius, translated by Borelli, in [The parabola applied to projectiles by Galileo, and the ellipse to the orbits of planets by Kepler.]	1661
COINING-PRESS. Said to be invented by Antonie Brucher in	1553
Introduced into England in	1562
MACHINERY. Introduced by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, near Birmingham, about	1800
DIVING-BELL, mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle	A.C. 325
First used in Europe	1509
Said to have been used on the coast of Mull in searching for the wreck of part of the Armada, before	1669
ELECTRICITY, of amber, known to Thales,	A.C. 600

ELECTRICITY, continued.

- Found in various substances by Dr. Gilbert 1690
 Substances classed as electric or non-conductors, and non-electrics or conductors, and the identity of Electricity and lightning hinted at by Mr. Gray, about 1730
 Identity proved by Franklin 1752

- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.** First experiments by Professor Oersted (of Copenhagen) to determine some analogies between Magnetism and Electricity, which relations had previously been imperfectly detected by Ritter 1807
 The principle more completely established by Oersted 1820
 [The discovery was followed by subsequent experiments in England, France, and Germany.]

- FLUXIONS,** invented by Newton 1669
 Differential calculus, by Leibnitz 1684
 [The finest applications of the calculus, by Newton, Euler, Lagrange, and Laplace.]

- GALVANISM.** First publication on, by Galvani 1798
 Voltaic pile 1800
 Decomposition of the alkalis and earths, by Davy, 1806 to 1820

- GEOMETRY,** when first used not known
 Introduced into Greece by Thales, about A.C. 640
 Euclid's Elements compiled, about A.C. 280
 Relation of the sphere and cylinder, Archimedes, about A.C. 240
 Properties of the spiral, Conon, about same time.
 Trigonometry, Geber ben Alpha, about 1050

- GRADUATING ENGINE.** By Hindley of York, about 1740
 Ramsden's dividing machine, which received a premium from the Board of Longitude 1774

- GUNNERY.** First treatise on, by Tartaglia, Venice 1537
 Path of a projectile determined by Galileo 1638
 Path in a resisting medium determined by Bernoulli?
 Theory perfected by Robins 1742

- HOROLOGY.** Clepsydræ, or water clocks, when first introduced, not known
 Toothed wheels applied to them by Ctesibius, about A.C. 140
 Found by Cæsar on invading Britain A.C. 55
 Another said to have been constructed by Richard, Abbot of St. Alban's, about 1326

- Inventor of the scapement clock not known (supposed to be Gerbert, about 1000). One said to be made at Paris by Viek 1370

- Pendulum affirmed to have been adapted by Galileo the younger 1649?

- Christian Huygens contested the priority of this discovery, and made a pendulum clock, before 1658

- [It was affirmed by Grignon that the first pendulum clock was made in England by Robert Harris, in 1641, and erected in the church of St. Paul's Covent Garden.]

- Dead beat and horizontal escapements by Graham, about 1700

- [The subsequent principal improvements were, the spiral-balance spring suggested, and the duplex escapement invented, by Dr. Hooke—pivot holes jewelled by Facio—detached escapement invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others.]

- HYDRODYNAMICS.** Probably first studied in the Alexandrian school, about A.C. 300

- Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes, about A.C. 250

- Forcing-pump and air fountain invented by Hero, about A.C. 120

- Water-mills known about the time of the birth of Christ.

- Experiments on running water, and the quantities discharged from different sized orifices at different depths, by Julius Frontinus 110

- The science revived by Galileo, about 1600

- Effect of atmospheric pressure on fluids, Torricelli, Viviani, and Pascal, 1643 to 1647

- Capillary attraction discovered by Rohault, about 1659

- By Boyle, about same time.

- Hydrostatical press (since brought into use by Bramah), Pascal 1664

- Theory and phenomena of rivers, Guglielmini 1697

- Correct theory of fluids, and oscillation of waves, Newton 1714

- Equilibrium of fluids, D'Alembert 1734

- Scientific form given to Hydrodynamics by Daniel Bernoulli 1738

- Resistance of fluids, the same 1752

	Date.
LOGARITHMS. Invented by Napier. Published	1617
Proposed change of the base by Briggs	1615
Logarithmic sines, &c., calculated; and Logarithmic scale constructed by Gunter, about	1620
Changed to the present form by Briggs	1633
MAGNETISM. Mariner's compass in use in Europe before	1150
[Said to have been used much earlier for land travelling in China.]	
North and south poles of the magnet described by Norman	1581
Experiments on Magnetism, by Dr. Gilbert	1600
Making of artificial magnets explained by the same.	
MECHANICS. The time when the simple mechanical powers were first introduced, not known; nor even the machinery by which the immense masses of stone which are found in some of the ancient edifices were moved and elevated.	
First writing on Mechanics by Aristotle, about	A.C. 320
The fundamental property of the lever demonstrated; the pulley said to be demonstrated; and the centre of gravity treated of by Archimedes	A.C. 205
Hand-mill, or quern, used at a very early period. Remains of Roman ones found in Yorkshire.	
Cattle-mills (<i>Molæ jumentariae</i>), also used by the Romans.	
Water-mill (probably invented in Asia)—the first described was near the dwelling of Mithridates, about	A.C. 70
Water-mill erected on the Tiber, about	A.C. 50
Roman water-mills placed on the Canals, about	500 ?
Floating-mills on the Tiber, about	536
Tide mills at Venice, about	1078
Wind-mills, when introduced uncertain, common in the 12th century	1200
Saw-mills (said to be in use) at Augsburg	1332
Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan, about	1540
Work on statics, by Stevinus	1586
Theory of falling bodies, Galileo	1638
Theory of oscillation, Huygens, about	1647
Laws of Collision, Wallis, Huygens, Wren, about	1662
Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer	1675
Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died	1679
Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelogism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton	1679 ?
Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory	1697
Spirit level (and many other valuable inventions), by Dr. Hooke, from 1660 to	1702
NAVIGATION. Plane charts and mariner's compass used about	1420
Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus	1492
That the oblique rhumb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius	1537
First treatise on	1545
The log first mentioned by Bourne	1577
Mercator's chart	1599
Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about	1600
Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter	1620
Middle latitude sailing introduced	1623
Norwood's mensuration of a degree	1631
Hadley's quadrant	1731
Harrison's time-keeper used	1764
Nautical almanac first published	1767
Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass	1820
OBSERVATORY. One of the first supposed to have been the temple of Belus at Babylon; and another, the (reputed) tomb of Osymandyas in Egypt.	
The first in authentic history at Alexandria, about	A.C. 300
First modern meridional instrument, by Copernicus	1540
First observatory at Cassel	1561
Tycho Brahe's at Uranibourg	1576
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	1657
Royal (French)	1667
Royal Observatory at Greenwich	1675
Berlin, erected under the direction of Leibnitz	1711
Petersburg	1725
Oxford	1772
Dublin	1783
Cambridge	1824

	Date.
OPTICS. Burning lenses known at Athens at least	A.C. 424
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists	A.C. 300
First treatise on, by Euclid, about	A.C. 280
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colors produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about	50
Treatise on Optics, by Ptolemy, about	120
Greatly improved by Alhazen, about	1108
Hints for spectacles and telescopes given by Roger Bacon, about	1280
Spectacles (said to be) invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before	1300
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta	1560
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about	1571
Telescope made by Jansen (who is said also to have invented the microscope), about	1609
[The same instrument constructed by Galileo, without using the production of Jansen.]	
Astronomical telescope suggested by Kepler	1611
Microscope, according to Huygens, invented by Drebbel, about	1621
[Jansen and Galileo have also been stated to be the inventors.]	
Cassegrainian reflector	
Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about	1624
Reflecting telescope, James Gregory	1663
Newton	1666
Motion and velocity of light, Roemer, and after him Cassini (velocity 190,000,000 miles in sixteen minutes) about	1667
Double refraction explained by Bartholinus	1669
Newton's discoveries	1674
Telescopes with a single lens, by Tschirnhausen, about	1690
Polarization of light. Huygens, about	1692
Structure of the eye explained by Petit, about	1700
Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in	1733
Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's	1757
Herschell's great reflecting telescope, erected at Slough	1789
Camera lucida invented by Dr. Wollaston	1807
Ramage's front-view reflecting telescope erected at Greenwich	1820
PNEUMATICS. Pressure of the air discovered by Torricelli	1645
Found to vary with the height, by Pascal	1647
Air-pump invented by Otto Guericke	1654
Air-pump improved and rendered more manageable by Boyle, after the publication of "Mechanica Hydraulico Pneumatica," by Schottus, in which Guericke's experiments were described	1657
SHIP-BUILDING. First treated as a science by Hoste	1696
STEAM-ENGINE. Idea of, by the Marquis of Worcester, in his Century of Inventions, as a "way to drive up water by fire," published in	1663
Captain Savery's engine for raising water	1696
Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society	1699
Atmospheric engine, by Savery and Newcomen	1713
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder	1765
His first patent	1769
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of parliament	1775
His expansion engine	1778
Made to give a rotary motion, Washborough's patent	1778-9
Double-acting engine proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle	1779
Double engine executed by Watt	1781
Trevithick's high-pressure engine	1802
Woolf's double-cylinder expansion engine	1804
STEAM-BOAT. Patent taken out for, by Hulls	1736
Tried under the direction of Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton, in	1788
Put in practice on the Clyde	1802
in America	1807
THERMOMETER. Very imperfect ones invented, according to Italian writers by Santorio, according to Dutch writers by Drebbel, before	1626
Fahrenheit's	1730
Reaumur's—(the scale called Reaumur's soon after 1730—the mode of construction, by substituting quicksilver for spirits, several years after.)	
The Centigrade, by Celsius	1742

LIST OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.

In our last volume, we inserted a list of the principal American Authors. We now publish another with some corrections and large additions. Though we have taken pains to make the enumeration complete, yet we are far from thinking that it is. The first column gives the names; the second the dates of the birth and death of the writers; the third their principal residence; the fourth, the nature of their writings.

Abbot, Abiel	1770-1828	Beverly, Ms.	Letters from Cuba, Sermons.
Adair, James		Kentucky,	History of the Indians.
Adams, John	1740	Newport, R. I.	Volume of Poems, Sermons.
Adams, John	1732-1826	Quincy, Ms.	Speeches, Politics, Law.
Adams, Samuel	1722-1803	Boston, Ms.	Miscellaneous papers.
Addison, Alexander	1759-1807	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Law Reports, Charges.
Aitkin, Robert	1802	Philadelphia, Pa.	Treatise on Commerce.
Alexander, Caleb	1828	Mendon, Ms.	School Books, Sermons.
Alexander, William		New Jersey,	Miscellaneous.
Allen, Benjamin	1829	Philadelphia, Pa.	Editor of Ch. Magazine.
Allen, Ethan	1789	Colchester, Vt.	Political, Infidelity.
Allen, Ebenezer	1805	Vermont,	History of Vermont.
Allen, James	1747	Brookline, Ms.	Sermons.
Allen, James	1739-1808	Boston, Ms.	Miscellaneous Poetry.
Allen, James	1710	Boston, Ms.	Sermons.
Allen, John	1596-1671	Dedham, Ms.	Sermons, Church government.
Allen, Paul	1775-1826	Baltimore, Md.	History, Belles Lettres.
Allen, Solomon M.	1789-1817	Middlebury, Vt.	Miscellaneous.
Allison, Francis	1705-1777	Philadelphia, Pa.	Languages, Theology.
Alsop, George		Maryland,	Colonial History.
Alsop, Richard	1759-1815	Middletown, Ct.	Poems, Miscellaneous.
Ames, Fisher	1758-1808	Dedham, Ms.	Political Writings, one vol.
Anderson, Rufus	1765-1814	Wenham, Ms.	Sermons, Treatise on Baptism.
Andrews, John	1746-1813	Philadelphia, Pa.	System of logic, Sermons.
Andrews, Loring	1805	Charleston, S. C.	Miscellaneous, Politics.
Antes, John	1740-1811	Pennsylvania,	Miscell. Autobiography.
Anthony, Susanna	1726-1791	Newport, R. I.	Miscellanies, Letters.
Appleton, Nathaniel	1693-1784	Cambridge, Ms.	Miscellaneous Sermons.
Appleton, Nathaniel	1798		Essays against slave trade.
Appleton, Jesse	1772-1819	Brunswick, Me.	Sermons, Lectures.
Apthorp, East	1733-1816	England,	Epis. controversies, Sermons.
Arnold, Josiah S.	1796	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Poetry.
Ashley, Jonathan	1713-1780	Deerfield, Ms.	Sermons.
Ashmun, Jehudi	1794-1828	Liberia, Africa,	Journals, Letters.
Austin, Benjamin	1820	Boston,	Political Writings.
Austin, Samuel	1830	Worcester, Ms.	Theol. Treatises, Sermons.
Bache, Benjamin F.	1799	Philadelphia, Pa.	Political Writer.
Backus, Isaac	1724-1806	Middleboro' Ms.	History of Baptists.
Backus, Charles	1749-1803	Somers, Ct.	Vol. on Regen., Sermons.
Backus, Azel	1766-1815	Clinton, N. Y.	Miscellaneous, Sermons.
Bacon, Thomas	1768	Fredericktown,	Commerce, Law.
Baily, John	1644-1697	Boston, Ms.	Latin Odes, Sermons.
Balch, William	1704-1792	Bradford, Ms.	Sermons.
Baldwin, Thomas	1753-1825	Boston, Ms.	Controversy, Sermons.
Banister, John	1687		Botany, Zoology.
Barclay, Henry	1755	New York City,	Indian Translations.
Bard, John	1716-1799	Do.	Treatises in Medicine.
Bard, Samuel	1742-1821	Do.	Medicine, Surgery.
Barnard, John	1681-1670	Marblehead, Ms.	History, Sermons, Poetry.

Barnard, John	1718	Andover, Ms.	Sermons.
Barnard, Thomas	1714-1776	Salem, Ms.	Do.
Barnard, Edward	1711-1774	Haverhill, Ms.	Do.
Barnes, Daniel H.	1785-1818	New York City,	Conchology, Philology.
Barres, Jos. F. W.	1702-1804	Prince Edward Isl	Charts, Nautical Surveys.
Bartlett, Josiah	1759-1820	Charlestown, Ms.	Medical, Lit. and Polit. pap.
Barton, Benj. S.	1766-1815	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nat. Philos., Philol., Botany.
Bartram, John	1701-1777	Do.	Natural History, Travels.
Bartram, William	1739-1823	Do.	Travels, Philology, Botany.
Bayard, James A.	1767-1815	Wilmington, Del.	Political Speeches.
Bayley, Richard	1745-1801	New York City,	Medical Essays.
Baynam, William	1749-1814	Caroline Co. Va.	Journals in Medicine.
Beach, John	1782	Reading, Ct.	Ecclesiastical Documents.
Beach, Abraham	1740-1827	New York City,	Sermons.
Beck, George	1812	Lexington, Ky.	Philosophy, Poetry.
Belknap, Jeremy	1744-1798	Dover, N. H.	{ History of New Hampshire, Sermons, Essays.
Bellamy, Joseph	1719-1790	Bethlem, Ct.	Sermons, Polemical Divinity.
Benezet, Anthony	1713-1784	Philadelphia, Pa.	{ Tracts on Slavery, Ardent Spirits, Quakerism.
Bentley, William	1758-1819	Salem, Ms.	Sermons, Psalms, History.
Berkeley, William	1644	Williamsburg, Va	History of Virginia.
Bernard, Francis	1779	Boston, Ms.	Political Letters, Philology.
Beverly, Robert	1716	Virginia,	History of Virginia.
Bigelow, Timothy	1767-1821	Medford, Ms.	Orations.
Bingham, Caleb	1757-1815	Boston, Ms.	School Books, Translations.
Blair, James	1743	Williamsb'g, Va.	Four volumes of Sermons.
Blair, Samuel	1751	Neshaming, Pa.	Hist. of Revivals of Religion.
Blair, John	1720-1771	Wallkill, N. Y.	Religious Writings.
Blair, Samuel	1711-1818	Germantown, Pa.	Orations.
Bland, Richard	1778	Virginia,	Politics, Commerce.
Bland, Theodoric	1742-1790	Do.	Poetry.
Bleecker, Ann E.	1752-1783	Tomhanc, N. Y.	Poetry, Miscellanies.
Bleecker, Anthony	1778-1827	New York City,	Miscell. literature, Poetry.
Bond, Thomas	1712-1784	Philadelphia, Pa.	Various Medical Works.
Bordley, John B.	1723-1804	Do.	Treatises on Agriculture.
Bostwick, David	1720-1763	New York City,	Sermons.
Boudinot, Elias	1740-1819	Burlington, N. J.	Orations, Star in the West.
Bowden, John	1752-1817	New York City,	Letters and Tracts on Epis.
Bowdoin, James	1727-1790	Boston, Ms.	Astronomy, Philosophy.
Bowdoin, James	1752-1811	Dorchester, Ms.	Agricultural Tracts.
Boylston, Zabdiel	1680-1766	Boston, Ms.	Medical and Natural Philos.
Brackenridge, H. H.	1749-1816	Baltimore, Md.	On Banks, Law, Poems, Mis.
Bradford, William	1588-1657	Plymouth, Ms.	History of Plymouth Colony.
Bradford, William	1755-1795	Philadelphia, Pa.	Treatise on Prison Discipline.
Bradley, Wm. H.	1825	Providence, R. I.	Fugitive Poetry.
Bradstreet, Anne	1612-1672	Boston, Ms.	{ Earliest Poetic volume writ- ten in America.
Brainerd, J. G. C.	1797-1828	Hartford, Ct.	Poems, Newspaper Articles.
Brainerd, David	1718-1747	Indian country,	Missionary Journals and Let.
Brattle, William	1672-1717	Cambridge, Ms.	System of Logic.
Brattle, Thomas	1657-1713	Boston, Ms.	Philosophical Papers.
Bray, Thomas	1730	Maryland,	Religious Miscellanies.
Breckenridge, John	1806	Lexington, Ky.	Speeches.
Brinsmead, William	1701	Marlborough, Ms.	Latin Historical Journal.
Bromfield, Ed.	1723-1746	Boston, Ms.	Literary Miscellanies.
Brooks, John	1752-1825	Medford, Ms.	Polit. Messages, Med. Tracts.
Brown, Wm. H.	1766-1793	{ Murfreesboro', Tenn.	{ Poetry.
Brown, Saml. M. B.	1768-1805	Bolton, Ms.	Medical Dissertations.

Brown, Charles B.	1771-1813	Philadelphia, Pa.	Novels and Politics.
Brown, Francis	1784-1820	Hanover, N. H.	Sermons.
Bruce, Archibald	1771-1818	New York City,	Mineralogical Journal.
Bruen, Matthias,	1798-1829	Do.	Literary Miscell., Sermons.
Buckingham, Thos.	1669-1731	Hartford, Ct.	Sermons.
Buckminster, Jos.	1697-1780	Rutland, Ms.	Sermons, Dissertations.
Buckminster, Jos.	1751-1812	Portsmouth, N.H.	Occasional Sermons.
Buckminster, Jos. S.	1784-1812	Boston, Ms.	Hymns, Sermons, Crit. Rev.
Buell, Samuel	1716-1798	Easthampton, L.I.	Religious Narrative, Sermons.
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Callender, James F.	1803	Richmond, Va.	Politics, Poetry.
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Chandler, Thos. B.	1726-1790	Elizabethtown,	Episcopal Tracts, Sermons.
Chandler, Isaac	1701-1749	South Carolina,	Theological Essays.
Chapin, Walter	1827	Woodstock, Vt.	Missionary Gazetteer.
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Chauncy, Charles	1747-1823	New Haven, Ct.	Law Tracts.
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Clark, Jonas	1730-1805	Lexington, Ms.	Sermons, View Lex. Battle.
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Coffin, Robert S.	1797-1827	Newburyport, Ms.	Miscellaneous Poems.
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Sullivan, James	1744-1808	Boston, Ms.	History, Politics.
Swift, Zephaniah	1759-1823	Lebanon, Ct.	Law.
Tappan, David	1753-1803	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons, Addresses.
Taylor, John	1824	Caroline Co. Va.	Agriculture, Politics.
Thacher, Oxenbridge	1765	Boston, Ms.	Political Economy.
Thacher, Thomas	1620-1678	Weymouth, Ms.	Philology.
Thacher, Peter	1752-1802	Boston, Ms.	Sermons, Miscellanies.
Thacher, Saml. C.	1785-1811	Do.	Sermons, Reviews.
Thomas, Isaiah	1749-1831	Worcester, Ms.	History Printing.
Thompson, Benj.	1753-1814	Woburn, Ms.	Philosophical Essays.
Thomson, Charles	1730-1824	Philadelphia, Pa.	Translation Septuagint.
Trumbull, Benj.	1820	North Haven, Ct.	History of Connecticut.
Trumbull, John	1750-1831	Hartford, Ct.	McFingal and other poems.
Tucker, St. George	1827	Virginia,	Law Tracts.
Tucker, John	1792	Newbury, Ms.	Sermons.
Tudor, William	1830	Boston, Ms.	{ Historical Letters, Essays, Life of Otis.
Wadsworth, Benj.	1737	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons.
Walley, Thomas	1679	Barnstable, Ms.	Do.
Waln, Robert Jr.	1794-1825	Philadelphia, Pa.	{ Life of Fayette, Signers of Declaration.
Walter, Thomas		Charleston, S. C.	Botany.
Walter, William B.	1823	Do.	Poems.
Ward, Nathaniel	1570-1653	Ipswich, Ms.	Satires, Sermons.
Warren, Mercy	1727-1814	Plymouth, Ms.	Hist. of Am. Rev., Poems.
Warren, John	1753-1815	Boston, Ms.	Orations and Addresses.
Washington, Geo.	1732-1799	{ Westmoreland Co. Va.	{ Official Papers, Letters.
Washington, B.	1759-1832	Virginia,	Law Reports.

Waterman, Elijah	1825	Bridgeport, Ct.	Biography, Sermons.
Webber, Samuel	1759-1810	Cambridge, Ms.	Mathematics.
West, Samuel	1730-1807	New Bedford, Ms.	Sermons.
West, Stephen	1736-1819	Stockbridge, Ms.	Theology.
West, Samuel	1738-1808	Boston, Ms.	Sermons.
Wheatley, Phillis	1794	Boston, Ms.	Poems.
Wheelock, Eleazer	1711-1779	Hanover, N. H.	Sermons, Histories.
Wheelock, John	1754-1817	Do.	Historical.
Whelpley, Samuel	1766-1817	New York City,	Triangle, History.
Whitney, Eli	1765-1825	New Haven, Ct.	Miscellanies.
Wigglesworth, E.	1765	Cambridge, Ms.	Lectures.
Wilcox, Carlos	1794-1827	Hartford, Ct.	Poems, Sermons, Letters.
Wilkinson, James	1757-1825		Memoirs of his Life & Times.
Willard, Samuel	1640-1707	Boston, Ms.	Sermons.
Willard, Joseph	1738-1804	Cambridge, Ms.	Philosoph. Papers, Sermons.
Williams, Roger	1599-1683	Providence, R. I.	Controversies, Histories.
Williams, Samuel,	1761-1817	Rutland, Vt.	History of Vermont.
Williams, Saml. P.	1779-1826	Mansfield, Ct.	Sermons.
Williams, Nathan	1829	Tolland, Ct.	Theology.
Williamson, Hugh	1735-1819		Medical and Philosop. Papers.
Wilson, John	1588-1667	Boston, Ms.	Miscellanies.
Wilson, James	1742-1798	Princeton, N. J.	Works in 3 volumes.
Wilson, James P.	1830	Philadelphia,	Lectures, Miscellanies.
Wilson, Peter	1826	New York City,	Greek Prosody.
Wilson, Alex.	1813	Philadelphia,	Ornithology, Poems.
Winslow, Edward	1594-1655	Plymouth, Ms.	History.
Winthrop, John	1587-1649	Boston, Ms.	Journal.
Winthrop, John	1799	Cambridge, Ms.	Natural Philosophy.
Winthrop, John	1676	Boston, Ms.	Philosophical Papers.
Winthrop, James	1821	Cambridge, Ms.	Scientific Papers.
Wistar, Caspar	1761-1818	Philadelphia, Pa.	Anatomy.
Wise, John	1725	Ipswich, Ms.	Ecclesiastical.
Witherspoon, John	1721-1794	Princeton, N. J.	Sermons.
Wood, William		Boston, Ms.	History of Massachusetts.
Woodbridge, Timothy	1732	Hartford, Ct.	Poems, Sermons.
Woodhouse, James	1770-1809	Philadelphia, Pa.	Chemistry.
Worcester, Saml.	1771-1821	Salem, Ms.	Sermons, Miss. Reports.
Wythe, George	1726-1806	Williamsburg, Va.	Law Papers.
Zeisberger, David	1721	Ohio,	Indian Antiquities.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS.

WE should judge from various circumstances, that the popularity of manual labor schools, particularly in New England, is on the wane. Some partial attempts have entirely failed. Those plans, which were commenced on the largest scale, are, in some degree, embarrassed. There exists, also, an apprehension, where the experiment has not been made, that there are insuperable difficulties in the system. In the bosoms of men, who are in general friendly to the object, there is a lurking scepticism respecting the practicability of the thing. Now, we think, if there has been, or is to be, a reaction on this subject, its effects will be disastrous. A strong interest has been excited in respect to the physical education of young men preparing for the learned professions. It has

been supposed, that a great amount of moral power might be saved, by a due attention to diet and exercise. Physicians, many of whom are habitually close students, are, perhaps, the most healthy class of men in the community. Why may not clergymen, it has been asked, possess the same bodily energy?

The failure, or rather the want of any considerable success in some of these schools, is owing, we doubt not, to the following causes:

1. Too great *pecuniary* advantage has been expected from them. We think it to be essential to their success, that a small profit should be obtained. A slight reduction in the cost of education, is regarded as highly important by many individuals, who are entirely dependent on their own resources. While the advantage to the health would not be a sufficient motive to induce them to make the requisite effort, a small pecuniary compensation would furnish the necessary stimulus. Still the income from this source, must be small. The share of time which can be allotted to labor, is limited. The study of mathematics and languages, requires *time* as well as earnest attention. Besides, many subjects must be *investigated*. Books are to be referred to, newspapers examined, libraries visited, letters written, conversation held, all which, in the nature of the case, require an expenditure of hours and days. Were only one specific thing required in a half day, as, for instance, a lesson in Euclid, the closest attention might be given for a short time, and a number of hours would remain for manual labor. But the facts, especially in the case of advanced students, are notoriously the reverse. In addition, there are lectures, recitations, religious meetings, necessary calls, and the whole machinery of literary societies, all requiring a heavy draught upon the time. Doubtless, some of these things might be dispensed with, or abridged, so as to allow more time for physical discipline. But the force of the argument, cannot, we think, be materially diminished.

We have heard it asserted repeatedly by distinguished men, that all charitable assistance might ere long be unnecessary, as young men would *work* their own way; *Credat Judaeus Apella*. We do not. An individual may occasionally be found, who, by some mechanical skill, or extraordinary favor of Providence, can earn a comfortable subsistence, and at the same time successfully prosecute his literary labors. But with the great body of students, the case is not so. Many have no mechanical genius whatever. Others are so phlegmatic in constitution, or so dull in apprehension, as to require nearly all their time for the study of their assigned lessons. It is no sufficient answer to this, to say that the increased vigor of mind which bodily exercise confers, will enable a student to study his lessons in a much shorter period. We allow this, but we still maintain that a successful prosecution of study and the earning of a competent pecuniary support simultaneously, are not compatible.

2. The arrangements of a manual labor school should be such as not to engross the *chief* attention of any portion of the students. We have seen some of the principal directors in a shop, more ingenious with the chisel than with the Hebrew root, more concerned that the company should realize a pecuniary profit than that they should be able, intellectual scholars. Moral and literary discipline must occupy the principal attention, and physical education must be subordinate in some measure. Of two important objects, one must preponderate in the views and feelings of all concerned. Shall it be literary or physical education? It is in vain, to say that the two things can be identified, so that the student may feel that while he is acquiring physical strength, he is increasing his intellec-

tual powers. The question is in regard to two *systems*, which cannot be amalgamated. Identify them as you will, in respect to the ultimate object, the details and the present arrangements of the two things, will be different.

3. Manual labor schools should be controlled by the guardians or trustees of a seminary, or by some public, permanent body. Associations of students may have greater vigor for a time, but a board of public men will inspire more confidence, will have more wisdom, and will, in all ordinary cases, accomplish the greatest good. They are on the ground from year to year. They will have that experience which is necessary in making advantageous bargains. They will be much more disposed to exhibit a personal example of manual labor, equally necessary for their own health, and for an incitement to others.

4. In cases where a boarding establishment is connected, care should be taken not to abridge the style of living at first to such a degree, as to occasion a reaction. A gradual reformation is, in this case, the most effective. In the ardor of commencing a new undertaking, young men are inclined to go in retrenchment beyond what a maturer consideration will justify. They may adhere to the system from pride of character, and all the while cherish a secret dissatisfaction, and wish that they had never entered into the engagement.

5. Both agricultural and mechanical labor, should, if possible, be secured. Each kind has its advantages and disadvantages. Some individuals have no skill in grinding a plane, or driving nails, who would make excellent husbandmen. The preference is clearly to be given to mechanical pursuits.

6. Every student should feel religiously bound to provide for himself, if no public arrangements are made, daily and effectual exercise. It can no more be neglected without sin, than the cultivation of the mind or heart. A solitary student, if he has the disposition, can make bodily exercise as indispensable for himself as his daily food. The difficulties in the way alter not the obligation. We believe the day is coming, when it will be considered a reproach, in all ordinary circumstances, to be obliged to submit to inquiries respecting one's health or physical condition.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

WE insert on the following pages some tabular views in respect to the colleges and professional institutions, which our space would not allow us to insert in the last number. We embrace this opportunity to make a few corrections and additions. On page 282, we inadvertently omitted the name of Rev. Benjamin Hale, professor of mineralogy, &c. in Dartmouth college. Mr. Alpheus Crosby has taken the place of Mr. Stowe, as professor of languages. On page 293, insert the name of Simon Greenleaf, as professor of law in Harvard University. Professor Potter, of Washington college, page 299, has resigned his office. Mr. Douglass, of the New York University, has accepted an appointment in Kenyon College, Ohio. Dr. De Lancey, of the University of Pennsylvania, page 318, has resigned his office. The name of the president of Hampden Sidney college, page 323, is Jonathan Cushing, not James Cushing, as there stated. The Union Seminary is under the care of the synods of Virginia and North Carolina, not of the presbytery of West Hanover. Dr. McDowell, page 325, has declined his appointment in the Southern Theological Seminary. A graduate of the college at Athens, Ga. informs us that that college, as he believes, never had a president of the name of Smith, as stated on page 327, but that Rev. John Brown, D. D. a professor in the South Carolina college, succeeds Mr. Meigs in the presidency of the University of Georgia. On page 160, we mentioned the death of the Rev. Jesse S. Armistead, of Virginia; we are happy to say that it was a mistake. Mr. A. is living.

VIEW OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES, 1833.

Name.	Location.	Denomination.	Foun- ded.	No. left educat. 1832	Students in 1833.				Bks. in all the Librs.	Names and Offices of the Professors.
					1832	3 y.	2 y.	1 y.		
Bangor,	Bangor, Me.	Congregational,	1816	60					6	E Pond, Theol. and Past. Dut. A. Bond, Bib. Lit. and Ch. Hist.
Andover,	Andover, Mass.	Congregational,	1808	574	23	23	70	52	145	E. Porter, Pres. L. Woods, Theol. M. Stuart, Sac. Lit. T. H. Skinner, Sac.
Theological School,	Cambridge, Mass.	Congregational,	1819	100	10	9	18	11	38	Rhet. R. Emerson, Ch. Hist. E. Robinson, Sac. Lit.
Theol. Institution,	Newton, Mass.	Baptist,	1825	31	4	11	13	16	40	H. Ware, Div. H. Ware, Jr. Pul. Elo. and Past. Dut. J. G. Palfrey, Bib. Lit.
Theological School,	New Haven, Ct.	Congregational,	1822	113	9	14	21	14	49	I. Chase, Theol. H. J. Ripley, Bib. Lit. J. D. Knowles, Past. Dut.
Sem. Prot. Epis. Ch.	New York City,	Episcopal,	1819	126	9	20	17	13	50	N. W. Taylor, Theol. J. W. Gibbs, Sac. Lit. E. T. Fitch, Div. C. A Good- rich, Rhetoric.
Lit. and Theol. Sem.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist,	1820	124					129	B. T. Onderdonk, Ch. Pol. S. H. Turner, Sac. Lit. B. Wilson, Div. C. C. Moore, Orient. Lit.
Theological Seminary;	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian,	1821	100	17	16	18	20	54	N. Kendrick, Theol. B. Sears, Bib. Theol. S. S. Whitman, Bib. Lit. A. C.
Theological Seminary,	Hartwick, N. Y.	Lutheran,	1815						4500	J. Richards, Theol. M. L. R. Perrine, Ch. Hist. H. Mills, Sac. Lit.
Theological Seminary,	New Brunswick, N. J.	Dutch Reformed,							1400	G. B. Miller, C. B. Thummel
Theological Seminary,	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian,	1812	619	12	25	59	52	1361	P. Milledoller, Theol. J. S. Cannon, Ch. Hist. A. W. McClelland, Biblical Lit.
Theological Seminary,	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. Lutheran,	1836						6500	A. Alexander, Theol. S. Miller, Pres. Hist. and Ch. Gov. C. Hodge, Bib. Lit.
Theological Seminary,	York, Pa.	Ger. Reformed,	1825						7000	S. S. Schmucker, Theol.
West. Theol. Sem.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Presbyterian,	1829						20	L. Mayer, Theol. F. A. Rauch, Bib. Lit.
Theological School,	Near Alexandria, D.C.	Episcopal,							20	L. Halsey, Theol. J. W. Nevins, Bib. Lit.
Union Theol. Sem.	Prince Edward, Va.	Presbyterian,	1824	71	1	7	12	13	3000	R. Keith, Theol. E. R. Lippitt, Sac. Lit.
Seminary Theol. Sem.	Richmond, Va.	Baptist,							3600	G. A. Baxter, Theol. H. F. Goodrich, Sac. Lit. E. Ballentine, Assist.
Southern Theol. Sem.	Columbin, S. C.	Presbyterian,	1829						14	Robert Kyland.
Furman Theol. Sem.	High Hills Santee, S.C.	Baptist,							21	Thomas Goulding, Theol. George Howe, Bib. Lit.
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, S. C.	Lutheran,	1832						30	Jesse Hartwell, Samuel Furman.
So. & West. Theol. Sem.	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian,	1821	50					9	John C. Hope.
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Presbyterian,	1829						22	Isaac Anderson, Theology.
									87	L. Beecher, Theol. T. J. Biggs, Ch. Hist. C. E. Stowe, Bib. Lit. T. D. Mitch- ell, Chem. N. H. Fulson, Lang.

TOTAL.—Seminaries, 23; Alumni, 2,653; Present number of students, 377; number of books, 58,822

TIMES OF COMMENCEMENT AND VACATIONS AT THE COLLEGES, 1833.

COLLEGES.	COMMENCEMENTS.	FIRST VACATION.	SECOND VACATION.	THIRD VACATION.
Waterville,	Last Wednesday in July.	From commencement, four weeks.	From last Wednesday in Nov. nine weeks.	From Th. before last Wed. in May, 2½ wks.
Bowdoin,	First Wednesday in September.	From commencement, three weeks.	From Fri. after the 3d Wed. in Dec. 8 weeks.	From third Wednesday in May, two weeks.
Dartmouth,	Wednesday before last Wed. in August.	From commencement, four weeks.	From last Mon. in Dec. six and a half weeks.	From first Wednesday in May, three weeks.
University of Vt.	First Wednesday in August.	From commencement, four weeks.	From first Wednesday in January, 7 weeks.	From first Wednesday in May, four weeks.
Middlebury,	Third Wednesday in August.	From commencement, four weeks.	From 3d Wednesday in December, 6 weeks.	Six weeks next preceding commencement.
Williams,	Fourth Wednesday in August.	From commencement, six weeks.	From 2d Wednesday in January, 2 weeks.	From second Friday in May, three weeks.
Amherst,	First Wednesday in August.	From Wed. before Dec. 25, two weeks.	From last Wednesday in April, two weeks.	From Thurs. before April 12, three weeks.
Harvard,	Fourth Wednesday in August.	From commencement, four weeks.	From last Friday in December, six weeks.	From last Wednesday in April, four weeks.
Brown,	First Wednesday in September.	From commencement, seven weeks.	From Thurs. before 25th of Dec. two weeks.	In April.
Washington, Ct.	First Thursday in August.	From Wed. before Dec. 25 seven weeks.	Next preceding commencement, five weeks.	From 3d Wednesday in April, four weeks.
Wesleyan, Ct.	Fourth Wednesday in August.	From commencement, six weeks.	From 1st Wednesday in January, 2 weeks.	In April, three weeks.
Yale,	Third Wednesday in August.	From commencement, to 1st Mon. in Oct.	From 1st Wednesday in January, 2 weeks.	From seventh of April, to May first.
Columbia,	First Wednesday in August.	From commencement, six weeks.	In December.	From fifteenth of April, two weeks.
Union,	Fourth Wednesday in August.	From commencement, six weeks.	From 3d Wednesday in December, 4 weeks.	From 23d Dec. to first Thursday in January.
Hamilton,	Second Wednesday in August.	From commencement, six weeks.	At the close of December, two weeks.	Every Saturday.
Geneva,	Third Wednesday in August.	From commencement, six weeks.	From December 21, to January seven.	From Wed. before 2d Mon. in Nov. to Jan. 1.
Rutgers,	Last Wednesday in July.	From commencement, six weeks.	From 1st Th. after 2d Tues. in Ap. 5 weeks.	From second Wednesday in April, 4 weeks.
College of N. J.	Last Thursday in July.	From commencement, six weeks.	From December twenty-two, two weeks.	From first Wednesday in May, three weeks.
University of Pa.	Last Thursday in July.	In October.	In April.	From 23d Dec. to first Thursday in January.
Jefferson,	Last Thursday in September.	From Good Friday, to 2d Mon. following.	From last Wed. in July, to 1st Mon. in Sept.	
St. John's, Md.	February twenty-second.	From commencement, to first W. in Nov.	From first Wed. in July, to commencement.	
Columbian,	First Wednesday in October.	From commencement, to 1st W. in Oct.	Three weeks in April.	
University of Va.	July fourth.	From commencement, to last W. in Oct.	From April first, to fifteenth.	
William & Mary,	Last Thursday in October.	From July first, to October.	From first Wednesday in April, 5½ weeks.	
Charleston,	December eighteenth.	From commencement, one week.	From 3d Wednesday in March, five weeks.	
University of S. C.	First Wednesday in August.	From commencement, 5½ weeks.	Fr. end of 21st week fr. open. sess. 4 weeks.	
University of Ga.	First Wednesday in October.	From commencement, six weeks.	Fr. end of 21st week fr. open. sess. 4 weeks.	
Univ. of Nashville,	Third Wednesday in September.	From commencement, six weeks.	Fr. last Wed. in March, to 1st Mon. in Nov.	
Greenville,	Tuesday following first Wed. in August.	From com. to Thurs. af. 3d Wed. in Oct.	May.	
Augusta,	Thursday following third Wed. in Sept.	From com. to Thurs. af. 3d Wed. in Oct.	From Wednesday before Dec. 25, two weeks.	
Centre,		October.	Fr. last Wed. in March, to 1st Mon. in May.	
South Hanover,	Last Wednesday in September.	From commencement, six weeks.	From 2d Wednesday in Jan. two weeks.	
Indiana,	Third Wednesday in August.	From com. to 1st Monday in November.		
Illinois,	Last Wednesday in September.	From commencement, five weeks.		
Miami,	Fourth Wednesday in August.			
Western Reserve,				

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1833.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commencement of Medi- cal Lectures.</i>	<i>No. of stud</i>	<i>No. Prof</i>	<i>Names of Professors.</i>
Waterville Clinical Sch.	First Thursday in March.	74	4	{ Jos. A. Gallup, W. Parker, D. Palmer, J. L. S. Thompson.
Maine Medical School,	Middle of February.	103	5	{ P. Cleaveland, John Delamater, R. D. Mussey, Jas. McKeen.
Medical School at Dart- mouth College,	1 wk. fin. last Wed. in Aug.	94	3	{ R. D. Mussey, D. Oliver, Benjamin Hale, Benj. W. Lincoln, William Sweetser,
Medical School Univ. Vt.		14	3	{ G. W. Benedict.
Ver. Acad. of Medicine,	August 15th.			
Berkshire Medical Inst.	First Thursday in Sept.	85	6	{ H. H. Childs, S. W. Williams, C. Dowe, C. P. Coventry, S. P. White, W. Parker.
Massachusetts Med. Col.	Third Wednesday in Oct.	82	5	{ James Jackson, J. C. Warren, J. W. Webster, W. Channing, J. Bigelow.
Medical Inst. Yale Coll.	12 wks. fm 3d Wed. in Aug.	73	5	{ T. Hubbard, B. Silliman, E. Ives, J. Knight, T. P. Beers.
Fairfield, N. Y.		190	5	{ J. McNaughton, T. R. Beck, W. Wil- loughby, J. Hadley, Jas. Delamater.
New York City,	First Mond. of November.	188	6	{ J. A. Smith, A. H. Stevens, J. M. Smith, E. Delafield, J. B. Beck, J. Torrey.
Medical Dep. Univ. Pa.	First Mond. of November.	368	9	{ P. S. Physick, J. R. Cox, N. Chapman, T. C. James, Wm. P. Dewees, R. Hare, Wm. Gibson, W. E. Horner, S. Jackson.
Med. Fac. Jefferson Coll. } at Philadelphia.		121	6	{ G. S. Pattison, G. McClellan, J. Revere, S. Calhoun, J. Green, S. McClellan.
Med. Dep. Columbian Coll.	First Mond. in November.	30	6	{ T. Sewall, T. Henderson, N. W. Worth- ington, F. May, T. P. Jones, J. C. Hall.
Un. of Md. at Baltimore.				
Med. School at Charleston.				
Med. Sc. at Lexington, Ky.				
Ohio Medical School,		110	6	{ J. Cobb, J. Whitman, J. Smith, E. Slack, J. Moorhead, C. E. Pierson,
		1522	69	

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

THE North American Review was established in Boston, in 1815, by William Tudor. It has been conducted successively, by Messrs. Tudor, Edward T. Channing, Edward Everett, and Jared Sparks. Mr. Alexander H. Everett is now the editor. The number of subscribers is between 2,000 and 3,000. It has deservedly a high reputation for candor, pure moral feeling, and literary ability. It numbers among its contributors men of all religious sects. The articles are mostly in the form of essays, rather than of reviews or analysis of new publications. The influence of the work on American literature is decidedly salutary. Its opinions are quoted with increasing respect and confidence in Great Britain. The American Quarterly Review was commenced in 1827, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Robert Walsh, Jr. Both this work, and the North American, have a higher moral tone than the principal British Reviews. The Quarterly has admitted two or three articles in vindication of modern Protestant missions. Two or three recent articles on the slavery question have attracted considerable attention.

Of the Biblical Repository, commenced in Andover, in 1830, we can speak in terms of unqualified approbation. It is, in our opinion, of great importance to the reputation of the country, as well as to the correct un-

derstanding of the word of God, that this work should be fully patronized. A part of the articles are original, and a part are translated from German, Latin, and French authors. It is mainly occupied in the discussion and elucidation of biblical subjects. We have been particularly gratified with the geographical treatises which have appeared in two or three late numbers. The *Christian Examiner* and *General Review* is published once in two months, in Boston, and is the advocate of Unitarian religion. It is conducted by an association of gentlemen. It is devoted to essays, and the reviews of new publications. *Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts* was commenced in 1828. It is published quarterly, at New Haven, Ct. It is mainly occupied with original essays and communications respecting mathematics, astronomy, botany, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, and the application of science to the mechanic arts. It is a work of great value as a depository of observations and experiments. It has reached the twenty-third volume. Its patronage bears no proportion to its worth. At Princeton, New Jersey, the *Biblical Repertory* and *Theological Review* is published. It defends the doctrines and government of the Presbyterian Church. It also contains an examination of literary works, with a special view, however, to their moral and religious tendency. It has occasionally translations from German works.

The *Christian Spectator*, at New Haven, Ct. has been issued for four or five years as a quarterly. It was previously issued monthly. It is edited by Professor Goodrich, of Yale college. For a few years past, it has been partly occupied with subjects of a polemic and metaphysical nature, such as the causes of sin, the reasons of its existence in the world, the nature of free agency, the purposes of God, &c. It has had occasionally, articles of great ability. African colonization and slavery, are discussed with a perfect knowledge of their nature and tendencies. At Hartford, the *Evangelical Magazine* is issued monthly. It is principally employed in religious communications and essays. In New York city, the *American Monthly Magazine* has reached its sixth number. Its character is indicated by its title. We regret to see that it embraces notices of the theatre. Good taste, as well as moral principle, is at war with that amusement. In the same city, are published twice a year, "*Views in Theology*," written solely, we believe, by a merchant of New York. It is distributed gratuitously to clergymen and students in theology. The writer adopts, in general, the theological opinions of President Edwards. He has an acute and discriminating mind.

In Boston, the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* has reached its sixth year. Its object is to defend and explain the religious principles of the fathers of New England. Rev. Enoch Pond edited the first five volumes. It is now under the charge of Rev. L. I. Hoadley. Among its contributors have been Professor Stuart, Dr. Beecher, Mr. Evarts, and others. The *Annals of Education*, published monthly, and conducted by Mr. W. C. Woodbridge, is a work of great merit, and is the only one in the United States on the subject, of any importance. The *New England Magazine*, edited by Mr. J. T. Buckingham, of Boston, is published monthly, and is devoted to essays, humorous articles, notices of new publications, record of deaths, statistics, &c. The *American Monthly Review*, edited by Mr. Sidney E. Willard, of Cambridge, is exclusively occupied in the review and analysis of new books. It is, we believe, the only one of the description in the country, and was, obviously, very much needed. Its great danger will be in pronouncing hasty opinions, the lapse of a single month affording hardly sufficient opportunity to examine and judge a book according to the

established principles of taste. Mr. James Hall, of Cincinnati, Ohio, edits the Western Magazine, a work of high moral character and of literary merit. Fictions, illustrative of western customs and manners, form a part of the plan of the publication. Mr. Hall's labors, as editor of the Illinois Magazine, met with general approbation.

Rev. Dr. Green, of Philadelphia, edits the Christian Advocate, a miscellaneous monthly paper, somewhat on the plan of the Christian Observer. The New York State Temperance Society, publish a quarterly, called The Temperance Magazine, at two dollars per annum, designed to embody articles and facts of permanent interest on the subject of temperance. Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Albany, conducts the "Albany Quarterly," a work devoted to the interests of the Presbyterians of the Associate Reformed Church. At Utica, the Mother's Magazine is issued, under the charge of Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey. Its character is indicated by its title.

The National Preacher, at New York, is published monthly, and contains one or two sermons from living ministers, and from fifteen to twenty in a year. At New York, the Methodists publish a Quarterly Review, devoted to the interests of the denomination.

The principal publications devoted to the objects of benevolent societies, are the Missionary Herald, Colonizationist, and American Baptist Magazine, (the last partly to literary subjects,) in Boston; the Home Missionary, Tract Magazine, Sailor's Magazine, and Calumet, at New York city, and the African Repository, at Washington.

The most important of the preceding statements, we embody in a tabular form.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

Name.	Place of Pub.	Editor.	Publishers.	Time.	Pa- ges.	Price.
Biblical Repository,	Andover, Mass.	E. Robinson,	Gould & Newman,	Quarterly,	200	\$4 00
North American Review,	Boston, Mass.	A. H. Everett,	Charles Bowen,	do.	250	5 00
Christian Examiner,	do.	do.	do.	Two Month.	96	4 00
Spirit of the Pilgrims,	do.	L. I. Hoadley,	Peirce & Parker,	Monthly,	56	3 00
Am. Quarterly Observer,	do.	B. B. Edwards,	Perkins & Marvin,	Quarterly,	300	4 00
Missionary Herald,	do.	D. Greene,	Crocker & Brewster	Monthly,	36	1 50
Am. Baptist Magazine,	do.	S. F. Smith,	Lincoln & Edmands	do.	36	
Ladies' Magazine,	do.	S. J. Hale,				
Annals of Education,	do.	{ W. C. Wood- bridge,	Allen & Ticknor,	do.	48	3 00
Am. Quarterly Register,	do.	B. B. Edwards,	Perkins & Marvin,	Quarterly,	64	1 00
Sabbath School Treasury,	do.	Lewis Colby,	Sab. School Union,	Monthly,	24	50
Sabbath School Visiter,	do.	C. Marsh,	Sab. School Society,	do.	24	50
New England Magazine,	do.	{ J. T. Bucking- ham,	J. T. Buckingham,	do.		
Colonizationist,	do.	B. B. Thatcher,	G. W. Light & Co.	do.	32	2 00
Medical Journal,	do.					
Am. Monthly Review,	Cambridge, Mass.	S. E. Willard,	Brown & Shattuck,	do.	54	5 00
Evangelical Magazine,	Hartford, Ct.	C. J. Tenny,	Charles Hosmer,	do.		
Christian Spectator,	New Haven, Ct.	C. A. Goodrich,		Quarterly,	212	3 00
Am. Journal of Science,	do.	B. Silliman,		do.	16	6 00
National Precher,	New York City,	A. Dickinson,	J. & J. Harper,	Monthly,	32	1 00
Calumet,	do.	L. D. Dewey,	L. D. Dewey,	Two Month.	12	50
Am. Tract Magazine,	do.	W. A. Hallock,	D. Fanshaw,	Monthly,	16	1 00
Home Missionary,	do.	A. Peters,		do.		
Sailors' Magazine,	do.	J. Brown,		do.		
Am. Monthly Magazine,	do.					
Views in Theology,	do.	A. Lord,	J. P. Haven,	S.-annually,		
Temperance Magazine,	Albany, N. Y.	E. C. Delavan,	{ Packard & Van Benthuyzen,	Quarterly,	96	2 00
Albany Quarterly,	do.	Rev. Dr. Wilson,		do.		
Mothers' Magazine,	Utica, N. Y.	A. G. Whittlesey	William Williams,	Monthly,		
Biblical Repository,	Princeton, N. J.	C. Hodge,	Russell & Martien,	Quarterly,		
Am. Quarterly Review,	Philadelphia, Pa.	R. Walsh,	Carey & Lea,	do.	250	5 00
Christian Advocate,	do.	A. Green,		Monthly,	56	3 00
Am. Journal Medical Sci.	do.		Carey & Lea,	Quarterly,	280	5 00
United Breth. Miss. Int.	do.			do.	48	1 00
Baptist Tract Magazine,	do.	J. M. Allen.				
African Repository,	Washington, D. C.	R. R. Gurley,	J. C. Dunn,	Monthly,	32	2 00
Western Magazine,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	J. Hall,	Corey & Fairbanks,	do.	56	3 00

CHINA, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the laws of China forbid emigration, yet thousands of the Chinese have become the inhabitants of the eastern Archipelago, and of that vast territory between Hindoostan and China, comprehending the Birman empire, the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochin-China, Camboja, Siam, Laos, and the peninsula of Malacca. In several of these countries, during the last twenty years, interesting establishments have been formed, for meliorating the condition of the ignorant, and extending a knowledge of the word of God. The Scriptures have been translated into several different languages, and circulated to the amount of some ten thousands of copies. Probably one million of tracts have been put into circulation. Thousands of children and youth, have been, in some degree, instructed.

At Malacca, in the Chinese schools, the number of scholars is 200 boys, and 120 girls; Malay schools, 60 boys and 47 girls; the Kling schools contain about 32 children, and the Indo-Portuguese, 100. The Anglo-Chinese college, commenced in 1818, is the only Protestant college east of the Ganges. Its object is the reciprocal cultivation of Chinese and European literature. The number of scholars is 24. There is at the college, an English, Chinese, and Malay press, of which literary students may avail themselves. The blocks for a new octavo edition of the Bible in Chinese have been completed, and nearly the whole of an edition struck off. The Domestic Christian Instructor, in four volumes, octavo, and a number of small tracts, have been completed.

The island of Java is coming to be regarded with more and more interest. The climate is not by any means so unhealthy as has been supposed. The death of many foreigners is justly attributable to irregularities in regimen. "Recent accounts," say the editors of the Chinese Repository, "confirm the opinion, that Java is one of the most healthy and beautiful islands in the world, and that Batavia is by no means so unhealthy a place as many have supposed, while the seats of the residents just without the town, are comparable, if not superior, to any within the tropics."

In the autumn of 1832, six Dutch missionaries from Holland, arrived at the Moluccas, for the purpose of reviving the missions which were established in those islands in the last century. Dr. Milne, in his Retrospect, says, that the first establishment of Christianity in the Molucca islands, the translation of the whole Scriptures into Malay, and the composition of several excellent theological pieces in the same language, will continue, as long as history can preserve records, as imperishable monuments of the pious industry and extensive erudition of Dutch divines, and of the liberality of that government which bore the whole expense."

In a late number of the Chinese Repository, there is an article, we presume, from the pen of Dr. Morrison, on "Intercourse with China." "All we can understand of the Chinese system," says the writer, "is that it cries 'longe, longe, abeste, profani,' to all who would touch its institutions, or language, or soil. The obvious policy of the powers that be, is to *keep things as they are*. We attach little comparative importance to local and petty annoyances. We complain of exclusion from all but a corner of a great division of the common earth, which we ask not to possess in con-

quest, but to enjoy in participative friendship and peace." "It is *possible* another dynasty may come to occupy 'the dragon throne,' and another Kublai or Khanghe be on it, to welcome the foreigner to a country, where he is himself a stranger. Or a new policy under some wise representative of the reigning line, may reverse our case. Or the 'lances of heaven,' may be pointed, in ambition, farther westward, and finding 'no Turk between,' an unexpected light may flash on us, from the arms that would then certainly meet and shiver them. Or collision may take place on the frontiers, with that power which has extended itself over so many divided and reduced kingdoms in India, to unite and restore them. Or the esteem which private worth may win, or the good which pious exertion may do in the vicinity of our residence, may open a wider circle of acquaintance, and an unrestricted sphere of benevolent activity. We need not reject these contingencies, though we should be sorry to wait their time. We still hope to see our situation bettered, by the mild interference of those commercial nations of Europe and America, who have a direct interest in the improvement of China." "If our distance might give us that hearing, which our presence could not claim, we would assure those exalted personages, who hold the reins of empire in the west, that if by the united expression of their desires, they could influence the policy of the sovereign of China, their generation would thank them and posterity honor them. It is a great object inviting and meriting their consent. In liberating China, to how vast a people would they transmit their names, to be ever, and ever gratefully remembered and celebrated."

The effective power of the emperor of China, is not at all commensurate with the extent of his dominions or the number of his subjects. It is not forgotten by these subjects, that the emperor is the descendant of a foreigner. The name of an ancient line of native princes, the recollection and refinement of a court, still linger in their once splendid but now decaying capital. The emperor is often called to denounce the secret association, and to oppose the organized force of rebellion. His dominions are as much exposed to external violence, as to domestic insecurity. Unfortified and unprotected by a naval force, the maritime cities and coasting trade of China are scarcely safe from piratical spoliation. The imperial canal is easily accessible to an enemy.

Dr. Morrison supposes that the means of diffusing Christian knowledge throughout the Chinese—language—nations, and the Chinese settlements on the Asiatic islands of the eastern ocean, from Java to Kamschatka, and from the coast of China to the Bonin islands near Japan, are, 1st, a *central station*, supplied with books, teachers, students, preachers, authors, and presses; the languages to be employed, are the Chinese, in the Mandarin, Fokien and Canton dialects, Malayan, Bugis, Siamese, Cochin-Chinese, Japanese, Corean, and Loo-chuan; 2d, *local stations*, as Penang, Singapore, Java, Siam, Canton. 3d, *itinerant preachers*, and distributors of Christian books at all these stations. 4th, *local presses*, for the vernacular dialects, from which religious tracts and monthly publications may be issued. 5th, *Christian voyagers*, with preachers, Bibles, and tracts, to go among the islands of the eastern ocean, and along the coasts of the continental nations, everywhere scattering the seed of the word. The agents for these operations, under God, are to be opulent Christians, missionaries, school teachers of both sexes, pious naval officers, owners of ships or merchants, voyaging preachers assisted by younger missionaries, native vessels, and local associations of Christians.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, of the Netherlands Missionary Society, a

Prussian, about thirty-six years of age, an accomplished scholar, an able mathematician, and a qualified physician and clergyman, is testing, in a most interesting manner, the benefits to be expected from Christians voyaging along the coast of China. After spending nearly three years in Siam, Mr. Gutzlaff sailed from Bankok on the 17th of June, 1831, in a Chinese junk, touched in Canton province, at two ports in Fokien, passed Chekeang and Keanguan provinces, sailed to Trentsin, on the river which leads to Peking, and last of all touched at a port on the north-east of the great wall in Mantchow Tartary. He arrived at Canton on the 12th of December. He practised medicine wherever he went, sometimes proclaimed salvation through Christ, and distributed Christian books. A journal of this voyage has been published in the Chinese Repository. On the 6th of February, 1832, he again embarked on board the *Lord Amherst*, an English country ship, chartered for the occasion by the East India Company, under the direction of H. H. Lindsay, Esq. of the company's establishment in China. He visited Formosa, the islands in the Pescadore Archipelago, a large number of towns on the coast of the main land, Corea, the chief island of the Lewchew group, and arrived at Macao, on the 4th of September. Mr. Gutzlaff found opportunity to distribute books and tracts wherever the vessel touched. In some instances they were eagerly received. Several severe edicts were sent from Peking, ordering the ship to depart from the coast, but little attention was paid to the orders by the local authorities. They showed themselves as fully sensible of the advantages of opening a trade, as the English themselves. They repeatedly requested that persons should be sent with the proper authority to arrange the matter with their sovereign. The common Chinese of the northern parts are by no means so misanthropic as those of the southern.

WESTERN ASIA.

WE have now a great variety of information respecting most of the countries of Western Asia. The missionaries of various societies have visited nearly all Palestine, Mount Lebanon, Aleppo, Damascus, Antioch, the ancient Cilicia, Cappadocia, the country of the seven churches of Asia, the regions around the Bosphorus, the northern provinces of Asia Minor, part of Armenia, the Caucasian mountains, the country of the Koords, Persia, and portions of the valley of the Euphrates. Missions are now established at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout on Mount Lebanon, Aleppo, Bagdad, Karass, Astrachan, Madchar, and Shoosha. Missions are in contemplation at Sidon, Trebizond on the Black Sea, Broosa in Bithymia, Cæsarea in Cappadocia, Tokat, and among the Nestorians of Oormiah in Persia.

No material change appears to have taken place either in the condition or disposition of the Jews. The Hebrew Scriptures are purchased by them and sent into the interior of Asia. The Jews of Safet have set up a printing press for themselves.

In the condition of all the Christian population of Turkey, important improvements seem to have been commenced. By a "Hatti Scheriffe," or imperial edict of the Sultan, the different classes of Rayahs, Greeks,

Jews, Armenians, and Catholic Armenians, are placed on the same footing before the Turkish tribunals, as Mohammedans themselves. In criminal cases, they cannot be condemned without the sanction of the heads of their own communities. Some time since, the seraskier pacha, commander of the troops of the Sultan, sent five Turkish children to Paris, where they were placed in the institution of M. Barbet, under the immediate superintendence of M. Lapierre, Jr. In June, 1832, the seraskier sent them a letter of advice, in which he says "From your progress, the grandees of our empire will decide whether they ought to imitate my example, and to intrust the education of their children to the learned men of Europe. On you, and your success, depends the judgment which they will form. You are destined then to serve as models. The Sultan, reformer of a system the foundation of which has become decayed, labors incessantly to introduce into his empire the knowledge which may meliorate the condition of the Ottoman people."

By a recent firman of the governor of Djidda, the arbitrary fees or imposts levied upon Jews and Christians visiting Jerusalem, are abolished, and no tax is to be exacted on pilgrims upon any of the routes to that city. The priests, who officiate in the churches and chapels, are to be in future free from all vexatious charges and impositions. Still more liberal principles seem to influence the Egyptian government, which now extends over all Syria. In order to secure the submission of the Samiotes in Candia, special privileges have been offered to them, such as the bearing of a Christian flag, appointing their own officers, &c. When personal application was made to Ibrahim Pacha, for a band of soldiers to make search for Asaad Shidiak, a Christian convert on Mount Lebanon, who had been most iniquitously detained, and probably murdered, liberty was taken to put to him the question, in the presence of several persons, whether there should now be granted to the Mohammedans, religious liberty, so that every one could profess, without molestation from government, any religion which he pleased. To this, Ibrahim replied, that he had put a very serious question to him; and as he had now war before him, he had first to settle that—a prudent answer, but one of a liberal tendency.

MEMOIR OF WORCESTER HANDERSON.

[Communicated.]

THE subject of this memoir was a native and resident of Austinburg, Ohio, where he died, February 22d, 1833, having pursued a course of study for the Christian ministry, under the patronage of the Education Society, about a year and a half. The following article is called forth by a conviction that some brief notice of his character and moral worth is due to the patrons of the Education Society, and that it may also subserve the general interests of religion.

It was the first of many blessings conferred upon Worcester Handerson, that he had parents truly pious, and deeply impressed with the supreme value of man's eternal interests. To the early instructions and prayers of a pious mother especially, are to be ascribed his early and devoted piety, as

well as the beautiful symmetry and force of his religious character. From a child, the turn of his mind was serious and reflecting. He was always ready to hear instruction, and ask questions respecting God and eternity. At the age of ten years, his convictions of sin and guilt were clear and pungent, as much so in his opinion as ever afterwards, and nothing but a sense of shame and the notion that he was too young, seemed to prevent his pressing onward then to welcome the deliverance of the gospel. Still his mind continued serious in some measure, till a revival in Austinburg, in the spring of 1831, brought his feelings to a crisis. It was with him a period of deep and solemn interest. He had been resting on that most common and fatal delusion, that he was more moral and therefore more safe than others; but now he saw his guilt, and trembled lest this very morality should prove his ruin. The exercises of a protracted meeting, which closed with the Sabbath, were the scene of his last struggles, and of his hopeful submission. He had for some time anticipated that this meeting would be the means of converting him; but the fourth and last day arrived, and with it only the distressing fear that his convictions were diminishing. He felt that this was his last day. He resolved not to leave the house till he should feel something like submission. After the congregation dispersed, he remained unnoticed and alone, till nearly dark; and here, under the pressure of truths and circumstances of fearful interest, he ever after thought that his soul bowed to the terms of mercy. Here he first resolved to take Jehovah for his portion, and his service as the business of his future life. He felt calm and peaceful, yet his joy was not great. A day or two after, he began to think that his affections were not what they would be if he were a true Christian—he presumed that he had been deceived, and turning his whole attention upon himself, became agitated with most agonizing distress. He went out into the field to labor, but could not, and retired into the forest and sat down to reflect on his sad situation. Now the thought came over his mind that God was just, and even good and glorious in all he had ever done, and that therefore God deserved all his love and praise, even if he should never be saved; and here he resolved, that, let what might become of himself, he would adore and love God. Now, his sorrows fled. His soul was filled to overflowing with emotions of love, gratitude, and praise. The divine character came before his view in such sweet excellence and loveliness, that he could only pour forth his very spirit in the full tide of adoration. Mercy, goodness, justice, all combined—all gloriously harmonizing in the plan of redemption:—the view filled his soul, and his joy was great. And on these themes he ever after delighted to dwell. From this period his whole mind became engrossed with the spirit and the practical feelings of religion. He felt deeply the perilous condition of impenitent sinners, and this became the settled conviction of his mind, and probably was the chief among those causes that turned his attention to the Christian ministry. Then he had given up all to the service of his Saviour, and how could he help inquiring, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" He did inquire long, earnestly, and prayerfully. He sought advice of Christian friends; and finally, after much doubt, and deep distrust of his own abilities, he decided to go forward. The resolution once fixed was never shaken. His face once turned toward the great work of the ministry, he never allowed himself to think of halting—much less of retreating. He commenced and pursued a course of classical study, till death arrested him, and transported to heaven a spirit eminently ripe for its employments and its joys.

In his general character, comprising intellectual, social, and moral

qualities, he was in a high degree, what the patrons of the Education Society wish all whom they patronize to be. It is therefore believed that a brief development of his character may serve the double purpose of suggesting to beneficiaries what they should be, and of spreading out before the world what some, yea, many of them actually are.

In *native intellect* he was not remarkably powerful. The operations of his mind were not uncommonly quick or acute: but he was patient, industrious, and singularly inquisitive. His mind was always active, and always awake to some inquiry of real value. And an inquiry once started was never forgotten, till all was learned that could be. Nothing could check his curiosity short of seeing the whole truth. Of course his progress was not brilliant and rapid beyond that of many others; but his habits were such as must insure the acquisition of real truth, and that ultimately in no contemptible amount.

His progress and attainments as a classical scholar were respectable; yet this was not his best field for the exhibition of his mind. In the study of the Bible, and generally in the investigation of moral subjects, he was most deeply interested; and here his inquisitive mind left no difficulty unattempted—no source of information unexplored.

His *social character* combined uncommon excellencies. His heart beat high and strong in genuine affection for every fellow being, and especially for those who were thrown within the reach of his active sympathies. Suffice it to say here, that his feelings and conduct were such as opened for him an avenue to every heart, and placed him high in the affection and esteem of all that knew him. It is not known that he had an enemy. The tongue of slander dared not move against him. In the view of himself and of others, he was *the friend of man*.

But his *religious character* deserves more specific development, for in connection with this are seen his chief excellencies. At the foundation lay that faith which is the "substance of things hoped for." The writer has known few, if any, who seemed to live and move so fully under the influence of eternal realities. His daily, practical feeling seemed to be that nothing else deserved a serious thought, except what related to a present God and a coming eternity. Hence religious truth came to his mind with much of its own appropriate, amazing power. Hence too he felt deeply the obligation of giving himself away without reserve to the service of God. Such *was* his Christian life; one unbroken scene of living and laboring for the Saviour, and the salvation of men. His religious feelings had no perceptible waxing and waning—certainly nothing of that declension which is so fearfully common, and so recklessly and sinfully indulged. Believing that he *might* retain his "first love," he determined that with divine aid he *would*, and he did.

Of course it may be presumed that he was faithful and conscientious in every Christian duty. Often, very often did the inquiry agitate his mind—"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" but never, after the question was decided, did he hesitate. Duty, when plain, was done. The principle seemed so inwrought as to have become second nature.

His tenderness of conscience was extraordinary, and to many might seem excessive. Very often did he ask his Christian friends how much he might suspend his studies to attend public religious meetings. On a single occasion—the only one so far as is known during his professedly religious life—he indulged in some sportive remarks in a circle of youth; and it cost him many painful hours to regain that nearness to God and peace of conscience which he thereby lost. Though none of the company thought

him censurable, or noticed any impropriety, he rested not till he had made acknowledgment to each individual privately, and begged them to forgive him and lay nothing to the charge of his religion. In giving and receiving admonition, he exhibited eminently the spirit of the gospel. Many of his young companions, both pious and impenitent, can testify to his faithfulness to their souls. And as an instance of his readiness to receive suggestions, it deserves to be recorded, that when the agent of the Education Society visited him in the discharge of his pastoral duty, and cautioned him to take care of his heart as well as of his intellect, he immediately added another hour to his seasons of private devotion ;—regularly leaving his study with his Testament and hymn-book at the hour of eleven, and repairing to a neighboring grove to converse one hour with God and his own heart, and return at twelve.

In general, it may be said that he had imbibed all that is peculiar and excellent in the religious spirit of the age, without its imperfections. His was the active, unwearied spirit of doing good, combined with the most watchful care of his own heart, and the most diligent culture of personal piety. His soul had caught the flame of the missionary spirit—rather, this spirit was the native glow of his piety ; he could not be the Christian that he was, without being ready to go to the ends of the earth for the Saviour's cause. At an early period he agitated the question of becoming a foreign missionary, but soon came to the conclusion to hold himself ready to go anywhere, and be and do any thing which might best subserve the cause of Christ. He stood in daily readiness to go to the heathen if his Saviour called him.

As might be expected, the result of such a life was a state of almost unbroken peace and joy in God. It is not known that this peace was ever interrupted after his first struggles of doubt and darkness, except in the case above alluded to, where conscious wandering pierced his heart with anguish, and brought a transient cloud over his hopes. Never, except at that time, was he known to express a serious doubt as to his own personal piety. If he ever doubted, he often said it was because he could not doubt ;—for he had been taught to regard some doubts as a favorable sign. But in the main, he could not help feeling that God was his friend—he could hardly help knowing that he was laboring to serve and please God. He knew that it was the single aim of his soul to love God and do his will. His aim was high, and his effort ardent and persevering—too much so to leave him in serious doubt whether he aimed at all for holiness, or was making any real effort to gain it. He aimed distinctly and deliberately at perfection ;—the unusual purpose had been formed in his soul, that, if possible, he would not allow one sin, nor one degree of imperfection ;—that nothing short of the Saviour's example and the Saviour's precept, should be his standard. The writer can never forget the interest with which after the subject had been discussed in public, he came and asked—“ Can a Christian be perfect even as Christ was ? Is it our duty to try ? I have formerly doubted whether I ought to try, and especially whether I might hope ever to accomplish it ; may I try ? Ought I to begin ? ” The result was, he made this henceforth his standard, and bent the full energy of his soul to gain it.

A life thus commenced we had hoped might be spared to send forth its influence far to bless a needy world. But the All-Wise Disposer saw a better course, and suddenly called him to another sphere of labor and joy. He spent the evening at a conference meeting, returned home with a slight colic, and ere another sun arose, was numbered with the

dead. He said little during the agonies of his disease—only enough to show that Jesus was with him to the last—that his soul was still full of joy and peace in believing. He died as he lived, happy in his Saviour's love—happy in the near and still nearer prospect of being with that Saviour and seeing him as he is. "*Mark the perfect man and behold the upright ; for the end of that man is peace.*"

SPIRITUAL IGNORANCE.

ONE of the evils of a condition of spiritual ignorance, is the low estimate which it leads men to form of the value of human life.

In what countries have wars raged to the greatest extent ? Where has human life been wasted like water ? Where are the battle fields which have drank deepest in human blood ? Where have suicides been most common ? Where assassinations ? Where has the duelist most frequently returned from the ground wet with his brother's blood ? Where is human life sported with and talked about, as if it was a thing of no value ?

I answer, in those countries, and in those towns where Christianity is partially or entirely unknown. It is where there is a famine of the word of God. It is where the Christian Sabbath is desecrated or neglected. It is where the Christian ministry is absent or inefficient. Christianity has thrown innumerable defences and guards around the life of man. It has made it a most precious thing, not to be undervalued : not to be trifled with. It informs man that he is in a state of probation, that on this tenure of life, the feeblest and frailest of all things, is depending happiness, or wo unending. Why do you look on a human face, with far other emotions than you do on that of a horse ? Why is there something mysteriously sacred in a breathless corpse ? A soul, now in pain unutterable, or in endless bliss, has just left it, and that body is again to be animated, and clothed with incorruption. But where Christianity has not shed its influence, where spiritual ignorance is predominant, men will endanger their lives without forethought or without fear. They will engage in enterprises where there is a certain and fearful waste of men's lives. Select those portions of this land where there are the most frequent suicides, murders, duels, where the blood of men cries in vain from the ground, and there spiritual ignorance reigns. There, Christianity does not lift its warning voice, nor utter its terrible maledictions against him who imbrues his hands in his brother's blood. If you would bring men universally to attend the public exercises of the Sabbath, there would be very few murders indeed. There would be very little need of a bridewell or penitentiary. When did you hear of a murderer, who was a regular attendant on public worship ?

An individual, who recently suffered the penalty of the law in England, was for a long time a respectable man, endued with excellent sense and good natural talents, a regular attendant on public worship. Being led into temptation, he renounced public worship, violated the Sabbath, connected himself with gamblers, became the companion of sinners, faithless to an exemplary wife, an adulterer, and finally a murderer.

Another evil of religious ignorance, is the erection of a standard of right and wrong other than the law of God.

It is of vast importance to the well being of a community, that the law of God, in its purity and spirituality, should be kept before the eyes of a

community, should be pressed on the consciences of the people, should be the pole star of every individual. But if men are ignorant of this law, if they are left to the faint traces of it, which are written on their own hearts, they will adopt some other rule of conduct, they will take up with some defective or erroneous standard. This is the inevitable consequence. The false prophets in the days of Jeremiah, substituted their own dreams, in place of the testimonies of the omniscient God. In the days of our Saviour, the Pharisees had set aside the law of God, through their traditions. The great body of the people being Pharisees, gladly accepted of the glosses and comments, and perversions of their teachers, in place of the perfect rule. The Jews, in our Saviour's time, were grossly and deplorably ignorant. If they had not been, they would have seen through the craft and hypocrisy, and selfishness of their spiritual teachers. Such is the fact now, where the means of grace are not enjoyed, where the gospel of salvation is not preached, men will be governed by some other morality than that of the gospel. The higher ranks in society, will be under the dominion of a most tyrannical and capricious fashion, sacrificing convenience, pleasure, conscience, every thing at her shrine. A law of honor falsely so called, usurps the place of God's law, and amid the groans and tears of widows and orphans, maintains its Moloch reign. The common people will be governed, in a great degree, by maxims and customs, equally at variance with the unerring standard. It has frequently been the fact, that where long established custom had rendered a thing popular, though death went before it, and hell followed after, though it bore on its face the strongest marks of iniquity, yet it has been pertinaciously adhered to, as the god of a most revolting idolatry.

PERSEVERANCE IN DOING GOOD.

ABOUT twenty years since, a mechanic laboring in Wheeling, Va., was accustomed to see, what is often seen on that great western road, gangs of slaves on their way to the western markets. Their miserable condition so deeply affected his mind, that he determined to do what in him lay, to exterminate the evil from the country. As he was a printer by profession, the thought naturally occurred to him that the establishment of a newspaper would probably do more towards accomplishing his object than any thing else. He proposed the measure to a few individuals in Ohio, who, instead of regarding the project with any encouragement, declared it to be altogether chimerical. But he persevered through all obstacles, and commenced the paper with *five* subscribers. A few of his friends then came forward and gave their names. After conducting the paper for a few weeks, he was invited to remove the establishment to a town in Tennessee, that being a slave State, and consequently a more eligible location. He here maintained his ground for several years. Becoming convinced at length that a greater influence could be exerted in favor of the cause in one of the Atlantic cities, he determined to remove to Baltimore. The journey was through the State of North Carolina and Virginia, 600 miles, which was performed on foot. Notwithstanding an attack of fever, he succeeded, before reaching Baltimore, in establishing twenty societies. Having no means to procure a press, he hired, forthwith, a printer to issue the numbers of his paper; and to pay for the labor, he hired himself out as a

journeyman, to work off the paper of which he was editor. In this way he advanced, till his paper was taken by more than 1,000 subscribers. This individual has visited Hayti twice, and once has gone through all the United States, on foot, explaining and enforcing very intelligently the claims of his object.

JOHN FOSTER.

ONE of the characteristics of the writings of John Foster, is the power which he exhibits of solemn and irresistible appeal to the hearts and consciences of men. No one has read any of his books, without the conviction that he has, in an eminent degree, the ability to address himself to the soul of man in all the diversities of its states, and to the very depth of its emotions. This he does not accomplish by a combination of feeling and imagination, overwhelming the mind upon which it falls, and the truth and importance of which vanish on subsequent inspection. It is an appeal which divides the soul—placing the reason, the conscience, the desire for happiness in one scale, and the guilty and condemned and rebellious feelings in the other. The sound of its admonitory voice rings in the soul long after the first impression has died away. The mere sight of the book, the mere recollection of the name of the author, are sufficient to revive the original emotions in all their terrible distinctness.

EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

A SERIOUS difficulty is to graduate the assistance furnished, so that the applicant may be prevented from sinking under a hopeless burden, while on the other hand, firmness and independence of character are preserved and matured. No class of students in our country are better deserving of respect, none have more disciplined, well-prepared minds, than those who have struggled up a strong and impetuous current, with just aid enough to keep them from sinking. To ascertain the proper amount of assistance to be furnished so as to secure diverse, and in some respects opposite benefits, is a matter of no little importance.

Another serious difficulty arises from the somewhat uncertain and distant good to be accomplished. Great numbers in the Christian community do not possess that largeness of mind and heart, which will excite them to take a deep interest in a result far future, and somewhat doubtful. To arouse the sympathies of their souls, they need something tangible, immediate, appealing to sense and consciousness. When a student commences a course of study, the final result is wrapped in uncertainty. A thousand things may occur to divert him, if not to put a final period to his progress.

Another impediment of no trifling nature, is the impossibility of ascertaining accurately the character of an applicant, especially at the commencement of his course. Has he those qualities of mind and heart which will fit him for the great work which he is going to assume? Has he that singleness of soul, that firmness of purpose, that common sense, that capacity to acquire and communicate knowledge, which will qualify him for the

high duties of a public instructor of men, and an ambassador of the most High God.

Very frequently he does not understand his own character, how should others understand it? His imagination is active in picturing the honor and respect which will gather around him in his new relation. The partialities of friends, often unseasonable and inordinate, and which may be resolved into family pride or personal aggrandizement, conspire to deceive him into a false or exaggerated opinion of his own merits. Added to all these, there are the advantages of early education, or the want of them, local or denominational prejudices, and a thousand other things, which, though of great importance, and which occasion serious difficulty, are yet adventitious, and not to weigh in the final decision.

INDIA.

To the great peninsula of Hindoostan, many eyes are now turned with deep interest. The influence of the European residents is becoming more and more favorable to the moral interests of the people. A large majority, indeed, yet look with total indifference or hostility upon all missionary labor. Still the number of the civil servants of the East India Company scattered over India, who are decided friends of the spiritual interests of the natives, is by no means inconsiderable. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, the governor of Ceylon, has shown himself to be the warm friend of the American, as well as the English missions on the islands. Lord Bentinck, the governor-general, has acted on a much more liberal policy than some of his predecessors. His course in respect to the moral renovation of India, if not marked with decided indication of favor, has been, on the whole, impartial and honorable. Whatever may be the precise relations between the British government and the East Indian possessions, one thing is certain, the interests of morality and the Christian religion will be regarded. The initiation of many of the natives into a knowledge of English literature, is contemplated with different emotions by different individuals. The writings of British infidels are diligently diffused over India, so that the alternative, it seems, would be to decide between the relative merits of the Hindoo mythology, and the malignant sophistry of Thomas Paine and his coadjutors. It is a mortifying reflection, that a great part of English literature is absolutely unfit to aid in the progress of civilization and Christian improvement. We trust, however, that the disposition of the natives of India, hitherto unparalleled, to inquire and to read, will be followed by the most auspicious results. The reverence for a mythological antiquity shutting out all free inquiry, and amounting to a tyranny over the human mind, will be broken up. Christians, throughout England and India, will be induced to make efforts corresponding to the exigency of the case. The chief fact of promise in respect to India, is the silent and gradual *unloosening* of the chains of custom, and prejudice, and caste, every where visible, and every where in progress. The Brahminical spell is dissolving.

The late bishop Turner, bears the following testimony respecting the progress of Christianity in India. "There is a mighty work in progress—

the Christian civilization of India ; that progress may be slow, as compared with the wishes and hopes of those who love the truth ; it may be in some points difficult to be ascertained ; in others, partial and incomplete ; but I have a deep and entire persuasion that it is going forward, and that, if we could make an estimate of the aggregate of good, it would be found that it increases in a steady progression."

The labors of the Baptist missionaries in Birmah, have been crowned with the most ample success. The New Testament in Birnese is in circulation, and a translation of the Old will be completed by Mr. Judson in eight or ten months. Several hundred natives have been baptized into the faith of Christ. Three printing presses are now in operation.

EGYPT.

MOHAMMED ALY, the sovereign of Egypt, is of Turkish origin, and was born at Cavala, in Macedonia, in 1769. By his boldness, sagacity, and courage, he has raised himself from an humble station to that of a monarch. He has ruled Egypt, since 1806, on European principles. From his youth Mohammed exhibited an extraordinary penetration, uncommon dexterity in all bodily exercises, and a fiery ambition. The Turkish governor at Cavala gave this poor young orphan a common education, and then an office and a rich wife. Reading and writing he learned after he became a pacha. A merchant of Marseilles, named Lion, who lived in Cavala, and was his patron, inspired him with an inclination towards the French, and with religious tolerance. His first campaign was in Egypt, in 1800, against the French. He established his reputation as a soldier in the long contest of the pachas with the Mamelukes, after the French had abandoned Egypt in 1802. He was confirmed as governor of Egypt, in 1806.

Mohammed has two sons,—Ibrahim, Ismael, two married daughters, and a grandson, whom he is educating with great care. The following statements respecting the enlightened character and reforms of Mohammed, are extracted from an address of Sir Alexander Johnstone to the Asiatic Society.

"The Pacha of Egypt, one of our Honorary Members, a chief of a clear and vigorous mind, observing the advantage which European states have derived from a similar policy, has publicly encouraged the introduction into Egypt of all those arts and sciences, which are calculated to improve the understanding of the people, to mitigate the effects of their religious feelings, and to secure the stability of the local government.

"He has assimilated his army and his navy to those of Europe, and subjected them to European discipline : he has formed corps of artillery and engineers on European principles : he has attached regular bands of military music to each of his regiments, with European instructors, who teach the Arab musicians, according to the European notes of music, to play on European instruments the marches and airs of England, France, and Germany : a short distance from Caïro he has established a permanent military hospital, and placed it under European surgeons, and the same rules as prevail in the best regulated hospitals in Europe ; and he has formed a

school of medicine and anatomy, in which not only botany, mineralogy, and chemistry are taught, but human bodies are publicly dissected by students who profess the Mohammedan religion, and who are publicly rewarded in the heart of a great Mohammedan population, according to the skill and the knowledge which they display in their different dissections. At Alexandria he has established a naval school, in which the Mohammedan students are instructed in the several branches of geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, and astronomy, connected with naval architecture and the science of navigation; and a dock-yard under the control and superintendence of an European naval architect, distinguished for his talents and his skill, in which, besides frigates and other vessels of smaller dimensions, four ships of the line, three carrying 110 guns upon two decks, and one of 130 guns, have been recently built: he has opened the Old Port, which was formerly shut against them, to all Christian vessels. He has encouraged the formation of regular insurance offices; and authorized Christian merchants to acquire a property in lands, houses, and gardens. He has employed an English civil-engineer of great eminence on a very liberal salary, to improve all the canals in the country and the course of the Nile: he is about to construct carriage-roads from Alexandria to Caïro, and from Alexandria to Rosetta and Damietta; and M. Abro, the cousin of his minister, is about to establish on them public stage coaches, built on a model of one sent to him by a coach-maker from this country: he has introduced steam-boats, which navigate the Nile; and steam-engines, which are used for cleansing and deepening the bed of that river, and for various other public works. He has patronized the employment, by Mr. Briggs, of two Englishmen, taken for the purpose from this country, in boring for water in different parts of the Desert; and he has discovered, through their operations, some very fine water in the Desert between Caïro and Suez.* He has encouraged the growth of cotton, indigo, and opium; and the former of these productions is now a great article of trade between Egypt and England, France and Germany. He has established schools in the country for the instruction of all orders of his people, in reading, writing, and arithmetic: he has sent, at great expense to himself, young men, both of the higher and lower ranks of society, to England and France, for the purpose of acquiring useful knowledge; those of the higher rank, in those branches of science and literature which are connected with their service in the army, the navy, and the higher departments of government; those of the lower, in those mechanical arts which are more immediately connected with their employment as artisans and manufacturers. He has constituted a public assembly at Caïro, consisting of a considerable number of well-informed persons, who hold regular sittings for forty days in each year, and publicly discuss, for his information, the interest and wants of his different provinces. He patronizes the publication of a weekly newspaper in Arabic and Turkish, for the instruction of his people. And, finally, he protects all Christian merchants, who are settled in his country; not only in time of peace, but also in time of war: and afforded the European merchants, who were settled at Alexandria and at Caïro, a memora-

* The inhabitants of Africa and Arabia are indebted for all the benefits which they may ultimately derive from a knowledge of this art, to the philanthropy and liberality of our countryman, Mr. Briggs; who was the first European who ever thought of applying this art to the discovery of water in the Deserts of Africa; and who, at his own private expense, sent over from England to Egypt the two Englishmen who have succeeded, by their skill, in discovering water in the part of the Desert which has been mentioned.—*London Missionary Register*, January, 1833.

ble instance of his determination to adhere under all circumstances to this policy, by informing them, as soon as he had received intelligence of the battle of Navarino, that their persons and their property should continue as secure as if no such event had occurred.

"I have dwelt at some length on this subject, because I have felt it to be my duty, in consequence of the information which I have received as Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, to give publicity in this country to those measures, by which one of the most distinguished of our Honorary Members has restored to Egypt, in their highest state of perfection, all the Arts and Sciences of Europe—has emulated, as a Patron of Knowledge, the conduct of the most enlightened of the Caliphs of Bagdad—and has afforded, as a Mohammedan, a bright example, for their imitation, to all the Mohammedan Sovereigns in Europe, Africa, and Asia."

WEST INDIES.

THESE islands lie between North and South America, stretching from the coast of Florida, in the twenty-eighth degree, to the shores of Venezuela, in the tenth degree of north latitude. They are divided by geographers into the Bahamas, composed of 14 clusters of islands, and 700 keys; the Great Antilles, composing the four largest islands of the group, Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica; the Lesser Antilles, stretching from Trinidad, in a westerly direction, along the northern coast of South America, and the Caribbee islands, stretching, like a great bow, from Tobago to Porto Rico, and subdivided into the three groups known under the name of the Virgin islands, the Leeward islands, and the Windward islands. All the islands with the exception of some of the Bahamas, lie within the torrid zone. The name *India* was given them by Columbus, who first discovered them, under the notion that they formed part of India, which was the object of his search. When the mistake was discovered, they retained the name, with the prefix *West*, to denote their geographical position. The islands were inhabited at the time of discovery by two distinct races of natives, the Caribs, inhabiting the Windward islands, and the Arrowauks, inhabiting Hayti, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas. The former were warlike and fierce, the latter mild and peaceful, and much more advanced in civilization.

All the islands, with the exception of Hayti, are in the possession of the European powers. 1. Spanish West Indies, the sole remnants of the splendid colonial possessions of Spain in the new world, are Cuba, Porto Rico, with several dependences and three small islands of the Virgin group. 2. The French possess only Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the small islands of Mariegalante and Deseada. 3. The Danes possess only the small islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, and St. John belonging to the Virgin islands. 4. The Swedes have in their possession only one colony, the small but fertile island of St. Bartholomew. 5. To the Dutch belong the islands of Curacoa, St. Eustatius, Saba, and a part of St. Martin, with the smaller islands of Aruba, Aves and Banaire.

The following statements will furnish an interesting view of the British West Indies.

Colonies.	Whites.	Free col.	Slaves.	Exports to G. Britain.	Imp. from G. Britain.	Tons employed.	Value.
Antigua,	2,000	3,000	30,000	£ 270,000	£ 115,000	9,800	4,364,000
Bahamas,	4,200	3,000	9,300	21,000	59,000	1,400	2,041,500
Barbadoes,	15,000	5,100	82,000	542,000	360,000	17,200	9,089,630
Berbice,	550	1,150	21,300	371,000	74,000	7,800	7,415,160
Bermudas,	3,900	740	4,600	4,000	60,000	600	1,111,000
Demerara,	3,000	6,400	70,000	1,627,000	450,000	55,000	18,410,480
Dominica,	850	3,600	15,400	56,000	613,000	63,000	3,056,000
Grenada,	800	2,800	24,000	333,000	79,000	12,400	4,994,365
Honduras,	250	2,300	2,100	222,000	572,000	11,200	578,760
Jamaica,	37,000	55,000	323,000	3,653,000	1,800,000	86,000	58,125,298
Montserrat,	330	800	6,200	33,000	8,000	1,300	1,087,440
Nevis,	700	2,000	6,600	80,000	14,000	2,000	1,750,100
St. Kitts,	1,600	3,000	19,200	203,000	70,000	6,200	3,783,800
St. Lucia,	980	3,700	13,600	149,000	32,000	5,300	2,529,000
St. Vincents,	1,300	2,800	23,500	395,000	82,000	14,400	4,006,866
Tobago,	320	1,200	12,500	121,000	165,000	41,000	6,600
Tortola,	480	1,300	5,400	25,000	3,000	1,300	1,093,400
Trinidad,	4,200	16,000	24,000	355,000	200,000	22,200	4,932,705

Total, 77,460 whites ; 113,890 free colored ; 692,700 slaves ; £8,603,000 value of exports to Great Britain ; £4,035,000 value of imports from Great Britain ; 263,700 tons of shipping employed ; £131,052,424 entire value of the colonies. In the above table, the sum at which the *entire value* of Tortola is reckoned, includes the other Virgin islands, as well as Tortola. The amount of sugar raised in all the colonies last year, was 3,816,000 cwt. ; of coffee, 19,769,500 lbs. ; of rum, 7,808,000 gallons. Demerara, including Essequibo, Berbice, Tobago and St. Lucia, are *ceded* colonies, immediately dependent on the crown of Great Britain ; the others are *British* colonies.

CONQUESTS OF RUSSIA DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS.

	Present Population.
1770 Bessarabia,	470,000
1777 The Crimea,	451,000
1785 Georgia,	400,000
1793 Little Poland and the Ukraine,	6,474,000
1794 Western Russia, including Lithuania, Podolia, &c.	8,448,000
1795 Courland,	581,000
1803 The Lesghian and other tribes,	300,000
1806 Schirwan,	133,000
1808 Finland,	1,350,000
1815 Kingdom of Poland,	4,000,000
1827 Erivan and Tribes,	100,000
1829 Armenia, &c.	400,000
Wallachia and Moldavia,	2,817,000
Total,	25,924,000

ARMY OF FRANCE.

On the 31st December, 1830, the effective force of the French Army was 272,839 men, and the appropriations for the War Department amounted to 202,613,402 francs, or about forty million dollars. For 1833, the effective force remains fixed at 400,000 men, and the budget voted, exceeds 300,000,000 francs. To these may be added 80,000 men of the class of 1832, the levy of whom is authorized, but 70,000 of whom are not to be called into service until actually wanted. The reserve amounts to 200,366, and will, in 1838, amount to 300,000, to which, if the effective force, which will then comprehend 310,000, be added, together with the mobilized National Guards, in number 273,000, the total force, available in case of war, will, in 1838, be 883,000.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scripture Natural History; containing a descriptive account of the quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles, serpents, plants, trees, minerals, gems, and precious stones, mentioned in the Bible. By WILLIAM CARPENTER. First American, from the latest London edition, with improvements, by Rev. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, illustrated by numerous engravings, to which are added sketches of Palestine, or the Holy Land. Boston: Lincoln, Edmands & Co., 1833. pp. 408.

This is a very interesting volume to general readers of the Bible. Mr. Abbott has divested the work of its learned references, and adapted it to the comprehension of all. Mr. Carpenter compiled the work from the Natural History of the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dorchester, Ms., and most ungenerously refused to acknowledge his obligations to the author, while he abused him for his want of orthodoxy. Mr. Abbott has faithfully exposed the piracy. We recommend the volume as one of great value.

Memoirs of American Missionaries, formerly connected with the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions, in the Andover Theological Seminary, embracing a history of the Society, with an introductory essay, by LEONARD WOODS, D. D. Boston: Peirce & Parker, 1833. pp. 367.

The Society of Inquiry was formed in 1811, and seems to have been an expansion of a plan adopted a few years previously in Williams college. It has been greatly useful in promoting a spirit of investigation into the condition of the unevangelized portions of the world. The number of foreign mis-

sionaries, who were once members of the Society, is sixty. The whole number of members, is 827. The association holds frequent public meetings, at which a dissertation is read by some member previously appointed, and extracts from a correspondence which is maintained with similar societies, and with foreign and domestic missionaries, are also read. The most valuable dissertations are published. Committees on Colonization, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, and Seamen's societies exist, which devote particular attention to those subjects. The essay of Dr. Woods is very brief, but pertinent and striking. Short notices of the life of each of the foreign missionaries, extracts from correspondence, seven dissertations, list of the members of the society, with their places of residence, &c. are given.

We think the plan of issuing this publication judicious. It will contribute to give the society, in the eyes of its members and of the public, a more permanent character. It is considered a praiseworthy undertaking, to publish the history of a town—how much more the history of an institution formed for the benefit of the whole human race, and whose influence has been already felt to the ends of the earth. It also serves as a record for a great number of facts. If there are mistakes in the volume, they can be much more easily corrected, than they could be if confined to the archives of a society.

Lectures on the literary history of the Bible, by Rev. Joel Hawes; on the principle of association as giving dignity to Christian character, by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet; and on the temporal benefits of the Sabbath, by Rev. Horace Hooker. Originally delivered before the Goodrich Association. Hartford: Cooke & Co. 1833, pp. 111.

The lecture of Dr. Hawes is employed in giving a brief view of the facts in the literary history of the Bible, and in showing its value as an intellectual book. The various points are well condensed, and strikingly exhibited. Mr. Gallaudet's lecture is a glowing and philosophic description of the influence of association of ideas and emotions, in elevating the human character in its relations to God and the future world. No one can read it without feeling his heart expand in fervent aspiration after that perfection of his nature to which Christianity leads him to look. Mr. Hooker has treated a most important subject with great clearness, and with an array of facts and arguments which cannot be trifled with. It would make an excellent tract for that class of persons who could not be induced from higher considerations to keep the Sabbath holy. At the same time it must enlighten the mind and strengthen the purposes of all who endeavor to keep the day according to the commandment.

This whole volume is conceived in an excellent spirit, and cannot fail to be useful.

Advice to Church members; or sketches of human nature; comprising useful hints relating to the duties and difficulties that occur in the intercourse of Christians with one another, and with the world. By WILLIAM INNES, Minister in Edinburgh; author of instruction for young inquirers. Boston: James Loring, 1833. pp. 264.

Mr. Innes is a very judicious writer. "In going round among his friends, he observed their prevailing dispositions, sentiments, and habits, and went home and wrote them down, warm from nature, with his own remarks upon them." A great variety of topics are introduced—all of which are highly practical. Mr. Innes is a very worthy Baptist minister of Edinburgh, and very liberal towards other denominations of Christians.

The Teacher; or moral influences employed in the instruction and government of the young; intended chiefly to assist young teachers in organizing and conducting their schools. By JACOB ABBOTT, late Principal of the Mount Vernon Female School. Boston: Peirce & Parker, 1833. pp. 293.

The following is a brief synopsis of this work. Interest in teaching; general arrangements; instruction; moral discipline; religious influence; Mount Vernon School; scheming; reports of cases.

It would perhaps be superfluous in us to recommend Mr. Abbott's books, as they are already in extensive circulation. The Teacher is characterized by the same felicity

of illustration, originality of conception, and practical tendencies, which have made the Young Christian so popular. We should be pleased if Mr. A. would take more of his illustrations from classical authors. They are almost exclusively derived from the mathematical and natural sciences, and from common life. We have noticed a few slight errors in the book. Thus on page 239, "teaching the whole population to read, write, and calculate." Calculate what? On page 242, the precept "Be publishing them in periodicals," &c. is inelegantly expressed, to say the least.

The Improvement of the Mind, by Isaac Watts, D. D. with corrections, questions, and a supplement. By JOSEPH EMERSON. Boston: James Loring, 1833. pp. 234.

The excellent editor of this book has lately rested from his labors. We doubt not but that his reward in heaven will be great. Many of our readers recollect his enthusiastic attachment to Watts on the Mind. His questions, and other additions, greatly increase its value.

Poems, by Mrs. Felicia Hemans, with a preface by the American editor. Boston: Perkins & Marvin, 1833, two volumes, pp. 276 and 288.

It would be difficult to name a poet, whose works are so perfectly pure in their moral influence, as those of Mrs. Hemans. Even Cowper is not more unexceptionable. It is delightful to retire from this rough and chequered world to the pages of a writer so gentle, so pensive, so rich in genuine feeling, and so pure, that the sternest moralist could not put in any abatement. The editor of the present edition expresses, with delicate discrimination, the intellectual quality of Mrs. Hemans's poetry.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

EDWARD F. CUTTER, ord. pastor, Cong. Warren, Maine, May 8, 1833.

LUTHER CRAWFORD, inst. pastor, Baptist, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 18, 1833.

ASA P. TENNEY, inst. pastor, Cong. Concord, N. H. April 23.

JOSIAH R. WAITE, ord. pastor, Cong. Fitzwilliam, N. H. May 30.

BENJAMIN P. STONE, inst. pastor, Cong. Campton, N. H. June 12.

INCREASE S. DAVIS, inst. pastor, Cong. Dorchester, N. H. July 5.

B. H. PITMAN, inst. pastor, — Marlborough, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1833.

DAN BLODGETT, inst. pastor, Cong. West Fairlee, and Post Mills Village, Vt. March 27.

G. B. DAY, ord. evan. Baptist, Middletown, Vt. March 28.

W. RENSLOW, inst. pastor, — Georgia, Vt. June 19.

CHARLES ROBINSON, ord. Miss. Lenox, Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1833.

CHARLES MILLER, inst. pastor, Baptist, Wenham, Mass. April 17.

DAVID R. AUSTIN, ord. coll. pastor, Cong. Ludlow, Mass. May 1.
 SAMUEL B. BABCOCK, ord. priest, Epis. Boston, Mass. May 12.
 SAMUEL MCDURNEY, ord. priest, Epis. Boston, Mass. May 12.
 D. C. BOLLES, ord. pastor, Baptist, Southbridge, Mass. May 12.
 MASON GROSVENOR, ord. past. Cong. Ashfield, Ms. May 15.
 WILLIAM PATTEN, inst. pastor, Cong. Carlisle, Mass. May 22.
 GORDON WINSLOW, inst. pastor, Cong. Medford, Mass. June 2.
 SAMUEL STEARNS, inst. pastor, Cong. Bedford, Mass. June 5.
 JEFFRIES HALL, ord. coll. pastor, Cong. Hopkinton, Mass. June 5.
 JOSEPH PENNY, inst. coll. pastor, Cong. Northampton, Mass. June 10.
 JONATHAN ALDRICH, inst. pastor, Baptist, East Cambridge, Mass. June 16.
 JUSTIN PERKINS, ord. Miss. Cong. West Springfield, Mass. June 26.

WILLIAM MCCARTHY, ord. pastor, Baptist, Sharon, Connecticut, March 6, 1833.
 IRA R. STEWARD, ord. pastor, Baptist, New London, Ct. April 26.
 ZEBULON CROCKER, ord. pastor, Cong. Upper Middletown, Ct. May 2.
 S. TOTTEN, ord. deacon, Epis. Wallingford, Ct. May 9.
 C. S. HENRY, inst. coll. past. Cong. West Hartford, Ct. May 12.
 HORACE BUSHNELL, ord. pastor, Cong. Hartford, Ct. May 22.
 PHILLO JUDSON, inst. pastor, Cong. Liabon, Ct. June 6.
 OTIS C. WHITON, inst. past. Cong. Canterbury, Ct. June 20.

JOHN WALKER, inst. pastor, Cong. Bergen, New York, March 13, 1833.
 FAYETTE SHIPERD, inst. pastor, Troy, N. Y. March 19.
 BENJAMIN C. CUTLER, inst. rector, Epis. Brooklyn, N. Y. B. B. HOTCHKIN, ord. past. Pres. Saquoit, N. Y. April 3.
 A. GARRISON, inst. past. Pres. Waterville, N. Y. May 1.
 R. C. SHINEALL, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. May 5.
 H. POTTER, inst. rector, Epis. Albany, N. Y. May 11.
 MAURICE H. DWIGHT, inst. past. Dutch Reformed, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WILLIAM DEAN, } ord. Missionaries, Bapt. Hamilton, N. Y. June 6.
 ALLEN B. FREEMAN, }
 J. L. RICHARDS, }
 JOHN B. HOYT, inst. pastor, Cong. Coventry, N. Y. June 19.

JAMES CAMPBELL, inst. pastor, Poke Run, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1833.
 JOHN C. LOWRIE, ord. Miss. Pres. Philadelphia, Pa. May 23.
 JOHN DICKEY, ord. evan. Pres. Philadelphia, Pa. May 23.
 DANIEL STERRETT, ord. evan. Pres. Philadelphia, Pa. May 23.
 JOHN MCDOWELL, D. D. inst. Pastor, Pres. Philadelphia, Pa. June 6.

WILLIAM H. BARNWELL, ord. deacon, Epis. Beaufort, South Carolina, April 14, 1833.

LYMAN BEECHER, inst. past. pres. Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1833.
 ANDREW S. MORRISON, inst. pastor, Pres. Unity, Ohio, May 23.
 JAMES HARRISON, inst. pastor, Pres. Troy, Ohio, May 23.

Whole number in the above list, 53.

SUMMARY.

		STATES.
Ordinations	25	
Installations	27	
Instituted	1	Maine 1
Total	53	New Hampshire 5
		Vermont 4
		Massachusetts 14
		Connecticut 8
Pastors	37	New York 12
Evangelists	3	Pennsylvania 5
Priests	2	South Carolina 1
Missionaries	6	Ohio 3
Deacons	3	Total 53
Rectors	—	
Total	53	DATES.
		1833. January 2
		February 4
		March 7
		April 21
		May 15
		June 1
		July 3
		Not specified —
Total	53	Total 53
		DENOMINATIONS.
		1833. January 2
		February 4
		March 7
		April 21
		May 15
		June 1
		July 3
		Not specified —
Total	53	Total 53

QUARTERLY LIST OF DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology, and Missionaries.

JAMES W. HOSKINS, Universalist, Bangor, Maine.

SOLOMON AIKEN, Hardwick, Vermont, June 1, 1833.

THOMAS DUNN, Pres. Newport, Rhode Island.

IRA ALLEN, Methodist, Wethersfield, Conn. April 3, 1833.

SAMUEL MILLS, et. 80, Cong. Torrington, Ct. May 11.

JOSEPH EMEISON, et. 55, Cong. Wethersfield, Ct. May.

EEENEZER FITCH, D. D. et. 78, Pres. West Bloomfield, New York.

GAVIN ROWATT, et. 30, Pres. West Galloway, New York, March 24, 1833.

SIMON HOSACK, D. D. Pres. Johnstown, N. Y. May 23.

WILLIAM LYMAN, D. D. Cong. China, N. Y. June 5.

G. A. KUYPERS, D. D. et. 67, Reformed Dutch, New York, N. Y. June 28.

ROBERT BRYSON, et. 24, Pres. Northumberland Co. Pennsylvania, Oct. 28, 1832.

ABRAHAM REINKER, et. 79, Moravian, Litz, Pa. March, 16.

DAVID JONES, et. 52, Baptist, Lower Dublin, Pa. April 9.

LOTT WAKEFIELD, Methodist, Easton, Maryland.

Mr. WEATHERFORD, et. 90, Baptist, Pittsylvania Co. Va. May 7, 1833.

THOMAS BRUGE, et. 45, Methodist, Buckingham Co. Va. May 27.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN, D. D. et. 62, Winchester, Va. June 18.

THOMAS ESPEY, Pres. Lincoln Co. North Carolina, April 27, 1833.

J. Y. MEETZ, et. 77, Lexington, District, South Carolina, May 7.

JOHN MC EWEN, et. 35, Pres. Salem, S. C. May 31.

WILLIAM HUME, Pres. Nashville, Tenn. May 23, 1833.

J. F. HULL, Epis. New Orleans, Louisiana.

DAVID FOSTER, et. 53, Pres. Edwardsville, Illinois, May 9, 1833.

WILLIAM YOUNG, et. 35, Troy, Ohio, March 15, 1833.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Epis. Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22.

WILLIAM H. M. HENSHAW, Pres. (Student in Theol.) New York, late of Princeton, N. Jersey, June 5, 1833.

Whole number in the above list, 27.

SUMMARY.

	AGES.	STATES.
From 20 to 30	2	Maine 1
30 to 40	2	Vermont 1
40 50	1	Rhode Island 1
50 60	3	Connecticut 3
60 70	2	New York 5
70 80	3	New Jersey 1
80 90	2	Pennsylvania 3
Not specified	12	Maryland 1
Total	27	Virginia 3
		North Carolina 1
Sum of all the ages specified	872	South Carolina 2
Average age	58	Tennessee 1
		Louisiana 1
		Illinois 1
		Ohio 2
		Total 27
		DENOMINATIONS.
		1833. January 3
		February 10
		March 2
		April 4
		May 7
		June 21
		July 15
		August 1
		September 1
		October 1
		November 1
		December 1
		Not specified 5
Total	27	Total 27

JOURNAL

OF

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AUGUST, 1833.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Society held its Seventeenth Annual Meeting in Boston, in the lower vestry of Park Street church, on Monday, May 27, 1833. Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., President of the Society, took the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. John Brown, D. D., of Hadley, Massachusetts. The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, certified by the Hon. Pliny Cutler, as Auditor; and the same was read and accepted. The officers of the Society, for the year ensuing, were then chosen.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Bates, President of Middlebury college, seconded by Rev. Louis Dwight, Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the dependence of the Christian ministry upon the Great Head of the church is entire and constant, and his blessing absolutely necessary to its success; and whereas the last Thursday of February has been annually set apart, by many of the friends of the Redeemer, as a season of united prayer, for a blessing on the young men, in a course of education at our colleges and academies: therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to all the young men, under the patronage of this Society, to observe the last Thursday of February, as a day of fasting and prayer, with special reference to the more copious effusions of the Holy Spirit on our literary institutions; that the young men who resort thither for an education, may be sanctified, and led to consecrate themselves to the work of the ministry.

Resolved, That the churches of Christ, and all the friends of this Society and of the Redeemer, be affectionately requested to observe this Annual Concert of Prayer.

The public services in the evening were commenced with prayer by Rev. Amzi

Benedict, of Pomfret, Connecticut. The Report of the Directors was read by the Rev. William Cogswell, Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, a Professor in the Lane seminary, Ohio, seconded by the Rev. Thomas Shepard, General Agent of the American Bible Society,

Resolved, That the prosperity of this Society, is a cause of gratitude to God; and that the Report of the Directors, an abstract of which has been read, be adopted, and published under their direction.

On motion of Ebenezer Alden, M. D., of Randolph, Mass., seconded by Rev. Warren Fay, D. D., of Charlestown, Mass.,

Resolved, That the mode in which aid is afforded to Beneficiaries, by the American Education Society, is well adapted to raise up an independent, energetic and efficient ministry, suited to the exigencies of the times, and is therefore entitled to the confidence of the Christian community.

On motion of Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., President of Middlebury college, seconded by His Honor Samuel T. Armstrong,

Resolved, That the American Education Society holds a distinguished place among the benevolent associations, by which our age and country are characterized; and is intimately connected with their efficient operations, and essential to their ultimate success:—That it should, therefore, receive the prayers and patronage of all who love the Redeemer, and desire the advancement of his kingdom in the world.

On motion of Rev. Joel H. Linsley, of Boston, seconded by Rev. William S. Plummer, of Petersburg, Virginia,

Resolved, That the movements of Providence, in opening new and promising fields of labor for ministers, and in enlarging the sphere for exertion in those already opened,

call loudly on the church, for increased efforts to train her sons for the Christian ministry, that they may go forth into these wide fields, and gather in this great spiritual harvest.

The meeting was then dissolved, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover.

Abstract of the Seventeenth Annual Report.

Number of young men assisted during the year.—Since the last Annual Meeting, which was held in New York, assistance has been rendered from the funds of the Society, to 133 young men in 15 theological seminaries, 356 in 26 colleges, and 318 in 101 academies and public schools; making a total of 807 young men assisted in 142 different institutions of learning—being 134 more than were assisted last year. Of these, 449 have been aided at 55 institutions in New England, and 358 have received assistance at 87 institutions in other parts of the United States.

New Beneficiaries.—During the year, there have been received as new beneficiaries, 28 in theological seminaries, 62 in colleges, and 181 in academies; making a total of 271 in different institutions. These added to the 1,426 previously aided by the Society, will make 1,697 assisted since its formation.

Number licensed to preach.—The number of young men who have commenced preaching, is between 50 and 60.

Deaths.—During the year, five young men of promise have been removed by death. Two of them were members of a theological seminary; one, a member of college; and the other two, at academical institutions in the first stage of their education.

Patronage withheld.—From five beneficiaries support has been withdrawn. The reason in one case was partial derangement; in three others, improper behavior; and in the fifth, deficiency of talent.

The character of those patronized.—In order to a participation in the charities of this Institution, respectable talents, unquestionable piety, real indigence, and good promise, are indispensably requisite.

Efforts for the promotion of personal holiness.—The plan of pastoral supervision was adopted in the year 1826. And so far as observed, its effects have been happy upon the young men visited, and upon the officers who have performed this service. At these periodical visits the young men are addressed individually and collectively, affectionately and faithfully, and then commended in prayer to Him who is the Lord of the harvest, and whose prerogative it is to send forth laborers into his harvest. This intercourse is fraternal as well as pastoral,

and forms a sort of connection between the Benefactor and the Beneficiary, and is calculated to promote diligence, circumspection, and piety in the latter. During the year, most of the Beneficiaries have been visited by the Secretaries and permanent Agents of the Society. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, and as his donation, a copy of the "Memoir of Henry Martyn" has been presented to nearly all the young men who were under the care of the Society during his connection with it. As the donation of Martyn's Memoir was an act of kindness, and the last act which Dr. Cornelius was permitted to perform towards them, so will not some one who has pecuniary ability, perform a similar deed of kindness, and present to each Beneficiary a copy of the Memoir which is soon to be published of this beloved man and devoted servant of Jesus Christ?

Receipts.—From the report of the Treasurer it appears that the receipts of the Society during the year have been *fifty two thousand one hundred eighty-five dollars and fifty-three cents*.

Of this sum *seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars* have been received on account of permanent Scholarships, and *fifty-one thousand four hundred forty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents* for current use.

Loans refunded.—Forty individuals have this year enjoyed the "luxury of doing good" by returning into the treasury of the Lord, two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, thus helping onward in their pursuits of an education twenty-eight young men, some of whom may, perhaps, prove a Claudius Buchanan, or a William Carey.

Expenditures.—The expenditures during the year amount to *forty-eight thousand and fifty-three dollars and eighty-two cents*. This together with the debt of the Society the last year amounts to *fifty-one thousand six hundred forty-one dollars, eighty-seven cents*, from which *fifty-one thousand four hundred forty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents*, the amount of receipts for the year for current use subtracted, will leave a debt upon the Society of *one hundred ninety-three dollars and thirty-five cents*.

Amount of earnings.—The amount of earnings reported for the last year, is twenty thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-five cents. Of this sum, in 12 Theological Seminaries, 89 men earned \$2,859 74. In 19 Colleges 305 men earned \$12,067 48. In 68 Academies 223 men earned \$5,684 43. In 99 Institutions 617 men earned \$20,611 65. From 190 persons no report has been received in this respect.

Operations of different Societies in connection with the Parent Institution.—Most of them are in successful operation, and preparing for extended efforts. This is the case with the Auxiliaries in Vermont, Massachu-

setts, and Rhode Island, and the Branch Societies in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Illinois.

The Presbyterian Education Society, associated with this, is most important in its location, character, and operations. It has moved onward with energy and success. Its prospects are bright and animating. It has already accomplished great things for Zion, and is destined to accomplish still greater. As the proposition of union with the Parent Institution originated in that Society with a view to the extension of the efforts for charitable education; so a desire of co-operation on their part continues to exist. These views and feelings this Board would most cordially reciprocate. It is believed this union will be promotive of Christian affection and interest and of greatly extended efforts. Of the young men reported, 346 have been sustained by them. Of the receipts acknowledged by our Treasurer, upwards of eighteen thousand dollars were raised within their bounds. They have efficient Branch Societies in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Work to be performed.—The whole country, so far as is practicable, should be organized into State, County, or Territorial Societies immediately.

Efficient men should be appointed as permanent Agents or Executive officers, to take charge of certain districts, and see that the cause is well sustained within their own bounds. Every minister should exert himself to find at least one young man worthy and desirous of the patronage of the Society. There are between twelve and thirteen thousand evangelical churches in the land. Cannot those churches furnish upon an average at least one student for the sacred office for every three churches? This would provide four thousand candidates for the ministry.

The blessing of Heaven needed.—Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it. No exertions of men, however great, will avail to the raising up of a pious and learned ministry without the blessing of Heaven. Fully believing this, the Directors of the American Education Society have ever taken a special interest in the annual concert of prayer on behalf of Colleges and public Seminaries of learning. They have also instituted a monthly concert of prayer on Tuesday immediately succeeding the first Monday of each month. The object of this meeting is, to pray particularly for the American Education Society, its officers, members, and patrons; for the young men connected with it; and also that God would convert multitudes of our youth, and inspire them with an ardent desire to preach Christ and him crucified. Were all Christians thus to pray, the God of heaven he would prosper us.

Demand for Ministers.—There has not been so great demand for ministers in New England the last thirty years, as at the present time. Many vacant churches exist, and their call is, Send us pastors. In the South and West there is a "famine of hearing the words of the Lord."

The different benevolent societies say, "Give us Agents, or the cause we have espoused will languish and die."

The Home Missionary Societies are presenting from all quarters the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us."

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are urgent in their demand for more laborers. The call for ministers is from the four winds of heaven; and it will wax louder and louder as it is wafted on every breeze, till the world's redemption is accomplished.

Presbyterian Education Society.

THE Anniversary of the Presbyterian Education Society was held at New York, May 8, 1833. The Annual Report was read by the Rev. William Patton, Corresponding Secretary. Resolutions were offered and sustained by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, of Wilmington, Del.; Rev. T. T. Waterman, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. Absalom Peters, of New York; and the Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Boston.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, is President of the Society, Rev. William Patton, Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John J. Owen, Secretary, Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, Financial Secretary, Horace Holden, Esq. Recording Secretary, and Oliver Willcox, Esq. Treasurer. Some account of the operations of this Society, is given in the abstract of the Parent institution. The following extract is taken from the closing appeal of the Report of the Presbyterian Education Society.

The labor in which we are embarked has little to command the popular feeling—or to rouse the tender sympathies of the soul, but many distressing difficulties to be encountered, still we are encouraged. For by every proper man we educate, and by every successful minister we furnish, we strike a blow at the kingdom of darkness and of death, which shall be felt to its very centre. Let us awake to new effort. Let us enlarge our operations a THOUSAND FOLD, for God has given the word, and great shall be the company of those who publish it. "It is the cause of God, and must prevail. The days roll rapidly on

when the shout of the isles shall swell the thunder of the continent—when the Thames and the Danube—when the Tiber and the Rhine shall call upon the Euphrates, the Ganges and the Nile, and the loud concert shall be joined by the Hudson, the Mississippi and the Amazon, singing with one heart and one voice, Alleluia! Salvation! The Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, July 10, 1833. Appropriations were made to Beneficiaries, in various institutions, as follows:

	Former	New		
	Benefic.	Benefic.	Total.	Amo. appro.
4 Theol. Sem's,	52	0	52	\$ 976
12 Colleges,	225	7	232	4,297
31 Academies,	60	20	80	1,026
—	—	—	—	—
47 Institutions,	337	27	364	*6,299

* In addition to this amount, the sum of three thousand dollars, was voted towards appropriations to Beneficiaries, without the bounds of New England.

It is a matter of deep regret, that the Directors were compelled at the last meeting to strike the name of one young man from the list of Beneficiaries, for improprieties and immoralities of conduct. Such instances have of late rarely occurred. May the Directors be never again called to perform the like painful duty.

Extract from the Report of the Rev. William L. Mather, Secretary North Western Branch of the American Education Society.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

My last report was forwarded from Norwich, Ct. From the date of that report to the time of my leaving that State, I visited North and South Stonington, South Britain, Woodbury, (two Societies,) Southbury, Milford, (two Societies,) Harwinton, and New Hartford. After closing my agency in Connecticut, I returned to this State about the first of May, and resumed my duties as Secretary of the North Western Branch. About half of the counties in the State, I visited the last season, and the present, propose to visit the remaining. Whether I shall be able to accomplish this, is uncertain. Probably, however, I shall not before the Anniversary of the Branch. My first field of labor on entering the State was Windham county. The Congregational churches in this county, though somewhat numerous,

are nevertheless most of them feeble. There is however a good spirit in these churches. They feel well with regard to the Education Society. The subject needed only to be clearly and fully presented, and they were ready to do something. In kind, the interest was the same in all the churches in which the subject was presented. In degree, it differed according to circumstances. I was peculiarly gratified with the feeling manifested in one of these churches. Several circumstances existed to render the time particularly unfavorable. Large draughts had recently been made upon their benevolence. Several feeble churches and literary institutions had presented their wants and been liberally regarded. It was thought best, however, on the whole, that the *subject* should be presented; which was done. And the people, so far from being weary in well doing, I found ready to double their contributions, and to continue their thank-offerings to the Lord, for the rich gifts which he had bestowed upon them; for they had enjoyed a refreshing from his presence during the few months past, and many had been added to their numbers. Among those belonging to the church, are a large number of young men; from five to eight of whom have already commenced, or are about commencing a course of preparation for the ministry. I could not but feel, Sir, while among this people, that that was a blessed church. God had bestowed upon them many rich blessings, among the best of which was a spirit to devise liberal things for the Lord. And I felt assured that to them the promise would be fulfilled, "That by liberal things they shall stand;"—that upon them would rest the blessing of those who "honor the Lord with their substance."

There are many young men in Windham county looking towards the ministry. In other counties in the State, special efforts are making to look up and bring forward young men for the service of the church. This State, I believe, has always done well in furnishing men, and I hope and trust hereafter they will also do well in furnishing the means for their education.

From Windham county I came into Windsor, and am now visiting the churches in this part of the State.

Woodstock, Vt. July 1, 1833.

Extract from the Rev. Mr. Cressy's Report.

AFTER giving some account of his agency on behalf of the American Education Society in the county of Worcester, Mass. he proceeds:

For three or four years past it has been my privilege to labor as a missionary in the State of Indiana;—there I shall probably

spend my days. Having travelled somewhat extensively in the great valley, and become acquainted with the wants of that section of our country, I would beg leave on this occasion to suggest some considerations which may show the important bearing of the American Education Society upon that interesting, yet destitute portion of our Union. Contemplate for a moment the unparalleled increase of population in that region. Fifty years ago that extensive valley, more than a thousand miles broad, and at least three thousand miles long, contained a white population of only about five hundred. Now there are west of the Alleghenies not less than four millions. Thirty years since Indiana had a population of only 4,000;—twenty years ago there were 24,000, and now there are 400,000. Thus within twenty years that State has increased more than sixteen fold. Forty years ago the first settlements were commenced in the State of Ohio. Within that period the population has increased to the almost incredible number of 1,000,000. Illinois has doubled its population within the last five years. Missouri and the territory of Michigan are increasing with equal rapidity.

Such are the inducements to emigration from our older States, and from other portions of the world;—such are the facilities for navigation,—such the fertility of soil, and such, in short, the inexhaustible resources of the West, that there is every reason to believe that the tide of emigration will continue to roll westward with still greater rapidity for years to come. From a careful estimate, it is ascertained that about 100,000 emigrants are annually poured into that great valley. This number, in addition to the natural increase of population, which is about 200,000 annually, makes an annual increase of about 300,000. There is no reason to believe that this increase will be less in future, from the fact that emigration from Europe is rapidly augmenting every year. Unless there shall be some unexpected check given to this current which is setting westward, the population of that region will soon exceed the expectations of those who are now most sanguine in their calculations. Premises, founded on facts, lead to a demonstration of what has so often been asserted, that, within one generation, the balance of power will be west of the Allegheny mountains;—when the millions in the Atlantic States will be under the stern necessity by the federal compact of this Union, of surrendering their destinies to the outnumbering millions, who will soon swarm the Mississippi valley. To the American patriot, philosopher, and Christian, it is of vast importance to inquire, *What is to be the probable character of these future millions?*

The welfare not only of our own country, but to a great extent that of the world, is deeply interested in this inquiry. At pre-

sent there is a lamentable deficiency of institutions of learning, and of the means of grace. The population of that region is of a heterogeneous character. Emigrants from almost every portion of the earth are there thrown together, each for the most part tenacious of his own views. Hence that union of effort so desirable in the promotion of religion and general intelligence, cannot be expected in the West as in the older portions of our country. There is not a more enterprising people on earth, than may be found along the shores of those western rivers; but such is the astonishing growth of the country, that there is necessarily a vast disproportion between their enterprise for wealth and internal improvements, and the providing for those means which directly tend to elevate their moral and intellectual character. Thousands of families are abandoning schools and churches and all the multiplied advantages of an improved state of society, and rushing to the West, where many soon deplore the loss of former privileges, while others become indifferent and learn to do without them.

In view of the controlling influence which our Western States are destined soon to exert, and in reference to the question, What will be the character of these future millions, we answer, let ministers of the gospel be trained up, and let them be established throughout the length and breadth of that valley. It is too late to debate the question, whether intelligence and pure religion are essential to the existence and perpetuity of our government. Nothing but a deep moral influence, pervading the entire population, can save our political bark from that shipwreck towards which many eyes have been prospectively turned, and in view of which the strongest nerves in our land have often trembled. Such is the state of society in the West at present, that it may be readily moulded into almost any shape according to the nature of the influence brought to bear upon it. In the infancy of every community, the time is most favorable to lay deep the foundations of society, and at such an auspicious period, unless the proper influence is applied to imbue its forming character with right sentiments, it may soon acquire such a development of its energies, as shall baffle the highest efforts to change the course of its gigantic career. Who does not know that the important features of every community may be known by ascertaining the character of its ministry? It is so ordered in the providence of God, that to ministers, more than to any other class of men, are intrusted the moral and literary interests of the community. It is no less historically than scripturally true, that as ministers are unlearned or intelligent, godly or immoral, so will be those over whom they have influence. The time has come when greater efforts must be made for training up intelligent and able

ministers for the great valley, or the hopes of this Union will be blasted. The tide of emigration is rolling westward with every setting sun. Prejudices and obstacles are daily increasing, associations and habits are fast forming in the West, which will exert a controlling influence upon their conduct when called to wield the destinies of this nation. While errorists of every name are attempting to propagate their favorite theories,—and thus to forestall public sentiment,—while infidelity and atheism in their most revolting features are openly avowed,—and popery is welding its chains of adamant, and beginning to wield its leaden sceptre, we have reason to tremble in view of results which must be witnessed unless the timely remedy be applied. Much has been done for the West within a few years by establishing Sabbath schools, and by sending them tracts and Bibles. These efforts have been blessed, the eyes of thousands have been opened to their real necessities. Churches are rapidly organizing, and the great question now agitated in that region is, How shall the feeble churches of the West be supplied with able ministers of the gospel? The call for preachers is becoming more imperious in that region every year. The increase of ministers by no means keeps pace with the increase of population. The location of one minister, who is constrained to organize other churches around him, prepares the way for the location of many other preachers. We hesitate not to say that if all the ministers who shall be educated in the Eastern States for ten years to come, were to locate themselves west of the Alleghany mountains, that even this number would not answer the demands which will there be made within that period.

The present is the time for exerting an incalculable influence upon that region, by training up and sending thither able ministers of the gospel. Efforts for exerting the desired influence are becoming more difficult. Neglect that region twenty or even ten years, and the golden opportunity may be gone forever. What is done for the West must be done soon. The vivid reality stands before us in bold relief, that the crisis in the Western States is hastening on, when the die will be cast, which shall determine the character of this nation. A combination of causes is now in operation, the fearful results of which may be clearly foreseen.

As we look back one hundred years, and view the wide, solitary, and unbroken forest of the West—and see what it now is—and contemplate what it will be one hundred years hence, what mind can conceive, what imagination can grasp the mighty change! The forest disappears—wealth opens its countless channels—villages and cities rise, and the wave of population swells and rises, till it breaks over the Rocky mountains and

sweeps its bold tide far around to the Pacific ocean. But oh, what shall be the character, and the immortal destinies of these countless millions? Shall infidelity, and atheism, and popery, throw around them their strong intrenchments, and bid defiance to Christian effort? Shall the dark waves of moral death roll over our land, and blast the loveliness of our heritage? Or shall such efforts now be made, as shall exert an influence to sanctify and save these millions of immortal beings?

In an important sense it is for patriots and Christians in this land to say whether the hopes or fears, here contemplated, shall be realized, and upon such we would throw this responsibility. The West may be saved from the dreaded influences to which we have alluded, by training up able ministers of the gospel, who, as sentinels, shall be placed upon the watch towers of our Western Zion, and we heed not the influence either of infidelity or Romanism.

We see, in view of these remarks, the important bearing which the A. E. S. has upon our country in furnishing its destitute population with an able and evangelical ministry. Never have I before regarded this institution of such importance as during my residence at the West. While standing amid a population of many thousands, far removed from any ministerial brother, surrounded by more than half a dozen churches, who are calling incessantly for my labors, I have turned a wishful eye towards this society, as the harbinger of hope. As the worn mariner who has caught a glimpse of the distant flag which reminds him that aid is nigh, so have I hailed the onward course of this Institution which is now sending out its helpers to those, who alone have long breasted the tide of abounding iniquity.

Rev. J. D. Farnsworth's Report.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

DEAR SIR,

SINCE my last report to you, I have spent my time principally in Plymouth, Bristol, and Norfolk counties, in this State. During this time I have visited and addressed congregations on the subject in the following towns and parishes, and collections have been made in most or all of them, as the treasurer's report will show, namely, Raynham, West Taunton, Freetown, Middleboro', North Middleboro', Middleboro' and Taunton Preenet, Plympton, Carver, North Bridgewater, South Bridgewater, Abington 1st, Weymouth 1st, Cohasset, Braintree, Union Society in Braintree and Weymouth, Quincy, Dorchester Village, Stoughton, and Easton.

Several societies have also been organized within these limits. The *South Massachusetts Education Society*, embracing the

counties of Barnstable, Plymouth, and Bristol, which was found to cover too large a territory to operate to advantage, has been divided into four, called the *Barnstable county, Plymouth county, Old Colony, and Taunton and Vicinity*, Education Societies. I was present and aided in forming three of them.

Although both ministers and people received me very kindly and spoke favorably of aiding our object, they had not become systematically organized for benevolent operations. It has been a prominent object with me to get a system adopted, so that future operations can be carried on with comparative ease, much time and expense of agency saved, and a regular and liberal patronage be afforded to this branch of Christian benevolence; and I believe, Sir, that I have been enabled with the aid of the ministers, to effect it. A specified time in the year is now assigned for making the collections in all these societies, and it is believed that the benefits resulting from the present organization and system will be extensive and permanent; and happy would it be if all benevolent operations could be carried on as systematically, as there is reason to expect this will be in this section of the State.

There is good feeling existing in regard to benevolent objects among many members of the churches, but this is not so general as could be wished. Many professed followers of Christ have yet to learn what our Saviour meant when he said "It is more blessed to give than to receive." To this blessedness they are strangers. Some of the wealthiest men, in some of the churches, still withhold their aid from these objects. Some who pray as much as any, at church meetings and conferences, absolutely refuse to contribute at all to benevolent objects. They do not desire to take a part in the glorious enterprise of sending "the gospel to every creature." O that such could be roused from their slumbers, be made to feel that "covetousness is idolatry," and to realize that they must give an account for the Lord's "silver and gold, and cattle upon a thousand hills," intrusted to their care.

This Society has many warm friends in this part of the State, and I have scarcely met with one opposed to it. Its friends are increasing, and there is reason to believe as the knowledge of the object and principles of the Society become well understood, and the want of such a society, especially at the present time, is realized, that all who enjoy a faithful and enlightened ministry, and know its benefits from personal knowledge, will unite in the effort, as well as the prayer, to raise up, and qualify, and send forth laborers into the Lord's harvest.

Braintree, June 6th, 1833.

THE Rev. Thomas Boutelle has been actively engaged in the service of the Society, for four months past. He first visited the South Worcester County Education Society, Mass., where he labored with good acceptance and success. He is now visiting Cumberland County, Me. Through mistake, no Report, giving the particulars of his agency, is at hand.

ANNIVERSARIES OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Worcester South.

THE Annual Meeting of the Worcester South Education Society, was held April 24th, at North Brookfield. The Report was read by the Rev. John Maltby, of Sutton. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. B. C. Cressy, and Rev. T. Boutelle, Agents, and the Secretary of the Parent Society. The officers of the Society, are Gen. Salem Towne, President; Rev. J. Maltby, Secretary, and Hon. A. Bigelow, Treasurer.

Worcester North.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester North Education Society, was held April 25th, at Phillipston. The Report was read by Rev. Samuel Gay, of Hubbardston. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Boutelle, and the Rev. Mr. Cogswell. The officers of the Society, are Dr. Anson Bates, President; Rev. S. Gay, Secretary, and Dea. J. Ellingwood, Treasurer.

Norfolk County.

The Norfolk County Education Society, held its Anniversary at Weymouth, (Rev. Mr. Bent's parish,) on Wednesday, June 12. A sermon was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Asahel Bigelow, of Walpole, and some statements and remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, of Boston. The officers of the Society, for the year ensuing, are Dr. Nathaniel Miller, President; Rev. S. Gile, Secretary; Rev. Dr. Codman, Tr., and Dr. Jesse Wheaton, General Agent.

An Extract from Mr. Bigelow's Sermon, follows:

That the gospel, presented by the living preacher, is essential to any great and permanent success in the work of saving men, is evident from the fact, that error is every-

where supported by living advocates. There is no place where they are wanting. If, in some instances, there are not professed *teachers* of the various systems of error, there are those who supply the deficiency. This is true of Christian lands; and, in heathen countries, religious teachers are always numerous. And who does not know, that the living advocate of any cause exerts a much more favorable influence in favor of that cause, by being present with and personally addressing those whom he wishes to influence, than he could exert by merely sending them written communications? Who is not *conscious* of this? When you wish to influence a person, in some particular way, why do you feel so much more confident of success, if you may see him and speak face to face, than you do when merely writing to him? Because, when present with him, you have an opportunity to meet his objections as they rise, to allay his prejudices, to adapt your arguments to his state of mind and feeling, and to follow up any advantage which may be gained. This you cannot do, when absent. If, by letter, you make on his mind a favorable impression, it may be effaced before you can profit by it; for like reasons, the living preacher exerts, in favor of the truth, a much greater influence than can be exerted by merely the written word. And the advocates of error derive no less advantage from being present with those whom they wish to influence, than do the advocates of truth. And, where there is not the living preacher, the advocates of error have this advantage exclusively to themselves. If, then, you furnish the population round them with the Bible, and religious books, they are present to defend their own systems against the truth; to misrepresent it; to ridicule and persecute them who are inclined to embrace it; and, in these and other ways, they will nearly or quite counteract its influence. Indeed, they do much to check the progress of truth, when exhibited and defended by the living ministry, and operating under the most favorable circumstances. If, therefore, the written word is left to operate alone, against all this opposing influence, can we expect of it great achievements in the work of saving men?

But the living advocate has another important advantage over written communications; for men are so constituted, as to be peculiarly susceptible of impression from the power of speech. The voice is the most efficient means of influence which man possesses. It is the only medium through which he can adequately express what he feels, what importance any truth or subject assumes in his own mind;—the only medium through which the soul can communicate her most vivid conceptions and her deepest emotions. Suppose Paul's reasoning of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, had been laid before

Felix on *paper* instead of coming in the living voice, direct from a soul burdened with the theme; would the Roman governor have trembled as he did? Or had a like course been pursued with Agrippa, would he have been almost persuaded to be a Christian? And there was Whitefield, blazing like a comet over the land, at whom almost a nation went out to gaze; and, as they saw and heard, the attention of the most thoughtless was arrested, and hearts, burning with malicious rage, were changed to penitence and love. But what, compared with this, is the effect of Whitefield's sermons when read on the silent page?

Indeed, the human voice has an unrivalled power to arrest attention; to excite feeling and sympathy, and may almost be said to *create* them. It seems designed of God to exert influence—and man designed to be influenced by it. There are in the soul chords which nothing will so move as the human voice, conveying to them the vibrations of kindred chords. For these reasons the living preacher has a high pre-eminence, in point of influence, over all other means that can be employed for the salvation of men. And the advocates of error, for the same reasons, have a like advantage for the promotion of their cause; and, where the living ministry of the truth is not, this advantage is exclusively their own. And what must be the result, should the cause of truth be left to sustain itself in these circumstances, however well aided by the press? Effects, no doubt, would be produced; effects over which angels would rejoice. But would the cause of truth thus advance and triumph? *Could* it, unless miraculously sustained and made superior to the mighty pre-eminence which the cause of error would have over it? * *

We can refer to no instance in which Christianity has extensively prevailed without the living ministry. That *good* has been done, souls converted, without the preaching of the gospel, is unquestionable; and that, in some cases, the truth has been cherished in small circles, and retained in purity for a long time without the preaching of the gospel, is also unquestionable. But nowhere do we meet with an instance in which the gospel has prevailed, and made conquests from generation to generation, without the living ministry.

Plymouth County.

The Plymouth County Education Society, held its Annual Meeting at Halifax, June 13. The Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Plympton, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Howland, of Hanson, Rev. Mr. Chase, of Carver, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Abington, and the Secretary of the

Parent Society. The officers of the Society, for the year ensuing, are Hon. Josiah Robbins, President; Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Secretary, and Dea. Morton Eddy, Treasurer.

Middlesex County.

The Middlesex County Education Society, held its Anniversary at Cambridgeport, June 11. The Report was read by Rev. Lyman Gilbert, of Newton. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Bates, of Newton, Rev. Mr. Adams, of Brighton, Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown, and the Secretary of the Parent Society.

An extract from the Report, follows:

THE Directors of the Middlesex Auxiliary Society for the Education of pious youth for the gospel ministry, in presenting their Seventeenth Annual Report, would acknowledge with devout gratitude to God, his kind Providence in sparing their lives another year—a year signalized by the right hand of the Most High—a year in which the mind of the Christian has fixed with more ardent supplication, more expanded benevolence, more vigorous faith, more enlarged and determined purpose, and more encouragement from the hand of God upon the conversion of the world, than ever before since the days of the Apostles. We repeat, then, our gratitude to God for the continuance of life—for never was life worth more to the Christian than in 1833. Never were there so many opportunities to pour tributaries into that river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God—never could the Christian cast his bread upon the waters with a firmer faith that he should find it after many days—never were there so many cords of salvation which touched by the hand of benevolence, vibrate round the globe and send a swell of harmony to the skies—never did the Christian in any condition of life possess more means for increasing his treasure in heaven, and preparing for higher enjoyment when he shall stand on Mount Zion above, and welcome the redeemed from every nation and kindred and tongue under heaven, coming home with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads. In the kingdom of Christ, when the achievements of the cross are multiplying with such rapidity before our eyes, ‘tis a glorious thing to live, and a glorious thing to die.” * * * *

The indirect influence of this society is felt on every side. It has by its investigations made known the wants of the church and the world, brought the cries of the dying home to the hearts of Christians, and mothers are consecrating their Samuels and their Timothys unto the Lord.

By the presence of its beneficiaries in our seminaries of learning, a healthful savor

has been thrown into those fountains whose streams are flowing over the world. God in mercy has heard the prayers of his people and blessed the efforts that have been made in and out of our literary institutions, by pouring his Spirit on our young men, writing their names in the book of life, and making them “chosen vessels to declare his name unto the Gentiles.”

In the economy which is observed and enjoined by the Society’s operations, creating a stimulant for the young men under its patronage to make efforts to aid themselves, another germ of influence has sprung up which promises to bear many leaves for the healing of the nations.

The efforts of education societies, the past year, have been so signally prospered, that they have become the hope of the church, as she feels pressing upon her conscience and her sympathies the command of the Saviour, “Go and preach the gospel to every creature.” To this source, the Board of Missions will look with a firmer confidence for heralds of the cross. And the reports which are going out at the present time, will encourage hundreds of indigent young men to leave their shops, their farms and their merchandize, and say, in answer to the call of the Holy One, “Whom shall I send? and who will go for us? Here am I, send me. Already has this sacred consecration begun. Not a few have entered their closets and given themselves to this holy cause. Not a few have already commenced their preparatory course, and many, it is believed, are now by prayer and council and meditation, coming to a like result, and before another year shall revolve around, a far greater number than the last report mentions, will have been before the Directors of the different Boards, for a portion of aid. And now it belongs to those who number themselves among the patrons of the American Education Society, to say what shall be the result of this application. Will the churches and friends of this cause, by their prompt benefactions, enable the Directors to redeem the pledge which they have published to the world, to receive under the patronage of the Society every young man of suitable qualifications? Will they thus enable them to cheer the trembling heart of those, who, with much diffidence, and, in many cases, great self-denial, have relinquished the prospect of lucrative employments and thrown themselves, for a season, upon the charities of church, that they may be qualified to preach the gospel, for which their souls are now burning with love to their fellow men. Or must they be obliged to say to them, we honor your self-denial, our souls love the cause to which you are devoted, our hearts are bleeding over the dying millions,—but, dear brethren, we cannot help you, the churches are tired of their pledge, they have refused to sustain us in it, they have withholden their benefactions

and we can do no more? It is well that you have it in your hearts to proclaim the gospel to your fellow men—they are perishing for lack of knowledge, they are going down to death, because there are none to break unto them the bread of life. We see the desolations of Zion in our own land, and we hear the cries of dying millions borne on every breeze. It is in our hearts to send them the gospel—we rejoice that it is in your hearts to go, but we cannot help you, dear brethren, we cannot help you, for the churches will not sustain us. Go back then, dear brethren, with our parting blessing to your former employments, give up the object which you hold so dear, do what you can in other ways to promote the cause of Christ, and in the last great day, may you and we, having shown a willing mind, be accepted according to that which we have, and not according to that which we have not.

Who is prepared for such a draw back as this from the sacred cause? Who is willing that such a reinforcement for the army of the Lord of hosts should be sent back for want of supplies during a short period of discipline for the holy war? The infidel would rejoice, and the friends of darkness would rejoice; but every pious soul, would weep day and night over such a defection from the evangelical enterprise.

ANNIVERSARIES OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Connecticut Branch.

THE Annual Meeting of this Branch was held at Brooklyn, Conn. on Tuesday, the 18th of June, 1833. The Report of the Directors was read by Rev. William W. Turner, Secretary of the Branch. The report of Eliphalet Terry, Esq. the Treasurer, was also read. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Secretary of the Parent Society; Rev. Joel Mann, of Greenwich, Rev. Eli Smith, Missionary of Western Asia, and Rev. Dr. Rice, of New York. The officers of the Society, for the ensuing year, are Hon. Thomas Day, President, Rev. William W. Turner, Secretary, and E. Terry, Esq. Treasurer. An extract from the Secretary's Report follows.

The seventh year of the existence of this Branch, has been, on the whole, a year of prosperity; and the Directors would, with gratitude, record the goodness of God in supplying means commensurate with the wants of those under their patronage.

The average number of Beneficiaries for the year has been fifty-four. The whole number of young men at different literary institutions, and in different stages of their education who have within the year been

aided from the funds of the Society is sixty-nine. Their standing for piety and scholarship, is declared by their teachers to be above mediocrity. Many of them are eminent in these respects; and all of them give promise of usefulness. It is sometimes urged as an objection to the Education Society that it patronizes young men who are extravagant in dress and in their expenses, and encourages others to get an education, who, on account of natural incapacity, can never be respected or useful in the ministry. It is true that a very few such, have been, for a while, assisted from the funds of the Society. But as soon as the facts in their case have come to the knowledge of the Directors, they have uniformly and promptly withheld any further appropriation. It gives them pleasure to say that no instance of the kind has occurred the past year. In all cases, respectable talents, and unquestioned piety are requisite, to enable the applicant to come under the patronage of the Society even as a probationer: and assistance is afforded no longer than by decided success in literary pursuits, and increasing evidence of his fitness for the sacred office to which he aspires, he proves himself worthy of the confidence and support of this Society.

In justice to the Board, and to some of the Beneficiaries, it ought to be distinctly stated, that usefulness in the ministry is not always proportioned to the talents of those engaged in the sacred work. Splendid talents are not always possessed in connection with ardent piety and practical common sense: and without these qualifications, a minister will not be likely to meet with great success.—Some of the most useful laborers in the vineyard of Christ, have been distinguished, not so much for superior talents, as for untiring devotedness to their work, and the faculty of gaining access to the minds and hearts, and of adapting their instructions to the wants of all classes among the people of their charge.

The claims of the Education Society have been so often presented, and the contributions of the people of this State so liberal the past year, that it may seem injudicious to urge these claims at the present time. But when it is remembered that many parts of this highly favored Christian country are destitute of educated ministers; that in other countries nominally Christian, very few evangelical preachers of the gospel can be found; that three fourths of the population of the globe are Mohammedans and heathens; that the ordinary increase of ministers does not keep pace with that of the population of our own country; that all this is true eighteen centuries after the gospel was first promulgated, and the direction given to publish it to every creature; and that the Church, even now, is scarcely awakened from her lethargy; the Directors feel that no apology is necessary for urging every patriot, and every philanthropist, and every

Christian, to put forth their most vigorous and united efforts, in behalf of the Education Society; whose sole object is to bless the world with that gospel to which we as men, and citizens, and Christians, are indebted, for all our most valuable privileges and cheering hopes.

You are a patriot. You love your country because it is the abode of freedom and happiness. Its civil institutions are the most wise and liberal that have ever existed. The frame work of its constitution is so strong, and the foundations so broad and deep, that you hope it will never be moved by those convulsions which have buried all the ancient republics in ruins. Why is it, that the government of your country is so superior to that of any other? Wiser law-givers, abler statesmen, and more skilful politicians flourished in all the republics of ancient Greece and Rome than were our Puritan forefathers. No other satisfactory explanation can be given but this: Those who laid the foundations of this government, and projected its institutions, were influenced in all they did by the precepts of heavenly wisdom; they derived their political maxims from that inspired volume, which, while it inculcates obedience and honor and reverence to those invested with authority; teaches also that they who rule over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. If this republic is not destined to decline and fall and moulder into forgetfulness, like those of former times, it will be owing to the conservative influence of the Christian religion. But this influence will not propagate itself; it needs to be spread. The Education Society is the only effective means of extending and increasing this influence proportionate to the exigencies of our country. Let the influence of this religion decline; the ministry be abolished; the altars of God be broken down; and the Bible taken from the people; and before many generations had passed, the corruption, the anarchy, the desolation that have swept over other republics, would have done their work; leaving nothing for the patriot but the recollection of departed glory, and another proof of the impotence of political sagacity and human wisdom to perpetuate the institutions of a free government. The Education Society has therefore claims upon you as a patriot; for without a competent supply of pious and intelligent teachers of religion, virtue cannot be maintained among the people; and without this, a republic cannot long exist.

You are a philanthropist. You sympathize with your fellow-man in his distress; you rejoice with him in his prosperity. You are deeply affected by those scenes of wretchedness and wo, which everywhere meet the eye in countries where paganism and false religion prevail. You would lend your influence, and give your property, and make personal sacrifices, if thus you might

introduce among them the happiness and prosperity we enjoy. But why is it that there is more happiness here? Why do parents love and cherish and educate their children; and children support their aged parents? Why are such liberal provisions made to supply the wants of the poor, and to relieve human suffering in its various forms, as are found in our alms-houses and hospitals, and charitable associations? Why are the endearing relations of domestic and social life productive of so much happiness? These are the legitimate fruits of the Christian religion. Wherever it is planted by the missionary, it diffuses peace and happiness. It softens the obduracy of the pagan heart, and causes it to feel for man. It converts the habitations of cruelty into the abodes of kindness and love. But how will the heathen hear of this religion, unless it be preached to them; and how will it be preached to them, unless we send them preachers? and if missionaries be not sent, who will dry up those perennial streams of wretchedness which issue from every pagan altar, and cause the healing waters of the sanctuary to flow? The Education Society in its efforts to meliorate the condition of suffering humanity, is entitled to your co-operation as a philanthropist, and expects your aid.

You are a Christian. You love the souls of your fellow-men, and esteem their salvation as a thing infinitely more important than the attainment of any worldly good. What hope have you for the heathen and the deluded followers of Mohammed, that they will inherit eternal life? They live in the indulgence of every evil passion, and in the practice of every crime; ignorant of the God who made them, destitute of that book from which we derive our richest consolation and our brightest hopes. No God to hear them when they call; no Saviour to whom they can apply for pardon; no Holy Spirit to sanctify their souls and make them meet for heaven; no visions of faith to cheer them in the dying hour; they go down hopeless into the regions of death, and beyond all is dark and unknown. What can be done to save these dying millions? Send them that gospel which brings life and immortality to light. But who will go with this message of mercy? Who will go, if Christians do not encourage and support those young men, whose souls are glowing with love to the heathen, and with holy ardor to engage in this work, are saying "Send us." It is disgraceful for the Christian now to be doubting whether good can be done; to be hesitating what he shall give, or whether he shall give any thing; to be waiting until a pittance is wrung from him by the importunity of some friend to the cause. It is time for every Christian to come up to this work with a whole soul and a full hand, under the conviction that there will be no end of giving, or of doing,

or of praying, till the bright sun of millennial glory shall have risen upon our world.

The Directors of this Society, having made their appeal to the *patriot*, the *philanthropist*, and the *Christian*, commit their cause to God, praying that the mantle of the departed Cooke, the gentleman, the Christian, the liberal and devoted friend of the Education Society,* and they trust, now a saint in glory, may fall on other patrons and friends. He, being dead, yet speaketh; and through those, who by his liberality shall in every successive age be introduced into the ministry, will continue to speak of Jesus and his dying love, until every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess that he is Lord.

Extract from the Rev. Mr. Mann's Address, at the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Branch.

Mr. President.—The age in which we live, has its own peculiar features. In laboring for the moral and religious improvement of mankind, we should carefully notice these peculiar features, and direct our efforts accordingly. Success depends, in no inconsiderable degree, on a wise adaptation of the means, to the existing state of community.

The minds of men are unusually inclined to free and independent investigation. Every thing is now brought to the test of experience. It is not enough to establish a truth, to show that it has been received by the wise and good of other times. The authority of names, and the veneration for antiquity, will not now compensate for the want of sound argument, and positive proof. In all matters of opinion, and especially in every thing, pertaining to duty, men feel that they have a right to examine for themselves. This right is incontrovertible. It is the grant of our great Creator, who hath taught us to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.

To satisfy this spirit of inquiry, sources of information are opened on every side. The press is pouring forth its treasures, good and bad, through all classes of community, that is likely to excite attention, and secure patronage. The system of condensation and diffusion, is in active operation. The mind is put under a strong pressure. Truth, on the most difficult subjects, is reduced to the simplest forms, and adapted to immediate utility.

Now, Sir, the qualifications for the ministry, must be suited to this state of society. The preachers of the gospel must be men of research;—men of vigorous and cultivated minds; not such as community have to drag along, until becoming tired of their burden, they drop it. They must be men who can go before and direct the investigations of this mighty world of mind;—men

who can satisfy the thirst for knowledge, and guide the operations of the church to their best results.

The present is an age, not only of bold speculation, but also of energetic action. The church has no occasion for dormitories, for the indolent repose of her priesthood, and her members. Her long slumbers are breaking up. The wants of a world of perishing sinners begin to be felt. The sin of disregarding them so long, is, in some measure, realized. The call is loud, and imperious for immediate action. The resources of the church are abundant, and need only to be properly employed, to effect, through the efficiency of the Spirit, the great purposes of divine benevolence. Activity, zeal, and perseverance, are demanded in every station which the ministers of the gospel are called to occupy. Christians will not long look with indifference, on the degradation, and wretchedness, and perdition, of more than six hundred millions of fellow immortals. The groans of a perishing world, will affect the hearts of the people of God.

Well, Sir, but you must have ministers qualified to enter this mighty harvest;—men capable of sustaining the enterprizes of the church;—capable of diffusing the blessed light of divine truth;—capable of laying the foundations of social order and religion, in the midst of the awful chaos of ignorance, superstition, and idolatry;—men, too, of firm constitutions and proper habits, who can endure hardness as good soldiers of Christ. Where shall such men be found? Who will become responsible for the number which is wanted at this present moment, and especially for the vastly greater number, which will soon be wanted? Shall we wait for them to come forward, and qualify themselves of their own accord? It appears to me, this is risking too much. The church cannot afford this. She cannot afford to lose these opportunities of saving men, and of extending her conquests into the dominions of the Prince of darkness. Education societies must look up the laborers, and assist in qualifying them for their work.

Sir, what do our missionaries, who are laboring in the vast and interesting fields of the West, tell us of the qualifications of ministers? With one accord they say,—we want men of well disciplined minds, and fervent piety, and active habits. The foundations of social order, and Christian institutions are to be laid. Prejudices are to be removed;—errors are to be met and refuted;—a proper tone is to be given to public sentiment, and the general character is to be formed. The materials which are composing society in the west, are various, dissimilar, collected from different parts of our own country, and from distant nations. To form such materials into a harmonious, healthful, well regulated community;—to rear up institutions of learning, and active

* Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. late of Hartford, Ct. in his will, bequeathed to the A. E. S. \$6,500.

churches, requires skill, intellectual culture, and fervent piety. Men of inferior attainments are not adequate to the work. They will have but little influence; and what they attempt, it is to be feared, will be badly executed.

The identical thing that is wanting at this moment, for the enlightening of the millions of perishing heathen, is men, capable of translating the Scriptures, of preparing tracts, and of preaching the gospel. The preparation of such men, depends greatly on Education Societies; and the wants of the world, demand that special efforts be made to raise up a host of laborers, for the vineyard of the Lord.

Sir, the resolution I am permitted to propose, affirms that the exigencies of the age, demand fervent piety in ministers of the gospel. The exigencies of the age! What are they? They are, that requisitions for ministerial labor, have increased in every congregation. They are, that more than six millions of our own people, are unsupplied with the stated ministrations of the gospel. They are, that the world is approaching a most important crisis. Events which are taking place in regard to governments, morals, and religion, portend some mighty change. It is not, I trust, a romantic idea, that the condition of the world cannot long remain as it is. The exigencies of the age! They are, that an urgent and piteous cry for help, comes to us from every quarter of the globe. The men who are laden with the responsibilities growing out of this state of things, need to be holy men,—men of faith, and of inextinguishable zeal. Yes, Sir, we want the identical spirit of the apostles, in the ministry, at this age;—a spirit that can brave perils by sea, and perils by land; a spirit that will not cower and shrink away, when persecution arises by reason of the word;—a spirit that can rejoice when men say all manner of evil falsely, for Jesus' sake; a spirit that will strike a fearless blow to demolish the altars of paganism, and every system of false religion.

Mr. President, permit me just to observe, that I consider the course pursued by the Am. Education Society, as well calculated to rear up ministers with the qualifications which are needed. A spirit of self-denial, so necessary to a high degree of piety, is cherished by the present plan of loaning moderate sums to the young men patronized. The Parent Society, during the first four years of its operations, gave the money purely as a charity;—then a partial loaning system was practised; and now for the last seven years “the entire loaning system” has been pursued. This plan of loans without interest, increases a sense of honorable responsibility. The minds of the young men are relieved from the unfavorable idea, that they are beggars, dependent on public charity. They are now

merely borrowers from a public institution,—a bank of the church, established for this particular purpose; and expect, as soon as practicable, to return the full amount received. This is directly calculated to make them suitably careful in their expenditures, and to increase the exercise of self-denial, without narrowing and sinking the nobler feelings of the heart. They are not properly subjects of charity, but rather of kind accommodation.

The fact of their being held to refund the amount received, increases also a spirit of enterprise. They feel that they must make efforts to qualify themselves for stations of usefulness, most favorable to their circumstances.

By refunding the money, they are taught the duty of replenishing the treasury of the Lord, for the benefit of others; and thus, while they reap the fruits of benevolence, they render essential aid to the great system of benevolence. Thus, the two great principles of Christian character, viz. self-denial and benevolence, are kept in constant exercise.

The kind and paternal watchfulness which the Education Society exercises over those whom it patronizes, has an important influence on their piety. It is an object continually kept in view, to make the young men eminent in holiness. Measures are pursued to secure attainments, so essential in the ministry, at the present day. Sure we are, that while the church prays the Lord of the harvest, to send forth more laborers into his harvest, she will heartily approve of your plan of operations, and open her hand liberally, to aid you in this great work.

The events of divine Providence, will, doubtless, soon show, that there is not a surplus of the right kind of ministers. God will take the refutation of the opposite sentiment into his own hands. He is presenting to the eye of his church, the whitening fields of the world, and is calling upon his people to make ready for the final harvest. To every one capable of the work, and to every one who may be qualified for it, it may be said, the Lord hath need of him. Not an individual may excuse himself. Not an individual may sit down in indolent repose. No one may lay off his duties upon the shoulders of another. The talents of every Christian, be they few or many, are needed. The Lord hath a mighty work to perform on the earth. His people are to be the instruments in accomplishing it. The time has come for them to trust in the sickle and reap. And he that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto eternal life; that both he that soweth, and he that reapeth, may rejoice together. Behold, saith the Lord our Redeemer, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be.

Maine Branch.

The Anniversary of this Society was held at Portland, June 26. The Report was read by the Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Thomas Boutelle, Agent of the Parent Society, and the Rev. Mr. Peters, of New York, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year, are Rev. Wm. Allen, D. D. President; Rev. Benj. Tappan, Secretary, and Professor S. P. Newman, Treasurer.

It is a fact of thrilling interest, demanding fervent gratitude to God, that in accomplishing his purposes of redeeming mercy, it is his pleasure to make use of men. Angels would love to be employed in spreading abroad in the earth the knowledge of Christ, their Lord and ours. But this honor is not conferred upon them. It belongs to those who are acquainted by experience with human guilt and misery, and who have themselves found favor and peace, at the foot of the cross, to exhibit to others of the human race their perishing condition, and to exhort them to flee from the coming wrath. When in answer to the prayers of Cornelius, a shining messenger from heaven appeared, he did not preach Christ to the Centurion; but told him to send for Simon Peter—and 'he shall tell thee words, whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved.'—The same divine truths which were thus to be revealed to Cornelius, must be revealed to all; and they must be proclaimed to dying men by dying men. The Lord Jesus first gave forth the Word with his own lips, and then by his Spirit, inditing the discourses and writings of his apostles; but in order to its being published in every land, there must be a *great company of preachers*. To assist in preparing the needed supply, is the design of Education Societies; which, in reference to many other benevolent institutions, and particularly to Missionary Societies, are as the wheel within a wheel of the prophet's vision. They furnish the men which other Societies employ. But for their aid, many of the best missionaries at home and abroad, of the most devoted and successful laborers in every field of Christian benevolence, would not have left the farm and the workshop, nor have sought a sphere of more extended usefulness. We may well rejoice, therefore, in the formation of these societies, and in all the good which they have been enabled to accomplish.

It is not the design of the Education Society to afford so much assistance as to relieve young men from the necessity of rigid economy and of personal exertion. This would not be for their benefit—would not be the system best suited to prepare them

for enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Let it not be forgotten that the world needs redemption—redemption from sin, and eternal death. If we be redeemed only by the omnipotent grace of God; and this grace is imparted in connection with revealed truth; and revealed truth is brought before the mind by the labors of men; and of men, qualified to labor in the blessed work of redeeming the world, a vastly greater number is needed than have yet been raised up; and from no country on the face of the globe is there a fairer prospect of obtaining an increased supply than from this. Let the blessing of Heaven be obtained by fervent prayer in connection with faithful instruction from the lips and examples of parents and teachers—upon the young men of the land—let those of them, when converted, who possess promising talents, be given up to the service of the Lord Jesus, by their parents, and the churches of which they are members,—let them be made distinctly to hear this voice saying, Whom shall we send, and who will go for us? and encouraged to reply, Here, Lord, are we, send us. Let no young man of promising talents and hopeful piety, in whose heart has sprung up a desire for the good work of a bishop, be kept back from the object of his wishes. Let no one of this description be left in ignorance of the claims of dying thousands and millions for his services, nor of the binding force of the command, Go preach my gospel to every creature. Let all such be solemnly urged, if need be, to come up to the help of the Lord, and thereby to devote themselves, that they may spend and be spent in beseeching their fellow men to be reconciled to God. And as your number of applicants for aid shall continue to increase, let there be a proportionate increase of the means of affording it.

Let God be praised for that measure of Christian love which already exists; for that concert of effort in the cause of benevolence which is actually made. But let us not boast of our benevolence and zeal. Let us not feel as if our sacrifices and efforts for that object for which our Saviour died, was worthy of being named. We need often afresh to come around his cross, and there learn what is the true spirit of our religion. We need to remember the interest that he manifested in the redemption of our world, and the importance that he attached to the preaching of this Gospel—and to the sending forth of laborers. Oh, there must be a vast increase of holy zeal—of self-sacrificing love—of enlarged liberality—of active effort. Parents must give up their pious sons—young men who love their Saviour, must give up themselves, and if they hold back, they must be sought out and brought forward—every man and every woman, who are enlightened, must bring their offerings—and all the Lord's people must pray without ceasing, Thy kingdom come.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Tuesday, June 25. Appropriations were made to beneficiaries as follows:

	<i>Former Ben.</i>	<i>New Ben.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Am't ap.</i>
9 Theol. Sem's.	32	1	33	\$ 594
15 Colleges,	98	4	102	2,040
35 Academies,	119	45	164	3,295
59	249	50	299	\$5,929

It is apparent from the increasing number of new applicants, that pious young men are beginning to feel the responsibilities laid upon them, by the command of Christ, to preach the gospel to every creature. They see the openings for usefulness in the heathen world, and hear the cry for help which comes from the four quarters of the earth. They are coming forward and dedicating themselves to the work. Many of them are exchanging the fairest prospects of future honor and affluence, for the privations and trials of the sacred ministry. Receiving from the education society a sum sufficient to meet only a part of the expenses of an education, they struggle through hardships, eminently adapted to make them men of intellectual and physical strength, but which bear upon them, at times, with a pressure which none but those who have been in like circumstances can realize. And yet these trials, incident to the preparatory course of a young man who is poor, do not deter those of that class from coming forward. They are spontaneously offering themselves. The worth of the soul, and the wants of the world, fill them with irrepressible desires to preach the gospel.

The churches have now a solemn question to decide. On the one hand, an unprecedented demand from the missionary boards is made for men; and on the other, hundreds of pious youth are responding to the call, and with generous devotion, offering themselves to be qualified for the work. The churches must see to it, that not one candidate of proper qualifications, be compelled, for want of aid, to relinquish this high object. An universal interest must be felt in this cause. How can a ministry be raised up, in numbers, intelligence and piety, adequate to the immense wants of the world? Surely not by a miracle. We do not expect tracts to be printed by a miracle, nor Bibles to be issued independent of human effort. And why shall not the preposterously absurd idea be discarded, that God will increase and perpetuate the ranks of the ministry, without using for this purpose the instrumentality of his people?

Suppose that all the churches stand aloof from education societies. Who would then hold forth the helping hand to indigent

young men? who would wipe away their tears of discouragement? who would dare to offer the pledge that every applicant of suitable character shall be assisted? What a prostration of hopes would wither the thousand young men, from whom patronage must at once be withdrawn! How long would the wheels of benevolent enterprise roll onward, before they would begin to drag heavily? The missionary societies are pleading for more MEN. Tract, and Bible, and Sabbath school efforts are retarded for the want of men to plead their claims. The destitute churches in our country, demand, in increasingly urgent terms, ministers to break to them the bread of life. And should the education society, to which they are looking as to the forlorn hope, be compelled to reject one worthy applicant, the disastrous consequences are certain and evident.

The payment of \$75 annually, for seven years, constitutes a temporary scholarship. For every such scholarship, the Directors pledge themselves to carry one young man forward to the ministry. Christians, to whom God has given wealth, will you not lend your aid in this important work? Cannot some of you take up *one*, others *two*, and some *five*, and even *ten* beneficiaries, and assist them in preparing to preach the gospel? Let those to whom the Lord has given ability, and a mind to devise liberal things, communicate to the society their wishes. Let them not wait, until, at expense of time and labor, an agent comes to their doors: but let them bring or send their offering, and it shall be faithfully applied. Let those whose means are limited, unite in small associations, and carry forward a candidate for the ministry. Let every one who loves the cause of Christ, take hold of this enterprise in earnest; and soon the time will come, when the Christian's eye will not fill with tears, and his cheeks burn with shame, because so few laborers are prepared to enter the harvest.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the presiding member of the beneficiaries in — college.

" — It affords me great pleasure to assure you that our concert is very interesting. About last meeting, we were nearly all present, there being more than I have ever before seen on such an occasion. We are bound together by many and sacred ties, and I hope we all love as brethren.

"You will see from our schedule, that four of us are just to finish our collegiate course, and we turn to you for advice. * * * Your kind presents of 'H. Martyn,' will do much silent good. I doubt not it will make more than one missionary. Some have not yet received a copy. I would say, give to each a copy by all means."

The following letter is from a former beneficiary, who is now actively engaged in the service of one of our great benevolent institutions.

Mr. Wilcox, Tr. Pres. Ed. Soc.

"DEAR SIR,

"ABOVE, you have my order for 25 dollars, to be endorsed on my notes, due the Ed. Soc. Although the managers of your society kindly voted not to call on me for the balance, yet I cannot rest until it is paid. Had the notes been given up to me, I think I should even then have felt respecting them as I now do. God has measurably made up my losses which induced me to ask to have them cancelled, and, in gratitude to him, I have promised to discharge my precious obligations. Although I think there are some of my brethren equally able to refund, with myself, yet I feel under double obligation to do it, because thus far I have done little good, in the ministry, and I hope, by refunding, to aid some younger brother, to enter the service, who will not only be more useful than I have been, or even expect to be; but who will, in some measure, make up for my deficiency. Should I be prospered during the current year, it is my present intention to remit the remaining \$25. That you may be prospered in your good work, and that the Lord will raise up a multitude of laborers, to gather in his mighty harvest, is the prayer of your brother and fellow-servant in the Lord."

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REV. ANSEL R. CLARK.

MR. CLARK has visited during the last quarter, 18 or 20 towns, and collected over \$690. He was prevented from laboring, for four or five weeks, in consequence of an indisposition arising from over exertion. We are happy to state, that he will soon be able to resume his efficient labors.

REV. JOHN W. BEECHER.

THIS brother proceeded late in the fall to Maryville in East Tennessee. From thence he crossed the mountains and spent three or four months in visiting the churches in West Tennessee, and in the northern part of Alabama. About \$200 were collected, and a number of young men conversed with, relative to the subject of the ministry. Mr. Beecher then returned to Maryville, and took a tour as far eastward as Abingdon, Va. visiting the churches, and in various ways arousing them to active co-operation in the education cause.

Mr. Beecher writes; "As I pass up and down through the country, and behold the many sanctuaries deserted, and hear so often the Macedonian cry sounding in my ears, whilst to this call of thousands no answer can at present be returned, I am ashamed of the little energy I have to plead their cause. And when in my feeble manner I have done my best in advocating it, I am almost ready sometimes to despair of being able to accomplish that good in my present calling that might result from a pastor's labors. But again, when I look at the most favored parts of our country, which in religious advantages are to be considered fifty years in advance of us, and turn to their efforts fifty years ago, I again take courage and feel "in due time we shall reap if we faint not."

REV. JOHN SPAULDING.

MR. SPAULDING, who has recently been appointed Secretary and General Agent of the western agency, has removed to Cincinnati, and entered upon his official duties. He intends, in connection with the Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, to visit as soon as possible, all the churches within the bounds of the agency, which embraces the southern and central parts of Ohio, together with the States of Kentucky and Indiana. This is a most important section of the valley, and happy results may be anticipated from the efficient and systematic operations which have been commenced.

Through mistake, no communication was received from the REV. THADDEUS B. HURLBUT for this number of the Journal.

Prayer for Beneficiaries.

AN extract from a sermon, delivered by the Rev. Ansel R. Clark, Hudson, Ohio, before the Norfolk county Education Society, Mass.

"Those young men who are in a course of training for the gospel ministry, and especially those who are receiving the bounty of the church, should be remembered *daily* in our prayers, that they may be holy men, men of *self-denial*, men, "who shall not count their lives dear unto themselves, so that they may finish their course with joy; and the ministry received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." Their usefulness will be very nearly in proportion to the amount of piety they possess while in study. They constantly need the abiding and sanctifying influences of the Spirit of God. Therefore, Christian brethren

ren, if you would have these young men come into the ministry with the spirit of Payson, of Fisk, of Martyn, of Brainerd, and of Paul, and prepared to go and plant the gospel in *Greenland*, in *Africa*, or in *China*, then *pray* for them;—pray that the Spirit of Almighty God may pervade their minds wherever they may be.”

American Education Society.

(Circular to Clergymen.)

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

THE object of this communication is to invite your special attention to the selecting and inducing of young men of suitable qualifications, to prepare for the Christian ministry. While there are six hundred millions of Pagans and Mohammedans destitute of a preached gospel; while there are six millions in our own beloved country, destitute of an evangelical ministry; while there are between three and four thousand churches, connected with the evangelical denominations of Christians in this land, which have no settled ministers; while the call for pastors, from vacant churches in New England and at the south and west is so urgent; while the demand for ministers from the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies is so great and imperious, and the Christian community seem disposed and determined to sustain these benevolent institutions in their operations; what minister of Jesus can be but deeply affected at the consideration, that these operations must be retarded, if they should not languish and die, because heralds of the cross cannot be obtained! Distressing thought! Is the preaching of the gospel, the grand instrument which God has appointed for the conversion of the world? Why, then, is no more zeal manifested in raising up preachers of salvation? The revivals of religion have brought into the churches multitudes of young men, who, were they educated, would be able and faithful teachers of righteousness. Much the larger proportion of these, will bury their talents in secular occupations, unless pressed into the service of the ministry. More efforts should be made to lead young men to reflect upon this subject, and to dedicate themselves to this blessed work. Will not the ministers of the gospel preach upon it on the Sabbath, present it at their social meetings, at the monthly concert, especially the concert on Tuesday evening, immediately succeeding the first Monday of each month? Will they not converse particularly with those young men, who are of good natural talents, and “full of faith and of the Holy Ghost,” and urge upon them their duty? Will they not be persuaded to do this by the injunctions of the Great Head of the Church, by the happiness of man in his present state of

existence, by the never ending felicities of those “who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises,” and by the interminable agonies of those who perish in their sins?—Dear Sir, is there not in your church, or within the circle of your acquaintance, one young man or more, of suitable qualifications, whom you can induce to prepare for the ministry of Christ? Should the pecuniary circumstances of such, render them unable to educate themselves, assistance may be obtained from the American Education Society. This institution has pledged assistance to every applicant of the requisite qualifications. These are respectable natural talents, unquestionable piety, real indigence, and good promise generally in respect to the ministry. To all such, and only such, the Society, in the name of the churches, proffers assistance.

At the late meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts, held at Dorchester, it was unanimously

“Resolved, That, in view of the immense want of ministers to supply the destitute churches of this country, and to meet the increasing and imperious demand of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, and in view of the intimate and inseparable connection there is between the preaching of the gospel and the prosperity of every religious enterprise, it is the solemn duty of every minister to exert himself to look up at least one young man, suitable to prepare for the ministrations of God’s word, and induce him to commence immediately a course of education for the ministry.”

Dear Sir, this subject is respectfully submitted for your consideration, prayers and efforts.

Your brother in the bonds

and service of Jesus Christ,

WILLIAM COGSWELL,

Sec’y Am. Ed. Soc.

FUNDS.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, from April 10th, to the Quarterly Meeting, July 10th, 1833.

Amherst, N. H. on acco. Aiken Schol. (additional) by R. Boylston, Esq. Tr. Hillsboro’ Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	9 75
Antrim, N. H. by R. Boylston, Tr. of do.	6 00
Charleston, S. C. fr. Mrs. Jane Keith, Mrs. George Barksdale, and Mrs. John Cadaden, \$5 each, ann. subs. by H. Hill,	15 00
Deering, N. H. by R. Boylston, Tr.	1 00
Guildhall, Vt. fr. “an orphan,” a string of gold beads, which have been sold for	3 00
Hillsboro’ N. H. fr. Ladies, by R. Boylston, Tr.	6 00
Hancock, N. H. by R. Boylston, Tr.	17 03
Holtz, N. H. by do.	34 50
Jaffrey, N. H. bequest of the late Miss Margaret Gray, by Asa Parker, Esq. Ex’r.	104 54
Lyndeboro’, N. H. fr. Dea. William Jones, ann. subs. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agent,	2 00
Mason, N. H. from Gent. by R. Boylston, Tr.	26 00
Mont Vernon, N. H. by do.	22 00
Merrimack, N. H. by do.	8 25

Mendon, N. Y. fr. Mr. Levi Russell, by Mr. N. Willis,	5 00
Pelham, N. H. by R. Boylston, Tr.	31 00
Peterboro', N. H. by do.	5 00
Pomfret, Ct. fr. an individual, avails of a gold ring, by	
Dea. Newbury,	1 20
Stratham, N. H. fr. Ladies, by Rev. Mr. Cummings,	1 50
Saco, Me. fr. Lauriston Ward, a donat. paid to him,	2 00
Temple, N. H. fr. Gent. 7. Ladies, 2, by R. Boylston, Tr.	9 00
	309 82
INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS,	240 00
AMOUNT REFUNDED,	498 62
INCOME FROM FUNDS,	412 17
	\$1,460 61

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[Mr. Lorenzo S. Cragin, Boston, Tr.]

Boston, from a Friend,	5 00
Fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. Boston and Vicinity, by	
Miss Elvira Degen, Tr.	43 00
From Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell,	10 00
From E. T. a donation,	3 00
From a Friend, a pair of ear drops, sold for	90
From the Treasurer, at sundry times,	406 85—468 75

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

[James W. Robbins, Esq. Lenox, Tr.]

Rec'd. fr. the Treasurer,	107 00
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BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

[Dea. Joseph White, Yarmouth, Tr.]

East Falmouth, a collection in 2d Cong. Soc. through Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, by John Robinson,	6 00
Orleans, fr. individuals, \$15 of which is to const. Rev. J. S. C. Bartley, a L. M. of B. Co. Aux. Ed. So. thro' Rev. N. Cogswell,	39 37
Sandwich, fr. Mr. Gifford, by Rev. A. Cobb, thro' Rev. J. D. Farnsworth,	15 00
Wellfleet, fr. individuals, to const. Rev. Stephen Bailey, a L. M. of Co. Soc. thro' Rev. N. Cogswell,	15 00—75 37

ESSEX COUNTY SOUTH.

[Mr. Joseph Adams, Salem, Ms. Tr.]

Danvers, fr. Ladies Asso. \$53 62, Gentlemen's \$33 50, towards the Cowles Temp. Schol. by Dea. Fitch Pool,	92 12
Salem, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. towards 4th yearly pay't. on the Union Temp. Schol. by Miss Anna Batchelder, Tr.	39 00
Topsheld, fr. the Sewing Soc. by Miss Mary Cleveland, Tr. thro' Mr. J. Adams, Tr. Co. Soc.	11 00—141 12

ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]

Newburyport, fr. the Fem. Dom. Miss. and Ed. Soc. by Rev. L. F. Dinnick,	11 00
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FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Sylvanus Maxwell, Esq. Charlemon, Tr.]

Hawley, fr. Miss Sophronia Grout,	3 21
Whately, fr. individuals, by Mr. Levi Bush, Jr.	11 15—14 36

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]

Chesterfield, fr. Miss Davis,	50
Southampton, fr. individuals, to const. Rev. Morris E. White, a L. M. of A. E. S. vtz. fr. Southampton Fem. Ed. Soc.	22 00
collected from other inhabitants,	18 00—40 00
From the Disposable Funds of Hamp. Ed. Soc.	109 50—150 00

HAMPTON COUNTY.

[Thomas Bond, Esq. Springfield, Tr.]

Ludlow, a donat. thro' Rev. Ebenezer B. Wright,	7 00
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MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[Mr. Ellab P. Mackintire, Charlestown, Tr.]

Brighton, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss S. Worcester,	5 50
Cambridgeport, fr. the Evan. Cong. Soc. by Mr. Dexter Fairbank,	81 25
Charlestown, fr. individuals in the Windrop Church, by Mr. Mackintire,	50 00
East Sudbury, from the Juvenile Soc. by Rev. Mr. Rockwood,	7 00
A collection in the Evan. Soc. by do.	12 00—19 00
Framingham, fr. Mr. Tatten Johnson,	

Tr. and collector, by Rev. George Trask,	40 37
From Miss Hetty Rice, Tr. and coll. by Rev. George Trask,	25 00—65 37
Holliston, fr. Charles Marsh, Tr. Gent. Asso. \$37 50, Ladies, 17 60, thro' Rev. E. De- mond,	45 10
Medford, fr. Gent. Ass. by Dea. Charles James, Treasurer,	4 00
Newton, fr. Dea. Benj. Eddy, 2d Parish,	5 00
From 2d Parish, a collection, by Rev. L. Gilbert, Agt.	16 00
From 1st Parish, fr. Rev. L. Gilbert, thro' Rev. J. Bates,	53 63—76 63
South Reading, fr. a Lady, by Rev. R. Emerson,	4 25
Woburn, fr. West Side, male concert, by Dea. H. Gardner, Tr.	34 75
From do. Female concert, by Mrs. Susan P. Wyman,	23 97—53 72—409 52

NORFOLK COUNTY.

[Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester, Tr.]

Braintree, 1st Parish, fr. Rev. Edwards A. Park, to const. himself a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
From Mrs. Susannah Fogg, to const. herself a L. M. of Norfolk Ed. Soc.	15 00
From Rev. James D. Farnsworth, to const. himself a L. M. of Norfolk Ed. Soc.	15 00
From individuals, to const. Rev. Stephen S. Smith, of Quincy, a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
From Rev. Richard S. Storrs, ann. aubs.	5 00
From Mr. Levi Wild, ann. aubs.	5 00
From Fem. Ed. Soc.	16 73
From individ. collected by Mr. C. M. Fogg, from individuals,	14 00
	19 27
[The above by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.]	
Cohasset, fr. the Juvenile Soc. by Mrs. Myra L. Souther,	5 00
A cont'd in 2d Cong. Soc. by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth,	7 53
Dorchester, a cont. in the Rev. Mr. Sanford's Soc. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth,	14 95
Milton, fr. Dea. James Clapp,	5 00
Quincy, cont. in Evan. Soc. by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth,	6 90
From Fem. Ed. Soc. by do.	4 50—11 40
[Towards const. Rev. Mr. Smith, a L. M. of Co. Soc.]	
South Weymouth, fr. Ladies by Miss Lydia Pratt,	15 60
Rec'd. fr. the Tr. \$235 88, and \$511 42,	747 30—978 78

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

[Dea. Morton Eddy, Bridgewater, Tr.]

Abington, 1st Parish, fr. Mrs. Melita-bie Hunt,	10 00
Fr. indiv. (all by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth),	48 87—58 87
Bridgewater, fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Gay's Society,	15 91
Hanson, Rev. F. P. Howland, a collection,	5 02
Marshfield, fr. Mr. Azel Ames,	10 00
North Bridgewater, fr. Dr. Nathan Perry, by Mr. Nathan Jones,	28 23
From Mr. Heman Packard,	25 00
From individuals,	6 50—59 78
Refunded by a former Beneficiary,	74 98—224 56

RELIGIOUS CHAR. SOC. OF MIDDLESEX NORTH AND VICINITY.

[Mr. Jonathan S. Adams, Groton, Tr.]

Groton, fr. an Asso. of Ladies, by Mrs. Mary Woodbury, Tr. avails of industry, thro' Mr. Adams,	22 27
Leominster, fr. Gent. Asso. \$32 65, Ladies, \$32 70, by Rev. Theo. Boutelle, Agt.	65 35
Proceeds of gold beads, a Legacy of Mrs. Eunice Wood,	1 50
[40. of the \$65 35, is to const. the Rev. Ochs E. Hubbard, of L. a L. M. of A. E. S.]	
Rec'd. fr. Mr. Adams, the Tr.	14 61—103 73

TAUNTON AND VICINITY.

[Mr. Charles Godfrey, Taunton, Tr.]

Freetown, (Assonet Village), fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Raymond's Society	7 50
Middleboro', Precinct, Collection in Rev. Mr. Shaw's Soc.	5 00
North Middleboro', Cont. in Rev. Mr. Colby's Soc.	12 00
Young Ladies Benevolent Society,	18 00
Individ. the bal. to const. Rev. Philp Colby, a L. M. of A. E. S.	10 00—40 00
Raynham, fr. Mr. Simon Wilber,	1 00
From Capt. Edward Leonard,	2 00
From 3 individuals,	75—3 75—56 25
[All the above thro' Rev. Mr. Farnsworth.]	

WORCESTER SOUTH.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]

Dudley, fr. Rev. Mr. Francis' Soc.	22 50
Grafton, fr. Dea. Albert Stone,	4 00
Leicester, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Upham,	51 75

Collection in Rev. Mr. Nelson's Soc.	31 25
From James Smith, Esq.	150 00—236 00
Milford, fr. Rev. Mr. Long's Cong. Soc.	53 61
Milbury, fr. Rev. Mr. Herrick's Soc. by Dea. Tyrus March,	19 50
From Rev. Mr. Herrick's Soc.	44 60
Norbridge, fr. Rev. Mr. Fletcher's Soc.	31 28
Southboro', fr. Rev. Mr. Follet's Soc.	22 51
Sutton, fr. Rev. Mr. Malby's Church, 3d ann. pay't. for the Temp. Schol.	75 00
Sturbridge, fr. Rev. J. S. Clark's Soc.	61 13
From Mr. Cyrus Merrick, to const. himself a L. M. of A. E. S.	100 00—161 13
Uzbridge, fr. Rev. Mr. Grosvenor's Evan. Soc.	37 12
Upton, fr. Ladies in Rev. Mr. Wood's Soc.	23 13
Word, fr. Rev. Mr. Pratt's Cong. Soc.	13 00
Westboro', fr. Rev. Mr. Rockwood's Soc.	125 36
Worcester, fr. young Ladies and Gent. in Rev. Mr. Abbott's Soc.	54 00
Western, fr. Rev. Mr. Fitch's Soc.	24 60
Collection at the annual meeting, held in North Brookfield,	28 41
	973 80
[The foregoing collected and paid over by Rev. Thomas Boutelle, Agent.]	
Sturbridge, fr. the Fem. Char. Soc. and Benevo. Ladies, by Miss Mary H. Dunton, Tr.	12 00
From Mr. David K. Porter, of which \$40 is to const. Rev. Joseph S. Clark, a L. M. of A. E. S.	50 00
Spencer, fr. individ. by Rev. Levi Packard, Worcester, fr. Gent. of 1st Cong. Soc. by Dea. Lewis Chapin, on acco. of the Miller Temp. Schol.	61 17
From Ladies of 1st Cong. Soc. by Miss Thankful Hersey, Tr. on acco. of Miller Temp. Schol.	61 47—122 64
From the Evan. Soc. thro' Rev. Mr. Abbott, on acco. of Abbott Temp. Schol. by Hon. Mr. Bigelow,	42 50
	—1,212 94

WORCESTER NORTH.

[Dea. Justus Ellingwood, Hubbardston, Tr.]	
Ashburnham, fr. individuals,	52 85
Atol, fr. do.	8 25
Barre, fr. do.	40 68
From Ladies, Jewelry, which sold for	1 55—42 23
Gardner, fr. individuals,	56 00
Hartwick, fr. do.	41 54
Holden, fr. do.	74 00
New Braintree, do.	9 50
Oakham, fr. do.	12 00
Princeton, fr. do.	40 26
Rutland, fr. do.	35 00
Weymouth, fr. do.	29 00
Templeton, fr. do.	25 81
From a Lady, Jewelry which sold for	4 00—29 81
Winchendon, fr. individuals,	35 00
Westminster, a collection after a sermon by Rev. Benj. C. Cressy, Agt. by Rev. Cyrus Mann,	53 67
Rec'd. fr. the Tr. \$55 31, and \$73 00,	128 31—652 42

RHODE ISLAND (STATE) AUX. ED. SOC.

[Mr. Albert Peabody, Providence, Tr.]	
Barrington, fr. the Gent. Benevo. Asso. by Mr. Leonard Peck, Tr.	4 00
Whole amount rec'd. for present use	\$6,075 71

LEGACIES.

Bequest for the Per. Fund, of the late Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. of Hartford, Ct. an Estate which has been sold for	6,500 00
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MAINE BRANCH.

Donation fr. South Society in Bath,	40 00
Interest on Scholarship Funds,	175 50
	\$215 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

Hillsboro' Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Richard Boylston, Tr.	
Bedford, from Gentlemen,	22 00
From Ladies,	17 24—39 24
New Boston, fr. individuals,	8 07
Mason, fr. Miss E. Barber,	5 00
Stratford Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Dea. Joseph French, Tr.	49
	\$52 30

Clothing.

West Boscawen, fr. Ladies, 18 shirts, 7 collars, and 6 pr. socks.	
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NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

Brattleborough, fr. Gentlemen's Association,	100 00
From Ladies Asso. of which \$40 is to const. their pastor, Rev. Jona. McGee, a L. M. of A. E. S.	52 10
Collection in Sabbath school, by J. Holbrook, jr. superintendent,	3 80—155 90
[Above by Mr. Joseph Fessenden, thro' Rev. Wm. L. Mather, Agent.]	
Brulport, fr. Gent. Asso. \$13 33, Ladies \$11 16, by Josiah Barrows, 3d,	24 54
Cornwall, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. S. Lane, Tr.	19 36
Dummerston, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Joseph Duncan,	7 51
Miss Hannah Whiting, avails of gold beads, left by her mother, thro' Rev. W. L. Mather,	10 00
Halfax, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by S. H. Miner, thro' Rev. W. L. Mather,	7 00
Mariboro', fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. J. Grant, thro' Rev. W. L. Mather,	11 57
Middlebury, fr. P. Starr, annual subscription,	4 00
Tr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. R. Miller, Tr.	20 03
Pittsford, fr. Gent. Ed. Soc. by H. Messer, Tr.	14 00
From Ladies Ed. Soc. by Mrs. H. Gorham, Tr.	10 00
From Wm. Page, Esq. Trustee for Burr Legacy,	400 00
Putney, fr. John Noyes, Esq. \$5 00; Dea. W. Fair, \$1 00,	6 00
Fr. Josiah Hutchins, \$1 00; Mon. Con. \$5 00,	7 00—13 00
[By J. Hutchins and Dea. B. Reynolds, thro' Rev. W. L. Mather.]	
Shoreham, fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Birchard, 9 50	11 00—20 50
From Gent. Ed. Soc.	
Townsend, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. B. Salisbury, thro' Rev. W. L. Mather,	7 43
Vergennes, fr. a female friend, a thank offering, by Rev. W. L. Mather,	5 00
Wardsboro', fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. D. Fairbanks, thro' Rev. W. L. Mather,	17 00
Weybridge, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss O. Bryant, Tr.	2 00
	\$743 84

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

Bozrahville, fr. individuals by Dea. Mony,	7 13
Derby, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Doct. J. Gennins,	21 87
Fair Haven, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dr. L. Keep,	44 65
Hamden, fr. Carmel Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Goodyear,	11 00
Jewett City, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by J. B. Tibbotts,	9 75
Lyme, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Richard Noyes,	26 77
Lebanon, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Buckingham,	27 25
Do. Goshen Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. McCall,	10 00
Lisbon, Nevent Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by R. Bishop,	10 00
Do. Hanover Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Allen,	16 67
Madison, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by A. Hoyt,	14 21
North Haven, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Barnes,	17 00
Northford, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by E. Harrison,	12 77
North Cornwall, from Rev. Mr. Smith,	1 00
North Guilford, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Thomas R. Bray,	30 68
Norwich, fr. Gent. Asso. by Dea. Cleveland,	26 00
From Ladies Society, by Miss E. Strong,	46 30
From Ladies Sewing Society, by do.	32 40
Norwich City, fr. Gent. Asso. by W. A. Buckingham,	90 00
Donation fr. Mrs. Giles Buckingham,	5 00
Do. fr. Mrs. Moses Hilliard,	5 00—100 00
\$40 of which is to const. Rev. James T. Dickinson, a L. M. of A. E. S.	
North Stonington, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. to const. Rev. Joseph Ayer, a L. M. of A. E. S. by C. Williams,	40 00
New Britain, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by E. Cornwall,	26 36
From Ladies in Sabbath school, by H. Andrews,	21 43
New London, fr. individuals, \$50 of which is from Thos. W. Williams, to const. himself, (in part,) a L. M. of the A. E. S.	127 25
From Ladies Asso. by Mrs. E. Larnard,	30 50
Oxford, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by N. J. W—n,	16 50
Plymouth, fr. individuals, by Dea. Potter,	63 92
Preston City, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by J. Barstow,	10 00
Putnam, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Nott,	42 88
Avails of a watch seal,	1 00
South Britain, fr. individuals, by Dea. Mitchell,	11 32
Stonington, fr. Gent. Asso. by G. E. Palmer,	16 00
From Ladies Association, by Mrs. E. K. Denison,	22 70
Pr. class in Sabbath school, by Miss Palmer,	5 75
Avails of Jewelry and old silver,	28 31
From Ladies Society, by Mrs. H. Ely,	4 00
Watertown, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Hungerford,	42 15
Avails of hooks and eyes,	15
Waterbury, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by H. Hutchkiss,	15 00
Do. Salem Bridge, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by W. D. Beardsley,	7 54
Wallingford, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by H. Allen,	13 75
From two members of the church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Edward E. Gilbert, a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00

Woodbury, South Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by N. B. Smith, 24 57
 North Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Sherman, 6 75
 Washington, avails of ear drops, 5 00

\$1,097 46

[The foregoing sums were received through the Rev. W. L. Mather, Agent.]

Burlington, donation fr. a female, by Rev. E. Stanton, 2 87
 Dartford, fr. a friend, by Rev. H. Hooker, 131 28
 Ellington, collection by Daniel Russell, 2 00
 Glaukenbury, fr. individuals, by Rev. Mr. Riddell, 3 00
 Hartford, fr. Evans Temp. School from 3 Gent. by Rev. W. W. Turner, 75 00
 Donation in the 1st Soc. by Rev. W. W. Turner, 180 00
 Dividend on Bank Stock, 40 00
 Manchester, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by H. Pitkin, Tr. 91 00
 New Canaan, fr. the Lydian Soc. balance of 5th ann. payment of Temp. Schol. by Mrs. Sarah W. Bonney, Tr. 22 00
 Sheffield, fr. Ladies and Gent. in 1st Soc. in part to const. the Rev. Henry Robinson, a L. M. of A. E. S. by Dea. Sherman, 20 00

From Middlesex Co. Ed. Soc. thro' Samuel South-ward, Tr. viz.

Chatham, fr. Daniel White, Agt. 13 00
 Killingworth, fr. Orrin Redfield, Agt. 15 00
 Middletown, fr. Richard Rand, Agt. 55 00
 Middlefield, Rev. J. Noyes, Agt. 2 00—\$5 00

\$1,771 86

Clothing.

Killingly, Westfield Soc. fr. the Fem. Char. Soc. 9 shirts, 19 collars, and 1 comfortable, valued at \$18 00.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Ballston Spa, by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, Fin. Sec'y. 6 80
 Burkirk's Bridge, Dutch Church, by do. 78 75
 Bloomfield, N. J. fr. Rev. C. G. Gillerstave, a donation, 20 00
 Canonsburg, Pa. Schol. Jefferson College, by do. 37 50
 Catekill, fr. Oren Day, Esq. his ann. subscription, 75 00
 From H. McKinstry, to const. his son, Edward McKinstry, a L. M. of P. E. Soc. 30 00
 Chazy, by Rev. E. D. Kinney, 4 00
 Essex, by do. 5 75
 Fort Ann, by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, 10 00
 Greenfield, Saratoga Co. by do. 12 75
 Glens Falls, by do. 71 50
 Granville, by Rev. Mr. Haines, 6 37
 Greenwich, Ct. by Rev. Isaac Lewis, D. D. a donation, 20 00
 Greenfield, fr. Mrs. Sarah Reede, to const. herself a L. M. 30 00
 Goshen, Orange Co. fr. Mrs. E. H. Wells, 2 00
 Hoosick, fr. a Lady, 6 25
 Hoosick Falls, by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, 15 00
 Hartford, 18 00
 Jamaica, L. J. fr. E. Wickes, Esq. ann. subs. 150 00
 Keeseville, by Rev. E. D. Kinney, 45 25
 " by do. 13 00
 Long Island, fr. an unknown hand, by Rev. Mr. Hunting, 5 00
 Milton, Saratoga Co. by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, 15 00
 Melin, by do. 10 50
 Moravia, 12 00
 Moores, by Rev. E. D. Kinney, 6 50
 North Pills Town, by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, 39 50
 North Granville, by Gains Dayton, Tr. 40 00
 New York, Brick Church, fr. John C. Halsey, 75 00

From Dr. A. W. Ives, 10 00
 L. DeForest, ann. subscription, 25 00
 Abijah Fisher, ann. subscription, 37 50
 sundry Ladies, by Dr. Meade, 7 75
 J. D. Holbrook, semi-ann. subscription, 6th year, 37 50
 Misses M. and H. J. Murray, 75 00—267 75

Bleecker Street, fr. Mrs. Olyphant, 3 00
 2. Mrs. White, 3 00
 Miss Livingston, 2. Mrs. Talmadge, 1. 3 00
 Misses Aspinwall, 2 00
 Mr. Gerard Hallock, ann. subs. 37 50
 Mr. Knowles Taylor, 75. Mrs. Taylor, 5, 80 00—125 50

Bovery Pres. Church, by J. A. Davenport, Tr. 100 00
 Central Church, by O. Willcox, Tr. of Scarsion, 75 00
 Do. do. 75 00—150 00

Cedar Street Church, fr. C. O. Halstead, semi-ann. subs. 37 50
 Collected at the lecture room, 20 00
 J. M. Malated, 5. B. Dyming, 10, 15 00
 Silas Brown, a donation, 20 00
 M. Durant, 5. J. G. Nelson, 15, 20 00
 Mrs. Marquand, 5 00
 Mr. John Ely, 5. Newton Hayes, 5, 10 00
 Mr. Edward Field, ann. subs. 37 50—165 00
 21 Free Church, fr. Wm. Greene, Jr. a donation, 60 00

Collected at the Chapel, 96 64
 Rec'd. for sales of a gold ring, put in the plate, 62—147 26
 3d Free Church, fr. Jesse Talbot, 5 26
 Light Street Church, fr. Mr. C. Starr, ann. subs. 75 00
 Collected at the lecture room, 28 25
 Mr. Robert, 25. H. Coit, 5. R. Lockwood, 5, 35 00
 E. Lord, ann. subs. 37 50
 Wm. A. Booth, 20. A. R. Wetmore, 20, 40 00
 A. M. L. Scott, 5. Jos. Shaw, 15, 20 00
 Mr. James Brown, 75 00—310 75
 7th Pres. Church, fr. Sunday school, No. 20, by S. Hall, Tr. 60 00
 Pearl Street Church, fr. Mr. John Borland, ann. subs. 75 00
 Rutgers Street Church, fr. Gains Fenn, 5. Thompson Price, 3, 8 00
 James Horn, 5. D. A. Frost, 3, 8 00
 Mr. L. Hallock, 10 00
 fr. Ladies, by Miss Goldsmith, 60 87—56 87
 fr. Arthur Tappan, Esq. and Lady, 412 50
 Messrs. West & Trow, 10 00—1,915 86

Philadelphia, by Rev. William Patton, 77 50
 From George W. McClelland, Agt. of P. E. S. 62 50
 From Prince Edward, Va. fr. Rev. Dr. Baxter, balance of acco. 4 00
 Rochester, fr. Rev. Dr. Penney, bal. of acco. 5 12
 Saratoga Springs, by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, 20 00
 Schaghticoke Point, by do. additional, 2 00
 Sandy Hill, by Rev. Ebenezer Price, 48 37
 Stillwater, West Parish, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. 8 00
 South Hampton, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Rev. Mr. Deers, 24 00
 Troy, from young men, 9. Geo. Tibbitts, Jr. 12. A. Fennel, 92 00
 From 2d Church, by T. P. McCona, Esq. Tr. Whitehall, by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, thro' Mr. Myers, 63 19
 Washington, fr. Col. P. Averhill, 2 50
 York Town, fr. Cong. connection, by Rev. Mr. Hyle, pastor, 60 00
 Bloomsfield Academy, fr. Rowland Bourne, bal. of acco. 8 75
 Western Ed. Soc. by Rev. T. Stillman, Dankirk, 38 00
 Fr. Evans, by Rev. S. Eaton, 13 62
 Fr. the Treasurer, 700 00—751 62
 Western Res. Branch, fr. the Treasurer, 300 00

\$4,331 53

SUMMARY.

	Present Use.	Per. Fund.	Whole amo.
Parent Society,	6,075 71	6,500	12,575 71
Maine Branch,	215 50		215 50
New Hampshire do.	52 80		52 80
North Western do.	748 84		748 84
Connecticut do.	1,771 86		1,771 86
Pres. Education Soc.	4,331 53		4,331 53
	\$13,196 24	\$6,500 00	\$19,696 24

* In addition to these sums, there has been received into the Treasury of the Parent Society, and included in its receipts above,

From Maine,	2 00
" New Hampshire,	283 62
" Vermont,	3 00
" Connecticut,	1 20
" New York,	5 00
	\$394 82

Clothing rec'd at the Rooms of the Parent Society during the quarter ending July 10th, 1833.

Ashby, Ms. fr. Mrs. Sally L. Manning, 5 pr. socks,
 Cohasset, Ms. fr. the Juvenile Soc. by Mrs. Myra L. Souther,
 11 shirts, 1 vest, and 4 pr. thin socks, valued at \$9 00
 From Ladies Evan. Miss. Soc. by Miss Hannah Stoddard, 1
 quilt, valued at \$4 00
 Guilbali, Vt. fr. Fennells, by Mrs. Sarah Hall, 13 pr. socks,
 14 collars, 3 shirts, 1 pr. pantaloons, 1 vest, 2 sheets,
 3 towels, and 5 pr. pillow cases,
 Peterboro', N. H. fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. Aux. to A. E. S. by
 Miss Jane Millar, 13 shirts, 11 collars, 8 pr. socks, 1 quilt,
 and 5 pr. pillow cases, valued at \$27 00
 Sturbridge, Ms. fr. Fem. Chr. Soc. and other Ladies, by Miss
 Mary H. Duntun, Tr. 2 quilts, 2 pr. sheets, 7 pr. pillow
 cases, 9 pr. stockings, 3 shirts, 6 collars, and 1 towel
 Stratham, N. H. fr. Fennells, by Rev. Mr. Cummings, 5 pr.
 pillow cases, 4 pr. socks, 2 collars, 2 cravats, 1 shirt, and 2
 towels
 Norfolk Aux. Ed. Soc. by Rev. John Codman, D. D. Tr. 1
 comforter, 11 collars, 17 shirts, and 4 pr. socks, valued at
 \$27 63.

THE

QUARTERLY REGISTER.

VOL. VI.

NOVEMBER, 1833.

No. 2.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

By a Member of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

THE principal means of deciding the important question, Ought I to become a missionary to the heathen? are obvious; viz. the word of God—the providences of God—and the indications of the Spirit of God. The first is, of course, very general, and counsels all, alike. The second is more particular, and if narrowly observed, the finger of Providence may often be very clearly discovered, pointing out the path of duty. Frequently, however, there are no data discoverable, from which to draw any conclusion on this ground, as when providential circumstances are very general in their character.

In case both these fail of being sufficiently definite, recourse may be had to the third means mentioned above—the counsel and guidance of the Spirit of God. This cannot fail, if sought aright. And it ought to be a source of unfeigned gratitude to God, that we have the sure promise of his unerring Spirit, to guide us in the way of truth and duty; provided we inquire for it with humble docility. Thanks to our Father in heaven, that he has said, “If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him.”

But as the Holy Spirit, in this matter, makes use of the natural faculties, operations, feelings and desires of the human mind, it will readily occur, that here again we fallible mortals are liable to err—liable to mistake the inclinations of our own hearts for the suggestions of the Spirit of God; or to neglect the real drawings of the Spirit, as the fanciful products of an adventurous, or romantic mind. It may not, therefore, be improper to suggest a few thoughts, for the purpose of guarding against mistake on this important topic.

And, first, we are not, generally, to expect any extraordinary influence of the Holy Spirit taking occasion, suddenly, or from some circumstance apparently trivial, to infuse into us an ardent desire for the work of missions. This, it is true, may happen in some rare cases, when even the individual himself cannot give any satisfactory account of his convictions: as, in the case of the person irresistibly led to the determination to devote himself to the cause, by reading the passage; “Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ.”

But such rare and manifestly extraordinary cases should no more teach us, to wait for a similar call, than the occasional awakening of a careless

sinner by some trivial circumstance, amidst all his gaiety and folly, should teach others to give themselves no trouble, but pursue the same giddy course, until they are arrested by a similar interposition of the Spirit of God.

This suggests a second remark; that in guiding us by his influences into the path of duty, the Holy Spirit operates on the heart, as in other cases, by means of the truth. There is a constant tendency in the human mind, when looking for divine direction, to expect it in some remarkable manner. So it was, in the case of Naaman the Syrian, so it is with impenitent sinners in every age: and Christians themselves are liable to fall into the same error: and the more so, in proportion to the magnitude and responsibility of the case under consideration. Now in relation to the question of duty to the heathen, are there not many who deem it amply sufficient, simply to ask the Lord to guide them by his Spirit; believing that if it be their duty to go, it will then be made known to them somehow, without further trouble on their part? Thus many think it unnecessary, or at least neglect entirely, to make a full investigation of the subject, because they do not feel a strong desire, or any premonition that duty leads that way: and others, who once had some anxiety, and, it may be, prayed frequently over the subject, are discouraged, because their desires for the work grow weaker, or at least, are stationary; and their views do not grow clearer as they expected. Now, it is not enough occasionally to pray for divine direction, and then fold our arms in half-careless expectation. No; we must read much upon the subject—we must investigate it deeply and thoroughly, just as though we were at last dependant on our own resources; and then, with humble prayer that God would aid us by his Spirit—would bless the truth we have acquired, and through it, influence our hearts to choose the way of duty, we may, almost infallibly, determine what that duty is.

A third remark is, that we should not take the absence of a strong desire for the work of missions, as conclusive evidence that it is not the mind of the Spirit that we should go to the heathen. This indeed flows necessarily from the preceding remarks; for a man cannot know what the will of God respecting him is, unless he is diligent in the use of all the means, by which he may arrive at that knowledge.

The truth of this proposition, however, may be demonstrated by facts. Moses and Jonah both refused, at first, to discharge the commission, with which they were intrusted by the Lord of Hosts. The former, meek and submissive as he was, held back until “the anger of the Lord was kindled against him:” and the latter, by his presumptuous disobedience, drew upon himself the severe judgments of the Almighty.

Again: that the church has failed in the discharge of her high responsibilities, must be evident to every one, who inspects for a moment the broad command of the Saviour: and yet, doubtless, she has acted according to her inclinations. Surely, in her case, the want of a desire to do her duty to the heathen, cannot be construed into an expression of the mind of the Spirit of God. In Scotland alone there are at present not less than one thousand educated ministers without charges,—many of them employed as farmers, and many of them as common parish school-masters,—waiting for the removal of the present incumbents, that they may succeed to their livings. Can it be possible, that not a single one of this vast number of now useless ministers, should go and point the heathen to the way, which leads to everlasting life and glory? And though one stirring appeal after another has been made, by the Scottish Missionary

Society, for laborers in the Lord's vineyard, yet not one, of this class, has volunteered. Let no one, therefore, conclude, simply because he has not an ardent desire for the work, that the question is settled that it cannot be his duty to go. It may, or it may not be so. There is very great danger in making our feelings, and our desires, a test of our duty; especially in a service which requires much self-denial. This must be perfectly obvious to every one, who is experimentally acquainted with the deceitful workings of the heart. It is demonstrated, by the history of the church ever since the days of the apostles.

By far the most obvious reason of this failure in duty, on the part of Christians, is that they have approached the examination of the subject, if they examined it all, with a strong bias in favor of *home*. Indeed this is notoriously the fact. Now if there has been actual error on this point heretofore, is there not at least great danger of error at present.

It is admitted, indeed, that no man ought ever to enter the foreign field, without an ardent desire for the work. But it is a desire, springing from supreme love to the Saviour—burning zeal for the salvation of sinners, and an earnest wish, to labor where there is the widest prospect of usefulness. Now it is plain, that this desire—the only one necessary—is consequent upon a decided conviction of the judgment, after a thorough, impartial, and prayerful examination, that the wants of the foreign are more urgent than those of the domestic field, and the call from abroad, louder than at home. But what *Christian*, in these circumstances, would not have this desire. It is nothing mysterious, or uncommon—nothing but the feelings common to every pious heart, directed by a judgment under the influence of truth, and the Spirit of God, strongly drawn out toward the heathen by their wretched, helpless, perishing condition. This is the true, much talked of, but much mistaken, missionary spirit.

We contend, moreover, that a similar desire springing from the same source, and the result of an equally firm conviction of the judgment, that the domestic field most needs our labors, is equally important, before we determine to remain at home. Let every one, therefore, who intends to remain, examine and see if his determination springs from supreme love to the Redeemer, and an ardent wish to do the greatest possible amount of good. If so, well: but if not, let him examine anew the whole question of duty.

In order to a correct decision, therefore, a thorough examination is absolutely necessary: and previous to this, no bias either way ought generally to be expected. And, indeed, if it do exist, it ought to be narrowly examined, lest it may have originated from some unworthy source—either from adventurous or romantic feelings, on the one hand; or a love of ease, respectability, and influence, on the other. And this close scrutiny manifestly becomes the more necessary, if the desire, or inclination be to a course of conduct, requiring little or no self-denial. Do we thus jealously analyze our motives: or do we not often think it unnecessary rigidly to investigate the subject, taking it for granted, that as a matter of course, we are to labor at home, unless we have some *special call* to go to the heathen? But why should we require all the evidence on one side? Who does not see, that with these views and feelings, it is impossible to investigate and decide the question, with entire impartiality; because, when the mind has once adopted an opinion, it requires far more evidence to change it, if erroneous, than to direct it to the truth, had the judgment been suspended. But why, we ask again, is it necessary to have a special call to India, or

Birmah, or the Sandwich islands, or any foreign station, rather than to the West of our own country? "The field is the world." The foreign and domestic are but departments of the same grand field. Then why this distinction? Can the simple fact of our being born in one, change our relations, or release us from our responsibilities to the other? Surely not. It is true, indeed, that a missionary must have patience and perseverance, and a spirit of self-denial. But our blessed Master has told us, that if a man have not this, he is not worthy to be his disciple at all. It is true, also, that there are missionary stations of very great difficulty. But all are not equally so. Such is their diversity, that persons of nearly every variety of disposition, and every grade of intellect, may find stations suited to their capacities. In some places are required men, with all the piety, learning, and talents of Martyn, while in others, men whose acquirements little exceed those of a common Sabbath school teacher, united with ardent piety, and untiring zeal, and a disposition to be familiar with the lower classes, would be eminently useful.

Therefore, no man who may be desirous to obey the last command of his ascending Saviour, by lending his aid to this glorious cause, need object that his abilities are too small. "It is not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

Slowness in acquiring languages is a serious difficulty with many. But it is a fact worthy of notice, that however great this difficulty may have appeared in prospect, no one has ever complained of incompetency, after being awhile in the field. Among the Moravian missionaries there must be many of quite ordinary talents; yet they all easily acquire the language of the people, among whom they labor. So it is with foreigners, who come into our own country; though a vast majority of them are men of very inferior intellect, yet they soon acquire a tolerable acquaintance with our language, which is said to be peculiarly difficult to foreigners. These facts clearly demonstrate, that the difficulty so much dreaded in prospect, will be very much diminished in the experiment. It is no hard thing to acquire the language of those, with whom we daily and hourly have intercourse, on the ordinary business, and interesting incidents of real life. How different is this, from spending a few hours of each day, in poring over the uninteresting details of authors in the dead languages, for the purpose of discovering the grammatical construction of their sentences, and other such minutæ, intricate, uninteresting, and comparatively unimportant. Let no man, therefore, be discouraged on this ground. In many stations, there is now every facility for acquiring the language: and experience unequivocally tells us that there are no difficulties, but such as may easily be surmounted.

Some, however, throw this difficulty into a different form. They object to going because they would thereby require the funds, which ought to support abler men. This would indeed be a real difficulty, were there a sufficient number of men better qualified for the work; or were the church's resources limited, and now nearly exhausted. But this is not—never will be the case. Should there ever be a temporary deficiency, let it be told the churches, that on them rests the responsibility of refusing to send men, who desire to go forth, and join the few scattered soldiers of the Prince of life and glory, now grappling with the powers of darkness, and endeavoring to rescue from their grasp the souls of dying heathens; and they will rise in the majesty of the true missionary spirit, and pour of their substance into the treasury of the Lord; and dismiss, with their

benediction, every one, who is willing to go, bearing the wide commission of the gospel,

“Signed by God’s own signature.”

It is not meant to assert that it is the duty of all, absolutely, to become foreign missionaries : but simply to endeavor to divest the subject of some of the many difficulties with which the question is commonly embarrassed.

We are not, then, to expect any extraordinary interposition of the Spirit of God, telling us as by an audible voice, what duty is—we are not to wait for a strong desire for the work of missions to be implanted in our minds, before we think worth while to investigate the claims of the heathen—we are not to expect any peculiar call, or possess any extraordinary qualifications, before we can determine to devote our lives to the work of foreign missions. Let each one, then, divested of all these feelings and expectations, having thoroughly investigated the subject, and remembering, that “the field is the world” permit his judgment—feelings and taste, and preference all aside for the present—calmly to decide, what portion of this field opens the widest prospect of usefulness ; or rather, where is the most urgent demand for his labors ; and then determine to go there if circumstances will at all permit. Thus may this important question, freed of all its embarrassing accompaniments, be reduced to a single point : and that too, in most cases, probably not very difficult of solution.

To those whose circumstances would permit, and who profess a willingness to go where duty calls ; but object that the field is wide enough at home, and the prospect of superior usefulness abroad at least doubtful, it might be answered, that since the way of salvation may be known to all, and mercy is within the reach of all in this country, so as to render them altogether inexcusable, it is extremely doubtful, whether—expediency aside—it is consistent with the duty imposed by our unconditional commission, for us to remain, and urge upon our countrymen, those offers, for which they manifest entire disregard, or obstinately refuse, while the hundreds of millions of heathen are perishing for *lack of vision*, to whom the offers of salvation have never been made. While this is the case, is it for us to sit down, and coldly calculate whether we might not, probably, be the means of saving some souls at home ; or does not the command of Christ bind us to go, if we can ? This view receives additional sanction, from the conduct of the apostles. After fully preaching Christ crucified to their brethren the Jews, so that all might have an opportunity of believing on him, they staid not to urge it upon them ; but immediately went to the Gentiles, that they too might have pointed out to them, the way of escaping “everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord.” Should *we* not go, and do likewise ? Many of our own countrymen, it is true, will perish ; but, it is because they will not take the trouble to hear, or if they hear they disregard the voice of mercy—the heathen must perish ; but it is because they never heard the voice of mercy. Which of them should most awaken our sympathies, and call forth our efforts : judge ye. Suppose as a test of your views, you had been born and brought up among the idolatrous, degraded, and perishing population, of the dark continent of Asia, or Africa ; but by some wonderful change of circumstances you had been brought to a knowledge of Jesus ; with your present views, feelings and sympathies, could you ever have dreamed of coming to America, to labor for Christ ? And now is not your duty to preach to the heathen, just as imperative as though this had been literally the case.

A voyage of a few months will place you on those same benighted shores, and amidst that same degraded, dying population.

But to the objection stated above, it might be answered further, that granting for a moment all it asks, that the need of laborers at home, is as great as abroad, (and it surely is not greater; for what destitution can be greater than that which is total?)—Then the utmost that can be fairly inferred, is that an equal number should be distributed to both fields. Now until this be the case, on your own principles, you are bound to go. You contend that the need at home is as great as abroad, and therefore one half ought conscientiously to remain. It may be answered that the destitution abroad is at least as great as at home, and therefore, one half ought conscientiously to go. And this obligation obviously becomes the more pressing, since very far from the proportion of one half usually go. Now it manifestly falls upon those whose circumstances will permit, and who profess a willingness to go wherever duty calls, to furnish this quota; since there are enough, and as yet, more than enough to supply the other proportion, whose physical qualifications, and domestic relations will compel them to remain. They ought, therefore, to feel themselves peculiarly called upon to examine their duty in this matter.

It is objected, however, that a man by remaining at home may awaken a missionary spirit in the churches, and may raise up several missionaries, who will do more good, than he alone could have done, by going himself to the heathen. But how does any one know that he is to do this? The probability is against him should it so happen, which is surely possible, that he has mistaken his duty. But granting this, suppose every one of them to reason in the same manner, which they might do with equal justice, when would the heathen be converted? We must remember, that it is the present generation alone, with whom we have to do: and for our duty to whom, we are solemnly responsible. The question is, shall *they* have the gospel?—Shall *they* be told of Jesus?—Now it is manifest, that such a system of means as that just mentioned, would, to say the least, suffer most of the present generation to perish without an effort for their rescue. This manifestly is not the spirit of the gospel. This is not—cannot be the true method of proceeding.

One grand end of the organization of the church at all, is that it may secure to every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation under the whole heavens, the bread of eternal life. Now suppose there was a famine in all Asia, and we wished to supply them with the means of sustaining natural life; should we send off immediately all we could for seed, and let them raise it for themselves, when in a fertile soil it would multiply fifty-fold, or should we suffer many of them to starve, while we attempted to raise in our limited territory, what we could with difficulty transport to them; but which would still be insufficient for their sustenance? So, to continue the figure, let us send seed to the heathen *immediately*, though it be but a handful now, it will soon increase, and let them raise in their own soil, the bread of eternal life.

It is true, indeed, that the spirit of missions must be sustained at home. But this will be done by those who are compelled to remain: and it will be done much *more effectually* by those who go themselves. What so likely to awaken a spirit of missions, as the embarkation of a little band of foreign missionaries? And what is the spirit of missions, but the spirit of Christ? Every increase of the one is an equal increase of the other. So far then from doing less for the cause at home, we may do more than by remaining: and this, so far from robbing the churches, awakens their zeal

—elevates their piety, and multiplies ministers both for home and abroad. This we fearlessly assert experience has proved.

Now, taking this in connection with the fact, that so large a proportion are absolutely prohibited by circumstances from going; and with our Saviour's unconditional commission in our hand, and the number, condition, and destiny of the heathen before us, let us, who are untrammelled by circumstances, feel that we are particularly called; and let us ponder it well, before we dismiss it with a negative.

There has been—*there is* guilt somewhere. Let us see to it, that it rest not on our heads. And let us do so immediately. We stop not now to point out the advantages—the immense advantages of an early decision, both as it regards our own enjoyment, and preparation for the field of our future labors. We would urge it as a present, imperious duty; because delay, longer than is necessary to investigate the merits of the case, is not only useless, but positively unfriendly to the impartial decision of the question. It lulls the voice of conscience, and early impressions of duty are thus gradually erased.

Motives, when not yielded to, it is well known, lose their force,—the mind only becomes more involved, and the judgment more liable to be warped by circumstances; and the Spirit of God may be provoked by simple delay to withdraw his influences, and leave us to follow our own inclinations. Of this result, there are many mournful examples. There are many, who if they would speak, could tell us, that so far from gaining light on their path, and removing difficulties by delay, they are only involved in greater darkness, and are now further from a decision than they were one year ago.

As you value, therefore, the correct decision of this momentous question, trifle not with the dictates of conscience and the Spirit of God. Yield immediately to rational motives; and in proportion to their weight, let them draw you just so much nearer to your decision. Carry with you constantly, in devotion, in reading the word of God, in reading missionary and domestic intelligence, a feeling that a solemn and responsible duty is resting upon you undischarged, until you have decided this question. And let that decision be made, as soon as practicable; subject of course to revision, and even reversal, if circumstances seem to require it.

And let us never forget what interests are at stake. The decision involves the interests of souls; for when can we expect to be so useful as in the path of duty. It involves our own comfort and peace of mind; for where else can we expect to escape the lashing of conscience, when we discover our mistake, as we one day must, especially if it has proceeded from carelessness on our part: where else than in that path, can we expect that joy which sweetens every toil, flowing from the delightful consciousness of being in the discharge of duty: and above all, where else can we expect the reward of an hundredfold in the present life—the sustaining grace, and the approving and joyous smiles of our heavenly Father. And, though our own salvation may not depend upon it; yet as one expresses it, “the brightness of our crown of glory may.” “And although, to emit the faintest ray from that dazzling crown which shall ever encircle the head of the Saviour, is a thought far too glorious for human conception; yet there is a thought more glorious still—to blaze forth, the central gem of one of those brilliant clusters—to add to the glory of the Redeemer's diadem, and yet have around us a coronet of our own.”

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE REV. CHARLES B. STORRS,

PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

He was the son of the late Rev. Richard S. Storrs, and was born at Longmeadow, Mass., May 23, 1794. Having an early predilection for science, he began to prepare for college at Monson academy, at the age of fourteen years. Soon after his connection with the academy, he gave encouraging evidence of having passed from death to life; but was very reluctant to cherish a hope concerning himself, even when others admitted no doubt concerning him. He entered Princeton college, at the age of sixteen years, and while he was sustaining the reputation of—"first scholar in his class," his health failed, and in the third year of his college life, he was torn from the institution never to return. It was the lungs, the great instrument for every preacher, that gave way thus early for the thwarting of his hopes; his system never recovered from this first attack of the preacher's insidious foe, nor did his mind ever repair its loss of the influences which are exerted, in a degree so peculiar and almost mysterious, at a college.

For the recovery of his health, he spent more than a year in manual labor among his relatives in Massachusetts, and afterward more than a year at Long Island. While on the island, however, he devoted as much time as his strength would allow, to theological study with Rev. A. Woolworth, D. D., of Bridgehampton, and in 1813 was persuaded, not without great difficulty, to take license to preach. He labored twelve months for two small churches on the island, and "not in vain;" but in the midst of his success his health was again prostrated, and he was summoned back, in a state of overwhelming despondency, to his father's house.

Notwithstanding the happy influence of his preaching, he was by no means satisfied with his theological attainments, and accordingly, in 1817, he connected himself with the seminary at Andover. To that institution, he ever felt himself indebted for the confirmation of his health, and for a vast increase of his usefulness. In 1820 he left Andover, and proceeded immediately to the south. He was ordained as an evangelist at Charleston, S. C., January 3, 1821; and performed missionary labors in that State for the space of a year and a half, when his purposes were again broken off by disease, and he was compelled to devote another summer to the service of the body. It was the summer of 1822, and in his journey he visited Ohio, and explored the desolations of Zion there. His eye affected his heart, he became intensely interested in that State, and resolved to spend and be spent for it. He was stationed, during the six following years, as a missionary at Ravenna, the county seat of Portage, where he labored in season and out of season, watching when he ought to have been asleep, speaking when he ought to have been silent. The divine promises however had failed, if efforts so untiring and made with such zeal and prayerfulness, had not been productive of good. The Spirit evidently was a co-worker with him, and many saints are now blessing the church, and many are rejoicing with him in heaven, who but for his instrumentality had been reserved in darkness.

In 1828 he was invited to leave his ministerial charge, and fill the professorship of theology in the Western Reserve college. He performed the duties of the professorship with so great ability and faithfulness, that he was repeatedly solicited to take the presidency of the institution. He shrunk from this office, however, because he loved to think himself unqualified for it; but at last the wishes and the wants of the community prevailed over his diffidence, and though he had acted as president for more than a year, he was inaugurated not until February 9, 1831. In his inaugural address, he thus gives vent to the fulness of his hope; "We would not ungratefully deny, that with the means of exerting an influence, and communicating benefits, which are placed within our reach, large and precious results may justly be expected of us;" "in the great design which the Western Reserve college embraces, we expect to be highly useful and greatly happy." He had reason to be thus sanguine; for God had already made him an instrument of great spiritual good to his pupils, and he looked upon the youth whom he had been instrumental in converting, as but the first fruits of a plentiful harvest. He had been for two years the prop of the institution, it had flourished rapidly under his fostering care, and little did he think that in two years more, his energies were to be crippled, *his countenance changed, and himself sent away*. In the early part of last winter he was violently attacked by a cold, which opened a door for the disease that had long been lurking around the citadel, and struggling for admittance. His lungs betrayed symptoms of ulceration as early as the month of May; on the 26th of June, the trustees of the college voted to release him from his duties for six months, and in July he commenced a journey for his health. He left his home and his family with a prevailing expectation of a speedy convalescence, and return; but the pulmonary disease had fastened itself upon him more deeply than he was aware, and he was beguiled by its flatteries. He arrived at Braintree on Saturday evening, August 10th; and from that time, for the space of four weeks, declined rapidly. Life, during the fifth week, was trembling upon him, like the flame of a lamp; and on the 15th of September, on Sabbath morning, at half after one o'clock, he died.

It need not be said, that a mind which could struggle to eminence through such an obstacle as corporeal infirmity, almost permanent and sometimes extreme, must be one of high order. For several months while Pres. Storrs was at Andover, he could devote but two hours a day to his books; but, with this disadvantage, he displayed such a capacity for scientific acquisition, that one of his intimates at the seminary, Rev. Daniel Temple, observed of him, "his mind is like a giant in a weak, shattered cage, and the giant can not move without loosening all sides of the cage." He was distinguished for steadiness, clearness, and purity of conception; power of thought, rather than quickness; the solid, acute and comprehensive, rather than the splendid and versatile; and a philosophical association of ideas, which was the more remarkable, as his literary course had been so often interrupted. First principles in all things, he seized with a capacious grasp; his opinions were his own, for he scorned to receive them from authority; he would defend them with regular, consecutive argument, and though they were not always true, he would always make them plausible. In conversation, he expressed his ideas with a chasteness, copiousness, and dignity of style, which are seldom surpassed; he disdained to trifle; and therefore exhibited an habitual steadiness, energy, and elevation of mind, which proved the rigid discipline to which he was subject.

When speaking of the dead, however, we have most to do with the qualities of the heart, and when speaking of Pres. Storrs, we choose to have most to do with them; for in his heart lay his high distinctions. He not only had much of that diffidence which is constitutional, but still more of that modesty which is a virtue. He was *too* retiring. Had he been less so, we should have known more of his excellence. He rarely spoke about himself, even about his religious exercises, and therefore left his habits of thought to be inferred from his daily conduct. No one, save *he that had eaten bread with him*, could know him, and he that knew him best, esteemed him most. He often seemed to love to be undervalued by others, and he generally undervalued himself. When a man of his native lowliness of temper is viewed in his Christian vocation, we expect to see unusual humility. The humility of Pres. Storrs was also favored by other causes. His broken constitution often drew a veil of despondency over his mind, and made him despair, of every thing it is true, but of nothing so much as his religious character; it incited him, therefore, to the greater diligence of examination, and the larger discovery of his sinfulness; it gave him a clearer perception of the reasons for humility, and made him deepen that virtue, which, the deeper it is, contains so much the more of the glory that excellet. His sickness was profitable, in calling forth those graces which can never be exercised by angels, but are appropriate only to the afflicted and penitent. "Blessed are they that mourn."

Pres. Storrs was characterized by a singleness of aim. He had no prominent schemes of selfishness before his mind, and was therefore never an object of suspicion or distrust; his opposers, whatever cause they may have had for opposition, could not but feel that he was disinterested. He held it as his one paramount object, *to accomplish the greatest amount of good, which was possible during his whole life*. He laid a plan, for his was that species of mind which acted by plan, for the fulfilment of this great aim; he labored for it in the family, the study, the college, and the pulpit, with an even, sober industry; all his other aims he subsidized to it by principle, as well as by system. The means of raising himself from the severest despondency which he ever experienced, was, the formation of the purpose, as a settled and definite one, to strive for the welfare of the world, whatever became of himself. He began to live more cheerfully, when he began to live more singly for others. He found his life in losing it, and forgot his own darkness in looking at the brightness of God.

He was distinguished, also, for resoluteness, as well as singleness of Christian aim. He looked at right, and wavered not at consequences. In one instance of his life, he saw that he must sacrifice his dearest earthly hopes, if he inculcated a certain unfavored principle. He religiously deemed the principle a correct one. *I am ready to be offered; I shall fight a good fight*—was his language. His whole soul was enlisted in that principle, because he believed that God's was. He contended earnestly for it, even in his greatest weakness. He addressed an audience upon it, for nearly three hours, in his most impassioned way, at a time when the disease on his lungs remonstrated against his uttering a syllable. It was his last public address, and it gave the fatal determination to his malady. It was the subject of it, that ate upon his vitals for months afterward, and would not allow him a moment's peace; for how could he rest, when a fellow being was enslaved? It was this, the bare mention of which would rouse his frail body from its bed, almost at his final hour. It was this, on which he talked and talked, when his mind was thrown from its seat. He knew that the wise and the good, those whom he loved, and to

whom more than to other men he looked up with deference, were opposed to his project; yet what were all such things, when he sincerely thought that the general good depended on that project? Determinately bent on the general good, he had too much simplicity and independence of soul to inquire into the effect of his duty upon his interest. He marked out his line, he was mistaken, but he judged it to be the straight line of right; and he swerved not from it, either to evade the frowns of the wicked on one side, or to secure the approbation of the benevolent on the other. We regret his mistake, but we honor his resoluteness. We honor it so much the more, because it was the resolute fearlessness of a meek and modest man. He was born to be a martyr, and doubtless, as a martyr for oppressed humanity, he died.

Perhaps there was no one trait, in the character of Pres. Storrs, more distinguishing than his perseverance. When the prevailing purpose of a man is a good one, tenacity of purpose is an important addition to his virtues. It is a distant shadow of the immutability of God. Sometimes our brother may have been too tenacious, but in the general duties of a Christian how could he be? His inflexibility, rigid perhaps, was yet an invaluable ornament of his character. While others were oscillating, their minds "having no certain dwelling-place," every one knew where to find *him*. What if, occasionally, he urged a principle to a needless extreme, who would not prefer a character in which all may confide, and on which even foes may calculate, to one which is not more free from excess, than destitute of the only stock from which excess or even manliness can spring?—Without unblenching perseverance, he could not have seized for study the broken intervals of health which were scattered up and down his chequered life, but he seemed to burn with the same literary ardor as if his literary course had been uninterrupted and flattering. Indeed he was always the indefatigable student. When necessitated to travel, he was storing his comprehensive mind with rich materials for thought, and he made his sick bed a study as well as pulpit. In the time apparently *occupied* with suffering, he was learning such lessons of humility, acquiescence and trust, as sufferers alone can learn. It was his belief, that God will never interrupt, on the whole, a Christian's mental progress; that all the varied scenes of life, whether of activity or repose, vigor or lassitude, were designed to meet the varied susceptibilities of the man, and adapted, as intellectual gymnastics, to exercise thoroughly, and strengthen in due proportion, both the nobler and the obscurer powers.—Our brother exemplified his firmness and fixedness of purpose, when he took hold, in all his strength, of the great object of evangelizing our western States; he *kept* hold of this object, and would not let go, and "went about" those States "doing good" while he had the power, and when he had not, he lay down and prayed for them. "The college" was remembered in his latest supplication.

His perseverance may be illustrated by a little incident in his private history; for often the character is more exactly determined by the trivial acts of retirement, than by the conspicuous and more guarded acts of public life. He was a champion of the temperance reformation, and, as might be expected from his love of self-denial, was more scrupulous in his private practice than in his general principles. He chose to suffer the intensest pain for want of a bath, rather than allow even an outward application of the liquid, which he had determined to "handle not." When his body was far sunk, and was sinking farther every hour, it was the medical advice, that he should drink "a little wine" as a tonic. A friend "went unto him, and

gave him wine mingled with," not myrrh, like the Saviour's, but water, and so much water that the flavor of the wine was scarcely perceptible; but "when he had tasted thereof he would not drink;"—"we *must* be consistent," he says in his mild but stern authority, "we must be consistent." And when his mind was shaken from its balance, and the same medicine was kindly presented again, as the offer of liquid to Jesus was repeated, he persisted with the same firmness in his refusal. He showed "his ruling passion strong in death." It was a passion for rectitude; a full, resistless, undeviating, persevering passion for all that God required. Those dry, straight, unbending rules, which men generally throw over to the conscience, he gave to his heart; his affections entwined around them; and what others respected or admired, he loved.

It is needless to say, that a man of our brother's rich endowments, must have been eminently qualified for the president's chair and the pulpit. Reserved and discreet in his ordinary intercourse, he never lost his dignity; he therefore secured the uniform obedience of his pupils, the respect, and often veneration of his parishioners. At the same time he was so equable, and gentle, and affectionate in his social feelings, that he bound the members of college to him with the cords of love, and while the members of his parish revered him as a guide, they trusted him as a father. His was a rare combination of sweetness of temper with firmness of authority; the amiable and the commanding. He entered, with a lively interest into the circumstances of his scholars, accommodated his instructions to their diversified wants with aptness, and held in his mind a comprehensive and connected view of the distracting duties which were multiplied upon him. When he preached, and preaching was the employment which best harmonized with his temper, and from which he reluctantly descended to any, even the most honorable office, he never stood before his subject and displayed his own powers; but always placed his subject before him, and while out of sight himself, made the truth shine before his audience, and by cogent argumentation, and fervid feeling, and racy, elevated style, and distinct, dignified delivery, was often eloquent, and sometimes resistless. His highest encomium is, that he was a sincere, lucid, faithful preacher of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Was it not hard for such a man to die? Then he "endured hardness as a good soldier;" for patience has seldom been more exemplary than his, or submission more unreserved. He was too deeply penetrated with a sense of his own vileness, to think that his severest sufferings were equal to his sins; and he felt too sorely for the calamities of others, to say much of his own. His bodily pain was far more excruciating than that which ordinarily attends the consumption of the lungs, and it made sad havoc with his intellect; yet he had no earnest longings to depart, "thy will be done" was his deeply seated, beloved sentiment. "When I can bring distinctly and prominently before my mind," he said in the midst of his agony, "the glorious excellences of God's character, I feel entire confidence in his perfect plan of governing the world, and every individual in it; how strange it is that any other subject should ever distract my mind and draw it from God; I long to see more and more of his glory; an abiding trust in him is my only anchor." It was invariably God's universal government, more rarely his own religious hope, that gave our friend consolation. "I cannot," he said in a most subdued tone, and with his humble expression of face, "I cannot go to the mercy-seat boldly, on the ground of God's faithfulness to his covenant, but I *can* go on the broad basis, where every sinner is admitted, his *infinite* love in Christ."—"Are you

conscious," he was asked, "of any strong desire as to the result of your sickness?" "I am not. If the proposition were made to me, whether to live and labor for the church a few years, or to be confined here in pain, or to be removed from earth, I should prefer that God determine for me. In a temporal respect my life seems needful to my family, but that is of but little comparative importance."—It was a luxury, and yet it was sad, to sit by his bedside during his mental aberration, and hear him rove from one of his calamities to another, uttering his majestic periods which few men in their sagest moments could throw around their sagest discoveries, suppressing every word of complaint, and showing the wreck of an intellect well disciplined, and of passions wonderfully chastised. About three weeks before his own death he heard of the death of a favorite son. *He groaned in spirit, being troubled*, when he heard of it; he repeatedly mentioned it in his delirium.—"One, two," he is counting the number of his children, "three, four, — six,"—the fifth was no more, for God took it; he counted the second time, yet in all this the patient man sinned not even in a single word.

He was often discovered in prayer, especially when his pains were the keenest. On Saturday morning, Sept. 14, when he found his hand too tremulous to take the medicine which was offered him, he cried out with a most imploring voice, "help, Lord; help, Lord; help, Lord,—and I *shall* be helped,—and the glory shall be given to the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit, forever and ever." And on the next morning he *was* helped; he *began* to give the glory to God, and we now hear his strengthened voice shouting aloud—"The Lord hath holpen me in all mine infirmities;" and he has left to *us* the cry,—"*Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men.*"

THE LIFE OF A FAITHFUL MINISTER.

HE lives to show the futility of all terrestrial hopes. Man is of the earth, earthy. Though composed of two natures, bodily and spiritual, he becomes, in general, a slave of the bodily. The motto of the whole world is, "What shall we eat, what shall we drink, wherewithal be clothed?" and the great difference between man and brute seems to be, man has a conscience which troubles him in these earthly longings. His whole moral nature seems little else than a disqualification for his desired pleasures. The minister, more than any one, must discipline his animal tendencies. He is in a constant fight with flesh. "A bishop," Paul says, "must be temperate," temperate "in all things;" and says the same vigorous scholar, "I keep under my body." But who can tell how hard it is to do this? The mechanic may indulge himself at his morning table, and not be seriously encumbered in his daily work; but let the minister tamper at all with his appetite, and flesh—flesh presses its thick hand over his eyes all the day; a serpent of lead coils about him; his mind will not work for God. And even if he curbs himself, flesh is a stubborn obstacle to his aims. Do look at the discouragements of a minister in his intellectual life. The infant is weaker than the young of any animal; the child grows up forming sluggish habits; and when sin has secured a firm hold on the

man, then at great disadvantage he *begins* to resist. "Oh I have lost so much of my life," says the new convert, "let me rush at once into the pulpit, begin now to preach for God." His ardent soul is driven backward by the voice, "Lay hands suddenly on no man." He has no instrument to work with but his mind, and that is out of repair. For nine long years must he bend over his preparatory books; the midnight lamp drinks up his strength. He tries to mortify his body, the body rebels. He contrives various and often imprudent plans to give the spiritual its just predominance, but flesh will have its own way. His face becomes sallow, his form emaciated, all the play of his system disturbed. It is now settled. He has little to expect, but to drag with him through life a lump of sickly clay. What a clog will it be to the rapidity of his soul! It will chain him down whenever he would rise! Many a tear does he shed, because the creepings in of animal nature prevent his preparation for the Sabbath, and make him wrestle against the world with a puny arm. His disorders throw a sombre veil over his spirit, like the drapery of death. Every thing looks dreary. He sees the blackest hues, where others see the brightest. He grieves at his own grief, and his invincible dulness. Yet in the midst of that dulness, nothing has half his work to do. He has to carry the cares of his church; to drive off the impenitent from their beaten track; to keep himself not only from evil, but the slightest appearance of it. I behold the minister standing on the walls of Zion. He stands alone. His eye sinks to the ground. His sword dangles by his side. His hands are still. He would fain lie down and sleep. But, "son of man, I have made thee a *watchman*." A whole company are dependent upon him; if he falls, they are scattered. And how many arrows are aimed at him by the enemy!—"Mark that man," saith the leader of the legions of hell, "mark that man, on the walls."—If he can be prostrated, if in some unguarded moment he can be drawn into a snare, it will be better than the fall of ninety and nine privates; will be hailed with a louder joy,—“so, so would we have it,” and will inspire the aliens with more frantic courage. How *can* the watchman stand when so many, even principalities and powers, are eager for his halting. And ever and anon, as he receives a new wound in his side, he groans out, "it was not an *enemy* that did *this*, then I could have borne it; but it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide, and mine acquaintance; we took sweet counsel together, and walked to the house of God in company." Yet he must return no railing for railing, but continue to toil, all his life, for the archers that "hit him."

"He that desireth the office of a bishop, desireth a good work," says Paul. I shall not dispute the apostle. I do not know, but that it is a good work. He was a giant minister, and could bear any thing. Doubtless he spake the truth; but I should have said, he that desireth the office of a bishop desireth a — work. It is a work. Glorious indeed, delightful, if conscience is "void of offence," but after all—an anxious, harrowing, responsible, awful, even holy, work. The pulpit is the highest place on earth, and to fall from the pulpit into hell,—is to fall to the lowest place in hell. The descent will be as low, as the ascent was high. This it is, that darts fearfulness into the preacher's spirit. Even Paul trembled and wept at this, "lest having preached to others, he himself should be a cast-away;" Gabriel, with his strong arm, and vigorous intellect, would shudder at this; how much more then must preachers, made out of dust and ashes, and uninspired. So violent is their pressure of care, that they often feel impelled to transcend their

strength, and therefore often drop into an early grave. They have no right to feel so ; you will not misunderstand me when I say, they have no right to die so early ; in a multitude of cases a culpable imprudence has cut short their life. The more studious and laborious they may be, the less is that right, the worse is that imprudence. Still, we must take men as they are, and in modern days, there is scarcely a just man who doeth all the good he should do, in the ministry, and then sinneth not by over-acting. Lift up your eyes, therefore, and where do you find an aged preacher ? Our literary fathers—where ?—Gone, like the leaves of a tree. Gone, in the midst of their days ; their light put out when it was burning brightest. Christ died before the age of forty ; in this a throng of his watchmen have followed him, and when the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised, there shall arise among the ministerial dead, a full band of middle-aged, and young men. *How* do they die ? They have expended their property for their education, and die poor. They leave families, with no inheritance save the memory of their provider, called from them as he *began* to provide. *Where* do they die ? Mills, a young man, dies on the ocean, and his body goes to be played with by the leviathan ; Huntington falls by the way-side ; Worcester, in the height of his manhood, lays his bones all alone in the wilderness ; and Cornelius, the strong staff and beautiful rod, is broken down away from his family.

THE LESSONS OF NATURE.

It is heart-thrilling, to read the lesson of beneficence which God has written on all nature. The leaves on the trees are not made for their own beauty, but are always breathing forth a secret influence which refreshes the atmosphere and “ invigorateth man and beast.” The stream, that flows through our meadows, gives itself away to the ocean, and the ocean does not keep it for itself, but sends it up in mist and vapor, and it settles on our rising grounds, and comes down again in rivers, or floats through the air, and distils in showers, and fertilizes and gladdens the earth. The insect, though it may seem vain of its gaudiness, yet lives for others. It was an insect, that fed the bird which charmed the ear of David ; and he wrote the bird’s song in his own sweeter song, and at this very hour the pious mourner is cheered by that imagery, and says, “ In the Lord put I my trust, how say ye to my soul, flee as a bird to your mountain.” It is a law of the animal kingdom, that one tribe shall give maintenance to another, and every one give aid to man. The grass of the field grows for the cattle ; the cattle live to labor for us, and die to sustain us. The winds are bustling through the heavens, the clouds sail about and drop down fatness, the earth is rolling forward its seed-time and harvest in quick succession, and all for us ; the sun is in a ferment for us, and while sunk in rest, gives away its radiance to the moon, and the moon, instead of coveting the bright gift, sends it to her mother planet, and the faithful earth reflects it back. There is a brotherhood in nature. A golden chain of dependence and prop, communication and reception. Interchange is law. “ When thou hearest the sound of a going upon the tops of the mulberry trees, then shalt thou bestir thyself ; for then shall the Lord go out before thee.” But we hear it always ; always is there a voice coming forth

from woodland and sea,—it is the Spirit of the Lord,—and says, *to give is more blessed than to receive*. Why then shall not man bestir himself? Why shall rational beings witness all nature fulfilling its end, and they dislike to fulfil theirs? Why shall, how can they who have souls act worse than they who have none? *Are we not of more value than many sparrows?* We for whom all things were made, to whom all things are servitors,—“every herb will I give thee and every beast of the field,”—shall we prostitute our high eminence to the baseness of self? The sun, and moon, and eleven stars making obeisance to us, is it fit that we spend our time in dreaming, and telling our dreams? “Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise.”

CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

IN giving the following condensed accounts, we have several objects in view. We wish to show, so far as may be in our power, the nature and the number of the obstacles which lie in the way of the universal diffusion of the gospel. If we are not mistaken, the bright side of the picture is too often and too prominently exhibited. We must be accustomed to look at the condition of the world *as it is*. We, in Christian lands, have formed very inadequate conceptions of the amazing influence of evil, which systems of idolatry and superstition do exert on the soul of the poor victim. It is an influence, which cannot be eradicated in one generation. When crushed in one place, it will break out in another. The truth is that the aversion of men to holiness in pagan and in Christian lands is intense and indescribable. We must examine and appreciate this aversion, before we shall pray to the Holy Spirit with that perseverance and fervency, which the exigency of the case demands. If it were not that the omnipotent resources of this Divine agent were pledged, we should instantly give up the work of the conversion of the world as the idlest folly imaginable. ‘Has a nation changed its gods, which are yet no gods?’

The necessity of this influence is also becoming more and more apparent in respect to the *deficiency of men* for agents, and ministers, and missionaries. From present appearances, the work of God must on this account come to a stand. Nothing effectual can be done without qualified laborers. But where are the qualified laborers? The London Missionary Society cannot find them in England. The American Board of Missions are now ready to send out to heathen lands the *whole* annual supply, which the American Education Society furnishes. The church should have been aware of this great fact ten or fifteen years since, and should *then* have entered on measures for a most ample supply of living teachers. Now the matter is remediless at least for a number of years. Before a sufficient number of missionaries and ministers can be brought into the field, one third part of the pagan world, or two hundred millions of men, will have gone into eternity, unsanctified, without the gospel. Great, therefore, is the responsibility of those Christians, who are now on the stage, in respect to a supply of men. Not a moment should be lost. Two or three thousand young men ought to enter *this year* on a course of education for the Christian ministry. No reluctance should be felt on the part of parents and friends to set them apart to this work. No hesitancy should be allowed one moment in withholding the necessary funds.

The attentive reader of the following survey will be struck with the fact, that the fields are white already to the harvest. The providence of God is furnishing a lesson which the most avaricious or thoughtless Christian must read. How

different the scene from that which was presented in 1812, when Gordon Hall landed in Bombay? How great the political changes favorable to the diffusion of the gospel, which have occurred since 1830?

We now proceed to our survey, and begin with,

WESTERN AFRICA.

The principal missionary establishments on the western coast are within the territory of the British colony of Sierra Leone, and under the charge of the Church Missionary Society. They were commenced about sixteen years since. Freetown, the capital of the colony, on the south side of the river Sierra Leone, seven miles above its entrance into the Atlantic ocean, is the seat of the mission. Branches are established at Fourah bay, Kissey, four miles from Freetown, Wellington seven miles, Hastings thirteen, Gloucester four, Regent six, and Bathurst seven. The last three are in the mountain district, lying south and southeast of Freetown; the three preceding are in the river district, east of Freetown. On the first of January, 1833, the average attendance on public worship at all the stations was about 2,700 in the morning, and 1,500 in the evening, communicants 690, candidates for communion 332, day scholars 1,637, evening 282, Sabbath 1,080, total scholars 2,999. At Fourah bay is a seminary, called the Christian Institution, containing 14 scholars. Its design is to prepare native teachers and assistants. The conduct of most of the communicants is reported to be consistent with their profession. Some have been excluded for Sabbath breaking, adultery, and other sins. One of the missionaries has been separated from the society, in consequence of his openly falling into sin. It appears that the worship of idols is not yet entirely eradicated from among the liberated Africans. The want of laborers is a painful obstacle. The climate is such as frequently to prove fatal to a European constitution.

The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society established a mission at Freetown in 1816. There are now five outstations. The meetings at the chapels are generally well attended. The same society have missions at Bathurst, a town on St. Mary's island, at the mouth of the Gambia, and at M'Carthy island, about 300 miles up the Gambia. The first was established in 1821, the last in 1832. M'Carthy island is considered as very well adapted for a missionary settlement. The Gambia is navigable about 400 miles, and enters the ocean in north latitude $14^{\circ} 23'$, about 6° north of Sierra Leone.

Going down the coast about two degrees from Sierra Leone, we come to the American colony of Liberia. The Baptist mission at the colony has been relinquished. A free school for the benefit of recaptured Africans has been for several weeks in successful operation under the care of the Rev. James Eden. Mr. Savage is making arrangements to establish a manual labor school at Millsburg. There were previously five schools in operation. Sufficient attention has not, in our opinion, been paid to this point, by the managers of the Colonization Society. It is of fundamental importance. We are sorry to say, also, that a portion of the colonists, including some of the most respectable persons, are engaged in the traffic in ardent spirits. We are aware that it is said that no treaties could be made with the natives, and scarcely any intercourse carried on, without the assistance of ardent spirits. But has a full experiment been made? Is it perfectly clear, that it is *morally right* to make use of ardent spirits in any such way? Can the natives be induced to give up the expectation of receiving ardent spirits in barter, *gradually*? Ought not decisive and uncompromising ground to be taken at once? Would not really useful articles, if double or treble in value, be received in lieu of spirits?

Three American Missionary Societies, the Western Foreign Missionary, the Methodist Missionary, and the American Board, will establish missions on the western coast, probably in the vicinity of cape Montserado, or cape Palmas, in the course of two or three months.

The German Missionary Society established at Basle, in Switzerland, have an establishment at *Ussa*, a negro village, near the Danish fort Christianburg, on the Gold coast. This mission commenced in 1828, is about one degree south of Liberia. The Gold coast has long been visited for the gold dust and slaves, which it furnishes. The forts and counting houses belonging to Europeans in this quarter are about 40 in number.

The following are the names, stations, &c. of the different missionaries on the western coast. We do not give the assistants.

John G. Wilhelm,	Freetown,	Ch. Miss.	— Moister,	St. Mary's Isl.	Wes. Miss.
John Raban,	do.	do.	John B. Pinney,	Not stationed,	West For. Miss.
G. W. E. Metzger,	River Dist.	do.	John Cloud,	do.	do.
John Gerber,	do.	do.	— Laird,	do.	do.
W. K. Betts,	Mountain Dist.	do.	John L. Wilson,	do.	A. B. C. F. M.
G. A. Kissling,	Not stationed,	do.	S. O. Wright,	do.	Meth. Miss.
J. F. Schön,	do.	do.	— Spaulding,	do.	do.

Considerable interest is now felt in the project in which the Landers are engaged, of establishing settlements, and promoting commercial intercourse in the interior of western Africa. Mr. Lander left the steam-boats on the 14th of April last, about 400 miles up the Niger, opposite the lake Tschad, and proceeded to Fernando Po on the coast, to procure necessities, &c. During the first month after the expedition left the coast, not less than 20 deaths occurred, in consequence of the fever which was caught on the coast. In every other respect the expedition has been successful. Great confidence is expressed of the final accomplishment of the commercial objects of the expedition. The natives had received it in the most friendly manner. It is intended to form a settlement at Patashie, a large island in the Niger, one day's journey below Boosa.

"Africa," remarks Mr. Douglas of Cavers, "is still more helpless than Asia, and farther removed from all influences of good. Preparations however are already begun for a renovating change of that unhappy continent. The liberated blacks are beginning to return, with the seeds of knowledge, and the rudiments of the true religion; and America will soon send them forth in great numbers, and spread them over those shores which are opposite to the new world."

SOUTH AFRICA.

"If the sight of the wild boy in the wood learning his letters be, according to Dr. Chalmers, the most sublime spectacle on earth, what heart can be insensible to the grandeur of those effects, which are likely to arise from the introduction of a printing press, schools, the circulation of the Scriptures, literature, and science, among the hitherto barbarous tribes in the interior of South Africa?" The efforts for the benefit of South Africa may be considered under four divisions—Cape Town, the Hottentots, Caffres, and the more distant tribes.

Cape Town is a well built place; and is said to contain 22,000 white and colored inhabitants. The places of worship belong to the Calvinists, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics. A chapel is connected with the London Missionary Society. An English Episcopal church is building. The Mohammedan priests are said to be very zealous in making proselytes. The inhabitants prefer servants of this religion on account of their sober habits, drunkenness being said to prevail greatly among other sects. A philanthropic society is established for the emancipation of deserving slaves. They have already emancipated 100 slave girls, and given them a good education. A temperance society has numerous members. New lending-libraries are forming, and others are enlarging. In two schools in Cape Town, and 24 elsewhere, belonging to the 'Bible and School Commission,' there are 1,267 scholars. In Cape Town, there are 12 private schools for boys and 10 for girls. Two schools of industry have 140 scholars, an infant school 60; a grammar school, begun in 1824, is supported by government. A college, commenced in 1829, supports itself, and is the first institution in the colony, which has rendered it unnecessary to send children to Europe for education, and will be the means of raising many competent teachers for the district schools. The Dutch inhabitants have a school preparatory for the college, with 180 scholars. Rev. John Philip, D. D. superintendent of the missions of the London society, has morning and evening service on the Sabbath, a Bible class, Sunday school, &c. The Wesleyans employ at the cape, and the surrounding districts, Messrs. Barnabas Shaw, James Cameron, and E. Cook. In Cape Town and the adjoining country, there are 50,000 Mohammedans and pagans.

Hottentots. Among this people, the Brethren have five stations, Groenekloof, Gnadenthal, Hemel-en Aarde, Elim, and Enon. Groenekloof is 40 miles north of Cape Town, and has 563 inhabitants. The mission premises are surrounded by a wall, and the church and other buildings are stuccoed. Gnadenthal is 130 miles north-east of Cape Town. So abundant are the vegetable productions, that it is called "a place of fruits." The settlement contains 1,319 persons. The communicants are 605, baptized children 391. The day scholars are 300, and the infant school 120. "Nothing can exceed the delight of the Hottentots at the unexpected present of an organ for the church. Many of them melt into tears when it is played." Hemel-en Aarde is a hospital for the relief of lepers. The communicants are 38. As the malady is not contagious, the institution will probably be given up. Elim is 180 miles from the cape—it has 200 inhabitants. Enon is on the White river, near Algoa bay, about nine days' journey from Gnadenthal. The White river flows close to the settlement. Communicants 123, scholars 125.

The London Society has missions at Bosjesveld, 40 miles north of the cape, at Paarl, 35 miles north-east, at Tulbagh, 75 miles north-east, at Caledon, 120 miles east, at Pa-caltsdorp, 145 miles east, at Hankey, not far distant from the last named town, at Beth-elsdorp, 450 miles east of the cape, and Uitenhage an outstation, at Theopolis, 550 miles east, at Grahamstown, Graaf Reinet, and Cat river. The number of communicants at all these stations is about 500. Temperance societies are formed at most of them. "Intemperance has hitherto been one of the chief means, by which Satan has maintained his sway. No one can reflect on the almost universal custom in our villages, of paying for

occasional services with nothing but brandy, without horror." The Wesleyans have stations in the Albany district, in the eastern part of the colony, comprehending Grahamstown, Salem, Somerset, and other stations. The congregations on the Sabbath are large and attentive. The French protestants have a mission at Wagenmaker valley, the resort of 600 or 700 slaves, 10 of whom have been baptized; and the Rhenish Society another station at New Wupperthal, near the Cedar mountains, five days' journey north of Cape Town. "In a little valley surrounded by huge rocks, which seem to shut it out from the whole world, the missionary Von Wurmb, and his wife, with his associate Leipoldt, fixed themselves at the beginning of 1830, having purchased the land for about 11,000 francs. The Rhenish Society have also a mission at Stellenbosch."

Caffres. Caffreland is a large tract of country, bounded on the south by the great Fish river, on the east by the ocean, on the north by the tribes called Tambookies and Mambookies, while its interior boundaries are less accurately known. It is about 250 miles in length, and perhaps nearly 200 in breadth. It is a land of hills and vallies much better watered than most countries of Southern Africa, and might be rendered very productive by agriculture. It is almost entirely pasturage, and cattle are the riches of the natives. The chief support of the people is milk. The mode of living and government are patriarchal. They are divided into tribes, and every tribe is divided into families, much after the manner of the Jews in the times of Joshua. They may be said to be without any religion, true or false. There is no idol, nor any worshipper of idols or of demons, throughout the whole country; no sacred rivers, nor venerated groves, nor consecrated stones. "The chiefs and influential men are foremost in every species of wickedness; they do not appear to possess any thing like a moral sense. Wholly unrestrained by the influence of the Holy Spirit, they are left to the corruptions of their own hearts, unchecked by the thoughts of judgment to come, or even by the lowest standard of conventional morality. The land is literally held in bondage by a set of men and women, who are called *doctors*; but who may, with the greatest propriety, be called the children of the devil, and enemies of all righteousness. They live in the daily practice of the greatest sins. Lying and adultery fill the land. Murder is very common." Notwithstanding, the prospect of ultimate success in missionary labors among the Caffre nation generally, becomes every year more encouraging.

The London Society have one station at Buffalo river. The congregations are 200 in number. The Wesleyans have a number of stations, Wesleyville, in Pato's tribe, containing 7,000 or 8,000 population; Mount Coke, in Isambie's tribe; Morley on the Umtata river, in Dapa's tribe; Butterworth in Hintza's tribe; a station in Vossanie's tribe, and another in Faku's tribe. The number of members in society, probably amounts to about 150 or 200, at all these stations. "The advance in civilization and the comforts of life, as well as in spiritual knowledge and happiness, which has been effected in the course of a few years among a previously neglected people, cannot be contemplated without delight by any Christian mind." The Glasgow missionaries, whose stations are at Chumie, Lovedale, and Balfour, are diligently employed in the translation of the Scriptures. There are British missionaries laboring among the Caffre tribes at eleven stations. At all these stations, schools have been established, and a number of adults and children are able to read. A considerable part of the Bible has been translated into the Caffre language.

Missions in other tribes.—These are the Bosjesmans, or Bushmen, Bechuanas, Griquas, Corannas, Namaquas, Baharootzees, Tambookies, Mambookies, &c. The station among the Bosjesmans, is east of Philippolis, three miles from the Orange river and five from the Caledon river. The Bushmen are the descendants of the Hottentots, who escaped from British and Dutch tyranny. Lattakoo, the principal town of the Bechuanas, is 630 miles north east of Cape Town. The London Society and the French protestants have ten or eleven missionaries in this quarter. A part of the French missionaries are about to commence a station among the Baharootzees, a tribe of Bechuanas, 200 miles north east of Lattakoo. The London Society have missions at Griquatown, Campbell, and Philippolis, among the Griquas, Corannas, &c. The communicants are 60 or 70. In Little Namaqualand, about 22 days' journey from the cape, near the Khamiesberg river, the London Society have missions at Komaggas, and the Wesleyans at Lily Fountain. The Brethren are evangelizing the Tambookies and Mambookies, tribes which reside on the Klipplaat river. The following is the general summary,

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Dist. from C. Town.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
John Philip, D. D.	Cape Town,		London.
B. Shaw,	do.		Wesleyan.
J. Cameron,	do.		do.
E. Cook,	do.		do.
— Clemens,	Groenekloof,	40	Brethren.
— Lehman,	do.		do.
— Meyer,	do.		do.
— Hallbeck,	do.		do.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Dist. from C. Town.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
— Luttring,	Groenekloof,		Brethren.
— Schopman,	do.		do.
— Stein,	do.		do.
— Sonderman,	do.		do.
C. Kramer,	Bosjesveld,	40	London.
W. Elliott,	Paarl,	35	do.
Arie Vos,	Talbagh,	75	do.
G. A. Zahn,	do.		Rhenish.
Henry Helm,	Caledon,	111	London.
J. Tietze,	Hemel-en Aarde,		Brethren.
W. Anderson,	Pacaltsdorp,	245	London.
J. Kitchingman,	Hankey,		do.
Adam Robson,	Bethelsdorp,	450	do.
J. G. Messer,	Uitenhago,	450	do.
G. Barker,	Theopolis,	550	do.
C. Sass,	do.		do.
John Monro,	Grahamstown,		do.
W. Shaw,	Albany District,		Wesleyan.
S. Palmer,	do.		do.
Samuel Young,	Wesleyville,		do.
— Teutsch,	Elim,		Brethren.
— Nauhaas,	do.		do.
— Lemertz,	Enon,		do.
— Hornig,	do.		do.
— Genth,	do.		do.
— Halter,	Shiloh,		do.
— Hoffman,	do.		do.
— Fritsch,	do.		do.
A. Van der Lingo,	Graaf Reinet,		London.
John Read,	Cat River,		do.
John Brownlee,	Buffalo River,		do.
G. F. Kayser,	do.		do.
Peter Wright,	Griquatown,	530	do.
G. A. Kolbe,	Philippolis,		do.
James Clark,	Bosjesmans,	125	do.
Robert Moffat,	Lattakoo,	630	do.
John Baillie,	do.		do.
Prosper Lemue,	do.		French Prot.
J. Rolland,	do.		do.
G. P. Péllissier,	do.		do.
Eugène Casalis,	Bechuanas,		do.
Theobald Von Wurmb,	New Wupperthal,	100	Rhenish.
John Leipoldt,	do.		do.
J. G. Knab,	do.		do.
Edward Edwards,	Lily Fountain,		Wesleyan.
W. Shepstone,	Morley,		do.
W. J. Shrewsbury,	Mount Coke,		do.
— Luckoff,	Stellenbosch,		Rhenish.
Gerard Terlinden,	do.		do.
John H. Schmelen,	Komaggas,		London.
— Thomson,	Chumie,		Glasgow.
— Weir,	do.		do.
— Ross,	Lovedale,		do.
— Bennie,	do.		do.

EASTERN AFRICA.

The American Board of Missions propose to establish a mission among the Zoolahs,—a populous tribe of Africans, on the eastern coast between Port Natal and De la Goa Bay. This bay is in 25° 58' south latitude, about 4° north of Port Natal, and 9° north of the cape of Good Hope. The bay is large and beautiful, and its borders fertile. An establishment on this bay, might export great quantities of ivory. The rivers Mafumo and Maquinis, or Saint Esprit, which there empty themselves, have not been explored by any modern traveller. The country immediately north of the bay is called Inhambane, which extends as far as cape Corrientes, where a fort, built by the Portuguese, points out the southern limits of the territories claimed by this nation. Dr. Philip represents the field as one of great promise, and states that the societies now in operation in South Africa cannot occupy it efficiently. American ships sometimes touch at Port Natal, and any ships passing to the eastward of Good Hope, might easily land missionaries.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Mauritius has 80,000 inhabitants, chiefly blacks. A mission was commenced in 1814, by the London Society. John Le Brun is the missionary. Considerable improvement has taken place in the mission. The Sunday school for slaves at Port Louis, has 70 children.

The inhabitants of Madagascar amount to 4,000,000. The principal station is Tananarivo. The London Society commenced a mission in 1818, and renewed it in 1820. The laborers are David Griffiths, David Johns, T. Atkinson, John Canham, and J. J. Free-

man. Schools about 60, scholars 6,000. The queen, by an order of May 22, 1831, gave the missionaries liberty to preach, and her subjects permission to act according to their convictions. Two native churches have been formed, containing together 100 communicants. The press has issued in Mallagasse 3,000 copies of the New Testament, 800 copies of the Old, as far as to the first book of Samuel, and about 9,000 copies of particular books. The demand for the Scriptures has been so great, that not more than one in twenty, who petitioned for a copy, has been supplied. The Testament has been read in nearly 100 schools. When the natives went to the wars, in 1830, 400 or 500 miles distant, not less than 50 *believers*, as they were scornfully termed, carried their Testaments, and by means of them were enabled to keep up prayer and other meetings, by which many were brought to the knowledge of the truth, and hundreds to a general knowledge of Christianity. All the scholars, who have been in the schools previous to August, 1832, have been dismissed, on proof being given of their knowledge of reading and writing. They, with others previously dismissed, amount to 10,000 or 15,000, and all are anxious to possess themselves of any thing printed. About 6,000 new scholars have been put into the schools. Many voluntary inquirers learn to read in their own houses. The mission on the whole appears to be in a prosperous state. It is not so warmly patronized by the queen as it was by the late king, Radama.

CEYLON.

The Colombo Religious Tract Society has printed 6,000 tracts. The tracts are four in number; one of them against Budhism, has produced great alarm among the priests. The Jaffna committee have issued 123,500 tracts. The first edition of the Cingalese Bible formed a quarto volume of 3,350 pages, at a cost of £3 1s. 6d.; the second edition forms an octavo of 1,212 pages, at a cost of 11s. 6d. Lending-libraries have been formed in Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee.

The English Baptist Missionary Society, have a station at Colombo, the capital of the island, with the outstation, Hanwell. Preaching stations have been opened in different parts of Colombo, and six or seven villages have been visited. The principal congregation at Colombo, has 130 hearers. Four have been baptized. The church mission has four stations; Cotta, six miles south-east of Colombo, Kandy, eighty miles north-east, Baddagame, twelve or thirteen miles from Galle, and Nellore, in the northern part of the island, in the Jaffna district. The missionaries are assisted in the various departments of labor, by 76 natives. In 18 Cingalese congregations, the average attendance is 195, and in three Tamul, at Nellore, 500. The communicants in the whole mission are 85, the candidates 48, seminarists 59; in 57 schools, there are 1,865 boys, 249 girls, and 41 youth and adults. The Cingalese press in 1831, issued 20,400 papers. The translation of the Tamul Testament at Nellore, has been for some time printed, and in circulation. The missionaries were much refreshed by the paternal counsels of the late bishop Turner, who in February, 1832, visited the four stations, and confirmed 150 persons.

The Wesleyans have stations in the Cingalese divisions at Colombo, Negombo, 20 miles north, Kornegalle, 60 miles north-east, Caltura, with Pantura, 27 miles south, Galle with Alamgoddy 75 miles south, Matura with Belligaum, 100 miles south-east; and in the Tamul division, Batticaloa on the east coast, Trincomalee on the north-east, and Jaffna, with Point Pedro. The number of members is about 650. The number of schools is about 90. Great efforts have been made in and around Jaffna, to awaken the people to a concern for the salvation of their souls. Meetings have been held several days in succession, at different stations, when five or six missionaries of several communions have attended and exhorted and reasoned with the people.

American Mission. The system of education, which forms so prominent a feature in the operations of this mission, advances with as sure and certain a progress, perhaps, as can be affirmed of any instrumentality merely human. The following table exhibits the number in the seminary, the female boarding school, and the native free schools:

Stations.	Sem.	Fem. Board. School.	Native Males.	Free School Females.	Total.
Tillipally,	144	60	814	103	917
Batticotta,			643	100	887
Oodooville,			644	108	802
Panditeripo,			392	42	434
Manepy,			195	135	330
			2,688		
English School at Batticotta,			30		30
“ “ Oodooville,			20		20
“ “ Manepy,			25		25
			2,763	488	
In Seminary and Fem. B. School,			144	50	
Totals,			2,907	538	3,445

The number of village free schools is 78. The number of scholars has been diminished by the prevalence of cholera.

The female boarding school is an institution of great importance. It strikes at the root of idolatry by raising up Christian wives and mothers. The boarding school for boys has been removed from Tillipally to Batticotta. It contains 46 boys. At the seminary, a theological class of about 30 has been formed. The seminary and the mission are regarded with great favor by the governor of the island, who, on a late visit, was so much pleased with one of the native teachers in the seminary, Henry Martyn, that he made provision for his support. The number of native members in the mission churches is 203, of whom 30 were added during the last year.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
Ebenezer Daniel,	Colombo,	Baptist.	W. Bridgnell,	Matura,	Wesleyan.
Hendrick Siers,	do.	do.	Jos. Roberts, Jun.	Trincomalee,	do.
S. Lambrick,	Cotta,	Ch. Miss.	John George,	Jaffna,	do.
Jos. Bailey,	do.	do.	Robert Scott,	do.	do.
James Selkirk,	do.	do.	Levi Spaulding,	Tillipally,	A. B. C. F. M.
T. Browning,	Kandy,	do.	B. C. Meigs,	Batticotta,	do.
G. C. Trinnell,	Baddagame,	do.	Daniel Poor,	do.	do.
G. S. Faught,	do.	do.	Miron Winslow,	Ondooville,	do.
Jos. Knight,	Nellore,	do.	John Scudder,	Panditeripo,	do.
W. Audley,	do.	do.	H. Woodward,	Manepy,	do.
Benjamin Clough,	Colombo,	Wesleyan.	G. H. Aphorpe,	Ceylon,	do.
Robert Hardy,	do.	do.	H. R. Hoisington,	do.	do.
S. Allen,	Kornegalle,	do.	Wm. Todd,	do.	do.
D. J. Gogerly,	Pantura,	do.	Samuel Hutchins,	do.	do.
John McKenny,	Galle,	do.	Nathan Ward,	do.	do.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

In order to give more clearness and precision to our statements, we divide the whole of Hindoostan into three great divisions, southern, western, and northern India, coinciding for the most part with the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

Southern India, or the Madras presidency is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the north. Three rivers compose its northern boundary, the Tomboodra, Krishna, and Godavera. It terminates on the south in a point—cape Comorin. Physically viewed, it consists of a great central table land, (principally occupied by the Balagat districts, and the Mysore,) separated by abrupt and mountainous declivities from a low belt, various in breadth, lying between it and the sea on the west and east. The term, Balagat, or Balaghaut, signifying above the Ghauts, is often applied to the whole central eminence, while the low belt is called Paycen Ghauts, or, below the Ghauts. In this whole country the number of Mohammedans is comparatively small; consequently the primitive Hindoo manners and customs are preserved more entire than in other parts of India. It contains besides the Hindoos, Jews and Christians of different denominations. The territory now comprising the presidency of Madras, contains the following provinces and territories. We name them in order, beginning at the boundary of the Bengal presidency on the east, and terminating with the southern boundary of the Bombay presidency on the west. Northern Circars, Coromandel or Carnatic, Travancore, Cochín, Malabar, Canara. The following provinces are in the interior on the table land. Salem and Barranahal, Balagat, Mysore, and Coimbatore.

We will now describe the missions in these provinces in their order.

NORTHERN CIRCARS. This province lies between the Godavera and the Gundegama rivers. The native inhabitants are wholly Hindoos, with the exception of a few Mohammedans. The only mission in this province is that at Vizagapatam, under the care of the London Society. This town is on the sea-coast, 483 miles north-east of Madras, and 557 south-west of Calcutta. The inhabitants are between 30,000 and 40,000. The prevalent language is the Telooogo, or Telinga. The mission was commenced in 1805, by Messrs. Cran and Des Granges. A church was formed in 1810. In 1832, the number of members was 13. There are 12 boys' schools containing 480 boys. Two female schools have 97 scholars. The Rev. James Dawson, after 14 years' faithful service, was called to his rest on the 14th of August, 1832. In his last report, he considered that many under his care were not far from the kingdom of God.

COROMANDEL OR CARNATIC. This province sometimes goes under the name of the Coromandel coast, and sometimes of the Lower Carnatic. The term Carnatic formerly meant the high table land. This province may be subdivided into several districts which we shall notice.

Madras, and the surrounding territory. Madras is in north lat. $13^{\circ} 5'$, east lon. $80^{\circ} 21'$; 1,044 miles from Calcutta, and 770 from Bombay. Population, 415,771. It consists

of fort St. George, the native or Black Town, and the European houses in the environs. At the press of the Bible Society at Mastras, the New Testament has been completed in Canarese and Teloo-goo. The Gospels and Acts in Tamul have been completed. The Old Testament in several languages is proceeding rapidly. The Christian Knowledge Society support at several stations about 2,900 scholars. By the Madras auxiliary, 92,000 tracts were printed last year. The Church Missionary Society established a mission at Madras in 1815. There are now 5 outstations, 3 churches, and 5 smaller houses for prayer; communicants 142, candidates 27, seminarists 21, schools 11, with 94 boys and 6 girls. The Ladies' Committee have besides, 15 schools with 615 scholars. The London Society established a mission in this city, in 1805. Number of schools 14, scholars 700. 3,650 Tamul books were printed in the year. The education in all the schools is strictly Christian. The Wesleyans established a mission in 1817. Three Tamul services are held weekly. Three schools contain 300 scholars. At Tripasore, 30 miles from Madras, the London Society have a mission, communicants 23, scholars 144. At Cuddapah, 153 miles north-east of Madras, a town of 60,000 inhabitants, the London Society established a mission in 1822; 6 schools contain 200 scholars, communicants 20. Mr. Howell, the missionary, has begun the translation of Burder's Village Sermons into Teloo-goo. There is a church mission at Pulicat on the coast, 25 miles N. of Madras, established in 1827.—*Northern Arcot*. The capital of this district is 68 miles S. W. of Madras. In Chittore, 80 miles west of Madras, containing with its vicinity 10,000 inhabitants, the London Society have a mission, established in 1827. It is in a prosperous condition. In this district is Vepery, where the family of Tippoo Sultan was removed after the taking of Seringapatam, and where the Gospel Propagation Society have a mission, which was established in 1727. The mission press is fully employed. The next district south-west is the *Southern Arcot*, in which there is no mission to our knowledge. The following is the French settlement, *Pondicherry*, once the most splendid European settlement in India. It has no mission. The next is the celebrated *Tanjore* district. This mission was commenced in 1766, by Schwartz, and was afterwards transferred to the Gospel Propagation Society. The two institutions at Tanjore and Vepery, for the education of native youth as Christian teachers, promise to be of essential use in the diffusion of Christianity. The Tanjore seminary is designed for the preparation of catechists and clergymen; that at Vepery for a preparatory school to the college at Calcutta. The Tanjore seminary can receive 12 pupils. The town is 20½ miles south-west of Madras. Twenty miles north-east of Tanjore is Combaconum, with a population of 42,000, and large and populous villages. A mission was established in this place by the London Society in 1825. In 10 schools there are 450 boys. About 20 miles from Combaconum is Mayaveram, where there is a station under the charge of the Church Missionary Society. Population 10,000. Communicants 35, scholars 1,600. Want of effective superintendence leaves most of the schools in a very inefficient state. Negapatam, a seaport, 48 miles east of Tanjore, with a population of 15,000 or 20,000, is the seat of a Wesleyan mission. The next district is *Trichinopoly*, west of Tanjore, higher up the river Cavery, and once the favorite residence of the Mohammedans of the Southern Carnatic. The congregation of the Gospel Propagation missions consists of 603 persons. Of the villages which have recently left the Roman Catholic church, 7 are from 12 to 20 miles north and east of Trichinopoly, and 8 from 14 to 20 miles north-west and north of Tanjore. They contain 251 Christian families, consisting of 850 persons, under the care of 5 native catechists, and 236 scholars, under 10 native schoolmasters. In the next district, *Madura*, no missions are established. The district of *Tinnevely* occupies the extremities of the Carnatic, and of the whole peninsula, being separated from the province of Travancore on the west coast by the Travancore ridge of mountains. It has one peculiarity of climate, that a fall of rain is always expected late in January. Rice and cotton are the products of the district. Cape Comorin, situated in this district is 3,600 feet high. The church mission was commenced in 1820. About 10,000 natives are under Christian instruction. Palamcottah, 65 miles north-east of cape Comorin, is the head quarters of the mission. It has 9,400 inhabitants. The district has 700,000. God seems to have granted in this district the continued and powerful influence of his Spirit.

TRAVANCORE. The kingdom of Travancore is situated on the western side of the southernmost part of the peninsula of India, and between the 8th and 10th degrees of north latitude. It was for some time, at the beginning of the present century, under the government of a rannee or queen, who held the supreme authority as regent in trust for her nephew, the present rajah, then in his minority. The British have had considerable difficulty in fixing the administration of justice in this province. The Hindoo law is the basis of procedure, but owing to the number of Christians and Mussulmans, it will not universally apply. The population is about 1,500,000, of which, it is computed from 60,000 to 70,000 are Syrian Christians. The Protestants are 4,000, or 5,000. The number of Jews and Mohammedans is not known. It retains more of its ancient character than any other part of India, never having been subjected to the

Mohammedan conquest. The metropolis is Trivanderam. The London Society's missions were commenced in 1807 by Mr. Ringletaube, the first protestant missionary in that part of India. The mission has two divisions. Nagercoil, the head quarters of the eastern division, is 14 miles from cape Comorin, in a comparatively salubrious climate. Neyoor, about four miles from Travancore, 36 or 37 miles from Nagercoil, is the head station of the western division. The schools in both divisions are 97 in number; scholars, 3,103; congregations, 110; professing Christians, 4,000. The seminary for the preparation of native teachers, has 30 promising youths. A press was established in 1831 at Neyoor. At Nagercoil, 45,000 tracts were printed last year. Cholera and persecution have somewhat impeded the mission.

COCHIN. This province is immediately north of Travancore and south of Malabar. It is named from a word signifying 'a morass.' In this province are many Christian villages, inhabited chiefly by the Christians of St. Thomas. Multitudes of white and black Jews also dwell in and about Cochin, the former considered as later emigrants than the latter, and of purer blood. The rajah of Cochin pays a considerable tribute to Britain. Cochin, the capital, is on the sea-coast, in lat. $9^{\circ} 57'$. There are six outvillages attached to the Church mission at Cochin. The communicants are 90. Cottayan, thirty miles south-east of Cochin, has a mission formed in 1817. The Syrian college, near Cottayan, has 100 students, and promises well; the grammar school has 44 boys; 32 parochial schools have about 900 scholars. Allepie, 35 miles south-east of Cochin, with 30,000 inhabitants, is the seat of a mission. The church has twelve or fifteen communicants.

MALABAR. This province extends about 200 miles along the sea-coast north of Cochin, and south of Canara. The Christian religion was early introduced into Malabar. They reject the supremacy of the pope, transubstantiation, and the worship of images. When Vasco de Gama visited India in 1603, the Portuguese endeavored to convert the Christians to Romanism. Hence there are many Roman Catholics, who have their places of worship. They highly value the Syriac language, though it is not understood by the common people. The total number of Christians on the Malabar coast, (that coast extends to cape Comorin,) is 200,000, of whom about 90,000 are in the Travancore province. The London Society have one mission in this province at Quilon, lat. $8^{\circ} 49'$, lon. $76^{\circ} 40'$, 88 miles from cape Comorin; population, 40,000; languages, Malayalim and Tamul; schools, 24; scholars, 570—of whom 190 are girls. No heathen books whatever are allowed in these schools.

CANARA. This province, lying north of Malabar and south of the Portuguese territories of Goa, is divided into north and south Canara. It contains no mission, so far as we are aware.

We now turn to the interior provinces, and begin with

SALEM AND BARRAMAHAL. This province declines to the south east from the central table land, the western Ghauts forming its north-west frontier. It is full of beautiful and picturesque situations. At the town of Salem, 60,000 inhabitants, the London Society have a mission, commenced in 1827, scholars 350. A wide door of usefulness has been opened. Immediately west of Salem is the province of

COIMBATORE. The capital of the same name is 112 miles south east of Seringapatam. Tippoo sometimes resided here. The London missions, commenced in 1830, are flourishing.

MYSORE. This province is the seat of the celebrated events in which Hyder Ali, and his successor Tippoo were engaged. The population is about 500,000. It is less subject to the English than most of the other provinces. The leading city is Seringapatam, on a large island in the Cavery, with 30,000 inhabitants. The Wesleyans have a mission here. At Bangalore, 187 miles north of Seringapatam, 215 miles from Madras, the London Society established a mission in 1820, several outstations, scholars 100 or 200. There is a seminary for preparing teachers. Communicants 25. The Wesleyans have a mission here.

BALAGAT. This province is usually termed the "Ceded districts of Balagat." The soil is fertile. The territory is larger than Scotland. In 1806, the inhabitants amounted to about 2,000,000. At Bellary, 187 miles north of Seringapatam, and 300 miles north-west of Madras, with 36,000 inhabitants, the London Society commenced a mission in 1810. The prevalent language is Canarese. Two English services are held on the Sabbath, and 9 weekly in Canarese. Within a circuit of 30 miles, there are 70 or 80 villages. There are now 11 Canarese schools, and one Tamul, scholars 350.

At Belgaum, (we do not know in what province,) a British military station, 75 miles north-east of Goa, and 200 north west of Bellary, the London Society have a mission established in 1820, 8 schools, 151 scholars. Preaching is generally listened to with attention.

The following is the list of missionaries in Southern India.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
J. P. Rottler,	Vepery,	Gos. Prop.	John Reid,	Bellary,	London.
J. L. Irion,	do.	do.	W. Reeve,	Bangalore,	do.
J. C. Kohlhoff,	Tanjore,	do.	W. Campbell,	do.	do.
C. B. Thompson,	do.	do.	George Walton,	Salem,	do.
D. Schreyvogel,	Trichinopoly,	do.	W. B. Addis,	Coimbatore,	do.
James B. Morehead,	Nilgherry Hills,	Ch. Miss.	J. C. Thompson,	Quilon,	do.
S. Ridsdale,	Cochin,	do.	W. Harris,	do.	do.
Stephen Lima,	do.	do.	C. Mault,	Nagercoil,	do.
Henry Baker,	Cottayam,	do.	W. Miller,	do.	do.
T. Norton,	Allepie,	do.	C. Mead,	Neyoor,	do.
C. T. E. Rhenius,	Palamcottah,	do.	Edmund Crisp,	Combaconum,	do.
B. Schmid,	do.	do.	J. E. Nimmo,	Chittore,	do.
P. Ejellstadt,	do.	do.	W. Taylor,	Madras,	do.
John J. Müller,	do.	do.	John Smith,	do.	do.
J. Devasagayam,	Mayaveram,	do.	John Bilderbeck,	do.	do.
P. P. Schäffer,	Madras,	do.	W. H. Drew,	do.	do.
J. C. T. Winkler,	do.	do.	W. Howell,	Cuddapah,	do.
C. Blackman,	do.	do.	J. F. England,	Seringapatam,	Wesleyan.
Edmund Dent,	do.	do.	Alfred Bourne,	Negapatam,	do.
Joseph Taylor,	Belgaum,	London.	T. Cryer,	Madras,	do.
Wm. Beynon,	do.	do.	W. Longbottom,	do.	do.
John Hands,	Bellary,	do.			

Thus we have in southern India, (with a population of 12 or 15,000,000,) 43 ordained missionaries, about 3,700 communicants, exclusive of the Syrian Christians, and about 16,000 scholars.

WESTERN INDIA.

This comprehends the presidency of Bombay, on the following provinces, Hyderabad, Aurungabad, Berar, Beder, Bejapoor, Guzerat, Candeish, Cutch, Agimere. It is difficult to fix with precision the extent of the territories included within the presidency of Bombay, as some districts belonging to the native powers are intermingled with them. They amount perhaps to 10,000 square miles, with a population of 2,500,000. A considerable portion of the four provinces first mentioned, belong to the State of the Nizam, which pay tribute to the British, and have an independence in most respects nominal. Hyderabad, Beder, and Berar, are among the Ghauts. Aurungabad is situated on the western shore, though it extends a great way inland. Ahmednuggur is a fortress, beautifully situated among the mountains, in the middle of this province, 175 miles east of Bombay. It has been generally in the hands of a Mahratta chief. It is populous, and contains elegant remains of Mogul buildings.

There are at least 50 villages within 20 miles of Ahmednuggur. An American mission was established in this city in 1830. Some thousands of religious books and tracts have been distributed. There is one school for boys, and three for females. A Presbyterian church was organized at this station on the 4th of March, 1832, consisting of 14 members, 10 of whom were Hindoos. A boarding school is about to be commenced in the interior of the country. To the same province Aurungabad, belongs the island of Bombay, the seat of the presidency, in lat. $18^{\circ} 56'$ in lon. $72^{\circ} 57'$. This small island is formed by two parallel ranges of whinstone rock. These rocks are united at each end by a low belt of land, which seems to be of recent formation. This little island commands the whole trade of the north-west coast of India and of the Persian gulf. The population is from 160 to 180,000. On the north of Bombay is the comparatively large island of Salsette, connected by a narrow causeway.

There are now five societies engaged in evangelizing the inhabitants of Bombay.—The Gospel Propagation Society, the Scottish Missionary Society, the Church, the Jews*, and the American Board; the first has no missionary, since the demise of Mr. Pettinger of Ahmedabad; the second has 7 communicants, 18 schools, 1,233 scholars, 289 scripture readers; the third in connection with small stations at Basseen and Bandora on the continent a few miles from Bombay, has 15 schools, and 414 scholars; of the fourth, we know nothing; the fifth has 12 schools exclusively for females, and 18 other containing 63 girls, and 1,322 boys, 19 communicants, 2,170,000 pages of tracts printed during the last year, and 13,000,000 since the commencement of the mission, a temperance society on the plan of entire abstinence from opium, tobacco, ardent spirits, &c. The Church missions are immediately to be removed from the three stations mentioned, and concentrated at Nassuck, a large town and place of pilgrimage, the centre of brahminism in the Deccan.*

* The term *Deccan*, formerly meant the whole peninsula, or the two presidencies of Bombay and Madras. It is now confined to the territory between the river Nerbuddah, about two degrees north of Bombay and cape Comorin, extending several hundred miles inland. It is sometimes used in a larger sense. It means, strictly, the south country.

The Scottish Society have a mission at Bankote, on the coast, 60 miles south of Bombay, 5 or 6,000 inhabitants, at Hurnee 13 or 14 miles south of Bankote, 8,000 inhabitants, 17 schools, 828 boys and 23 girls, 3 baptisms, a lithographic press, and at the city of Poonah, 100 miles from Bombay, the former residence of the Peshwa, one of the Mahratta tribes, 3 schools, 110 scholars. At Surat, in the province of Guzerat, 177 miles north of Bombay, 300,000 inhabitants, the London Society established a mission in 1813, five schools for boys, and one for girls, 20,000 tracts distributed in one year, an outstation, Kaira. The following missionaries are in the Bombay presidency.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
C. P. Farrar,	Nassuck,	Ch. Miss.	H. Read,	Ahmednuggur,	do.
W. Mitchell,	do.	do.	G. W. Boggs,	do.	do.
John Dixon,	do.	do.	John Wilson,	Bombay,	Scottish.
W. Fyvie,	Surat,	London.	James Mitchell,	Bankote,	do.
A. Fyvie,	do.	do.	John Cooper,	Hurnee,	do.
Cyrus Stone,	Bombay,	Am. Bd.	Rob. Nesbit,	do.	do.
Wm. Ramsay,	do.	do.	J. Stevenson,	Poonah,	do.
D. O. Allen,	do.	do.			

NORTHERN INDIA.

The provinces and territories are Bengal, Bahar, Allahabad, Oude, Delhi, Agra, Malwa, Lahore or Punjab, Gundwana, Gurwal, Orissa. Portions of some of these provinces belong to the native princes. The first seven are in the basin of the Ganges, and are named in order, Bengal being the lowest province. We shall notice particularly only those which contain missions.

BENGAL. It is admirably protected by nature. On the north is a belt of low lands, from 10 to 20 miles broad, while beyond are mountains. On the east rugged mountains and mighty rivers protect it from Birman invasion. On the south the shore is almost inaccessible by sea, on account of the shallows. The Ganges divides Bengal into two parts nearly equal. Calcutta, the capital, is 100 miles from the sea, on the east side of the western branch of the Ganges, called the Hoogly. It is a magnificent city, with a population of 500,000. The following societies are laboring for the benefit of Calcutta. Auxiliary Bible, Christian Knowledge, Auxiliary Tract, Committee of Public Instruction, Benevolent Institution, Ladies' Native Female Education Society, School Book Society, Baptist Missionary, Church of Scotland, Gospel Propagation, Church Missionary, London, and Wesleyan. Rev. Daniel Wilson, D. D. is bishop of Calcutta, Rev. Daniel Corrie, archdeacon. A number of military chaplains are under the direction of the bishop. Of the bishop's college, founded in 1812, W. H. Mill, D. D. is principal. There are three missions connected with the college, all in the vicinity. Bishop Turner considered the college to be a noble instrument placed in the hands of the society for great purposes. The number of students is increasing. The Church Missions have three outstations, 16 schools with 1,100 scholars. The London Society have five outstations. The Baptist mission, commenced in 1801, is prosperous. "The conversion of many, and the holy temper and conduct of others demand lively gratitude." The Ladies' Society have 500 girls under instruction at their central school. The Benevolent Institution has 150 boys. Nearly 15,000 copies of the English Bible were circulated last year in Calcutta. The English language is coming more and more into use. Twelve miles above Calcutta is Serampore, a Danish settlement, and head quarters of the Serampore missions, established in 1800. A considerable revival has recently taken place. The communicants, especially the females, attend the means of grace with renewed diligence. The funds of the college are in such a state as to cramp exertion. Dr. Carey has again appealed to his friends in Great Britain. There are missions of the same society at Barriopore, 31 miles south-east of Serampore, Sahibgunj 65 miles north-east, Dum-Dum 10 miles south, Burrishol 140 east of Serampore, Dacca 170 miles north-east, and Dinagore, 230 miles north. Great activity prevails at most of these stations. The Baptist Missionary Society have established missions or schools at Howrah, Chitpore, Sulka, Bonstollah, Kharee 50 miles south of Calcutta, Cutwa 75 miles north, Soory 45 miles north-west, Luckyan-tipore, 35 miles south.

The Church Society have a mission at Burdwan, 20 miles north of Calcutta, in the most valuable district of Hindoostan. Communicants 50, schools 24, scholars 1,535 boys, and 251 girls. It is connected with Culna, 47 miles north of Calcutta, and several outstations. It is in a very encouraging state in many respects. The London Society has established a mission at Chinsurah, 22 miles north of Calcutta, 30,000 inhabitants, 3 schools; also at Berhampore 120 miles north of Calcutta, population 20,000; orphan asylum, 3 schools.

BAHAR. This province has Bengal on the east, Gundwana on the south, the territory of Nepal on the north, and Oude and Allahabad on the west. At Patna, the capital, with a population of more than 300,000, there is a mission of the Church Society. "The attention to divine truth is most encouraging," 2 schools, 79 scholars. The Baptist Mis-

sionary Society have also a station at this place, and also at Monghyr, a place beautifully situated in a bend of the river, 250 miles north-west of Calcutta. Very thorough efforts are made in this district to evangelize the inhabitants.

ALLAHABAD. This province has Bahar on the east, Malwa on the west, Gundwana (a Hindoo province) on the south, and Agra and Oude on the north. The Jumna and Ganges unite at the capital Allahabad, a spot esteemed superlatively holy. There is a Serampore and a Church mission at this place, and also at Benares, 450 miles north-west of Calcutta. The London Society has a mission here. Benares is a vast city, with 200,000 inhabitants, considered as peculiarly sacred, and the seat of brahminical literature. There is a Church mission at the same place, and at Chunar a few miles above. At Chunar, the communicants are 70, and five schools are in action. At Gorruckpore, about 100 miles north of Benares, a station was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1824. Population 70,000, communicants 126, seminary 15 students, 5 schools, 200 scholars.

OUDE, bounded north by Nepaul, south by Allahabad, east by Bahar, west by Agra and Delhi, 250 miles long, 100 broad. The celebrated *Begum* resided in this province. There is no mission.

DELHI. Bounded north by Lahore, east by Oude, west by Agimere and Lalore. Delhi, the capital, is 976 miles north-west of Calcutta, inhabitants from 200 to 300,000,—the seat of a Serampore mission. The Church Missionary Society have four stations in this province, Delhi, Bareilly, Meerut, and Kurnaul.

AGRA. This province is surrounded by Delhi on the north, by Oude on the east, Malwa on the south, and Rajepootana on the west. The city of Agra is 800 miles north-west of Calcutta. The Church mission was commenced in 1813, communicants 12, scholars 78.

ORISSA. This province has Bengal on the north, Gundwana on the west, the Northern Circars on the south, and the bay of Bengal on the east. In the district of Cuttack is the celebrated Juggernaut, in lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$ north, and lon. $85^{\circ} 54'$ east. The territory in which this idol is situated, was taken from the Maharrattas in 1803, and has exhibited the curious spectacle of a heathen temple, of the most abominable kind, regulated under the British government. In these head quarters of Moloch, the General Baptists established a mission in 1822. The stations are three in number, Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. In 10 native schools there are 370 children.

At Akyab, an island in the Arracan river, 450 miles south-east of Serampore, and at Chittagong 317 east, the Serampore Baptists have a mission.

At Goahatty, in the kingdom of Assam, 413 miles north-east of Serampore, there was a mission established by the Serampore Baptists in 1829, of considerable promise. The Western Foreign Missionary Society of Pittsburg, Pa. have sent out missionaries to commence an establishment at some point in the countries north of Hindoostan.

We give the following list of missionaries, &c. in North India.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
Wm. Carey,	Serampore,	Ser. Baptist.	W. H. Mill,	Calcutta,	Gos. Prop.
J. Marshman,	do.	do.	G. W. Withers,	do.	do.
J. Rowe,	do.	do.	W. Morton,	do.	do.
J. C. Marshman,	do.	do.	W. Tweedle,	do.	do.
John Mack,	do.	do.	M. R. De Mello,	do.	do.
C. C. Rabeholm,	do.	do.	T. Sandys,	Calcutta,	Church.
J. C. Fink,	Akyab,	do.	W. Morse,	do.	do.
James Roe,	Goahatty,	do.	W. J. Deerr,	Burdwan,	do.
W. Smith,	Benares,	do.	J. J. Weitbrecht,	do.	do.
J. T. Thompson,	Delhi,	do.	H. C. Krückeberg,	Benares,	do.
John Smith,	Burrishol,	do.	Wm Bowley,	Chunar,	do.
Owen Leonard,	Dacca,	do.	Ralph Eteson,	do.	do.
H. Smylie,	Dinagapore,	do.	M. Wilkinson,	Gorruckpore,	do.
L. Mackintosh,	Allahabad,	do.	W. Smith,	do.	do.
W. Greenway,	Cawnpore,	do.	James Hill,	Calcutta,	London.
J. Johannes,	Chittagong,	do.	J. Gogerly,	do.	do.
W. Yates,	Calcutta,	Baptist.	J. Paterson,	do.	do.
W. H. Pearce,	do.	do.	A. F. Lacroix,	do.	do.
George Pearce,	do.	do.	C. Piffard,	do.	do.
James Penney,	do.	do.	George Mundy,	Chinsurah,	do.
W. Robinson,	do.	do.	T. K. Higgs,	do.	do.
James Thomas,	do.	do.	M. Hill,	Berhampore,	do.
C. C. Aratoon,	do.	do.	O. T. Hoffin,	do.	do.
J. D. Ellis,	do.	do.	Jas. Robertson,	Benares,	do.
— Thomas,	Howrah,	do.	W. Buyers,	do.	do.
W. Carey,	Cutwa,	do.	A. Duff,	Calcutta,	Ch. of Scot.
J. Williamson,	Soory,	do.	P. Percival,	do.	Wesleyan.
Andrew Leslie,	Monghyr,	do.	T. Hodson,	do.	do.
W. Moore,	do.	do.	G. Lacey,	Cuttack,	Gen. Bap.
J. Lawrence,	Digah,	do.	W. Brown,	do.	do.
Henry Beddy,	Patna,	do.	A. Sutton,	Pooree,	do.

We have thus gone over the whole of Hindoostan. We have made more particular geographical statements, than will be necessary in subsequent missions. The location of the missionary stations of India, has always been in our minds, like the geography of the German States. If we have removed any portion of the obscurity which rests on the subject, we shall be gratified.

BIRMAH.

The American Baptist Board commenced a mission in Birma, in 1812. The following is the list of missionaries, A. Judson, E. Kincaid, and — Simons, at Maulmein, on the Martaban river, 25 miles from its mouth, and Francis Mason at Tavoy, a town of 9,000 inhabitants south of Maulmein. At Rangoon, the chief seaport, 670 miles south-east of Calcutta, there is no ordained missionary at present. The church at Rangoon consists of 34 members. At Maulmein, the native church, or Karen, amounts to 77, and the English to 110. At this station, the Board have three hand printing presses, a steam press, and materials for a stereotype foundry. The completion of the translation of the Old Testament may be expected in May, 1834. The New Testament is in circulation. At Tavoy, there is a church of 150 natives. At Mergui, where Mr. Wade labored for a short time, (he has since returned to the United States,) a small church was formed, and a native appointed pastor.

SIAM.

Rev. John T. Jones, of the Baptist Birman mission, at the last accounts, was in Siam, endeavoring to establish a mission. Rev. Messrs. Stephen Johnson and Charles Robinson, lately sailed from Boston, under the care of the American Board, for Siam. Considerable missionary labor has been performed in that country, by Mr. Gutzlaff of the Netherlands Society, and Mr. Abeel of the American Board. Mr. Abeel is about to visit the United States.

MALAY PENINSULA.

The London Society have missions at three places. Singapore, Malacca, and Pinang. Singapore is a British island at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, with a population in January, 1830, of 12,213 males, and 4,421 females; nearly three fourths of whom are Malays and Chinese. Claudius H. Thomsen and Jacob Tomlin, missionaries. In 3 Chinese schools, there are 48 boys and 15 girls. There has been a great demand for books. Large quantities of tracts and handbills have been put in circulation. Malacca has about 34,000 inhabitants. Mission commenced in 1815. Josiah Hughes, missionary. From January, 1830, to June, 1831, there were circulated in various parts of the Archipelago, 162 Testaments, and 3,900 separate gospels, and 30,260 tracts and books on sacred subjects, all in Chinese. There are 13 Chinese and Malay schools at Malacca. The Anglo-Chinese college is formed on a very liberal plan, and is likely to be a very important means of pouring light on the surrounding regions. Number of students 24. In 1819, a mission was established at Pinang, an island off the coast of the Malay peninsula. The population is about 40,000. T. Beighton and Samuel Dyer, missionaries. Scholars 33 Chinese, and 122 Malays.

CHINA.

The population of the provinces of this great empire is thus stated in a late number of the Chinese Repository.

<i>Names of the eighteen Provinces.</i>	<i>Population in the 17th year of Kea-king.</i>	<i>Names of the eighteen Provinces.</i>	<i>Population in the 17th year of Kea-king.</i>	<i>Names of the eighteen Provinces.</i>	<i>Population in the 17th year of Kea-king.</i>
Chihle,	27,990,871	Keangse,	23,046,999	Kansuh,	15,193,125
Shantung,	23,958,764	Fulkeen,	14,777,410	Szechuen,	21,435,678
Shanse,	14,004,210	Chekeang,	26,256,784	Kwangtung,	19,174,030
Honan,	23,037,171	Hoopih,	27,370,098	Kwangse,	7,313,895
Keangsoo,	37,843,501	Hoonan,	18,652,507	Yunnan,	5,561,320
Ganhwuy,	34,168,059	Shense,	10,207,256	Kweichow,	5,288,219

Total, 360,279,897

This statement is supposed by the editors of the Repository to be near the truth. It is contained in the latest edition of the "Collections of the statutes of the Ta-tsing dynasty." It is known from several authorities, that in China, the people are in the habit of diminishing, rather than increasing their numbers, in their reports to the government. The work was published by the government, not for the use of curious inquirers, but for the

use of its own officers. Dr. Morrison continues his labors, in preaching in Chinese and English. His native assistants have been enabled to maintain, unshaken and unsullied, their Christian profession, in the temptations by which their path has been surrounded. Three natives of China have been recently added to the church. Leang Afa has been employed in printing 500 copies of Scripture Lessons.

Mr. Bridgman, the American missionary, has been almost wholly employed in the acquisition of Chinese. A press, sent from America, has gone into operation. Rev. Ira Tracy has sailed to the assistance of Mr. Bridgman, and Mr. S. Wells Williams to superintend the printing office. "From Canton, pass up through Formosa, Loochoo, Japan, to Corea; thence pass westward along the Russian frontier, for more than 2,000 miles to the centre of Asia; from thence in a south-eastern direction, travel down through Thibet, Siam, Pinang, Malacca, across the equator to Java; and, by a circuitous route, including the numerous islands of the Indian Archipelago, return to the place of your departure, and you will have included in the vast area, perhaps *one third part of the human family*. Though there are many different languages and dialects, yet, throughout the whole, the Bible, if possessed in the Chinese language, can be read." The whole number of protestant ministers in this mighty territory, is *twelve or fifteen*.

SIBERIA.

The London Society have established missions at Selinginsk, 160 miles south-east of Irkutsk, in the centre of the Buriats; at Khodon, an outstation, 190 miles north-east of Selinginsk, and at Ona, another outstation, on the river Ona. The first is occupied by Robert Yuille, the second by Edward Stallybrass, the third by Wm. Swan. Mr. Swan has lately visited England, and is now at St. Petersburg on his return. The laborers appear to be indefatigable in their work, but little fruit has yet appeared in the conversion of souls to Christ.

COUNTRIES AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

We give the following list of missionaries, stations, and societies.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
H. D. Leeves,	Corfu,	B. & For. B. S.	C. L. Koenig,	Madchar,	German.
B. Barker,	Smyrna,	do.	A. H. Dittrick,	Shusha,	do.
D. Temple,	do.	Am. Board.	Felix Zarembo,	do.	do.
Wm. Goodell,	Constantinople,	do.	C. F. Haas,	do.	do.
H. G. O. Dwight,	do.	do.	C. G. Pfander,	do.	do.
Wm. G. Schauflior,	do.	do.	C. J. Sproemberg,	do.	do.
Jonas King,	Athens,	do.	W. B. Lewis,	Smyrna,	Jews Society.
Elias Riggs,	do.	do.	John Nicolayson,	Jerusalem,	do.
Isaac Bird,	Beyrout,	do.	S. Farman,	Constantinople,	do.
G. B. Whiting,	do.	do.	F. C. Ewald,	Algiers,	do.
Eli Smith,	do.	do.	S. S. Wilson,	Malta,	London.
Wm. Thompson,	Jerusalem,	do.	Isaac Lowndes,	Corfu,	do.
Justin Perkins,	Persia,	do.	James Galloway,	Karass,	Scottish.
J. J. Robertson,	Athens,	Am. Epis.	Wm. Glen,	Astrachan,	do.
J. H. Hill,	do.	do.	C. Naudi,	Malta,	Wesleyan.
C. F. Schlienz,	Malta,	Ch. Miss.	John Keeling,	do.	do.
John Hartley,	Greece,	do.	J. Bartholomew,	Alexandria,	do.
Fred. Hildner,	Syria,	do.	Walter O. Croggon,	Zante,	do.
John A. Jetter,	Smyrna,	do.	Josiah Brewer,	Smyrna,	Lad. Soc.
J. R. T. Lieder,	Cairo,	do.	Joseph Wolff,	Asia,	Private.
W. Krusé,	do.	do.	Henry Parnell,	Aleppo,	do.
Theod. Müller,	do.	do.	— Cronin,	do.	do.
Christian Kugler,	Abysinia,	do.	— Hamilton,	do.	do.
C. W. Isenberg,	do.	do.	— Newman,	do.	do.
James Lang,	Karass,	German.	A. N. Groves,	Bagdad,	do.
C. G. Hegele,	do.	do.			

Versions and editions of the Scriptures are printing or preparing in the following languages, chiefly under the direction of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Modern Greek version from the Hebrew, Arabic Testament with the Psalms, Greco-Turkish New Testament, Oriental Armenian New Testament, Armenian Psalter, Tartar Turkish New Testament, Persian, Berber, Old Testament in Anharic, Italian, Modern Greek, Maltese, &c. Mr. Tod, an English merchant, has recently distributed a large number of New Testaments at Damascus, a thing unknown in modern days in that proud centre of Islamism. The committee of the London Religious Tract Society sent, during the last year, 33,500 publications to Malta, Corfu, and Smyrna, a large proportion of which were children's books in Modern Greek. "The extent to which this branch of missionary labor has been carried," remarks Mr. Hartley, "has often astonished me. I question if there be any books at present so common in Greece as our missionary publications. Sometimes I have trembled at the quantity of letter press, which was pouring

into different parts of the Turkish empire, lest such efforts should arouse the opposition of the Greek church."

The translation, preparation, printing, and circulation of the Scriptures, religious books, tracts, catechisms, and school books, form a very prominent feature in all the Mediterranean missions.

The encouraging circumstances and the results of all these missions may be comprised under the following heads.

1. Political changes. The tolerant measures of the Egyptian government form a new feature in the political relations of these countries. The spirit of reform has brought the grand seignior himself under its influence. The approximation to European modes of dress and employment are inroads on old habits and prejudices and indications of a great change in public opinion. The occupation of Northern Africa by the French, and the rapid ingress of protestants, is another circumstance of great promise. The measures of the new king of Greece seem to be liberal and enlightened in an unexpected degree. The re-affixing of old names to the provinces, towns, &c. is a very politic proceeding. There is some reason to believe that the young monarch is under the influence of evangelical religion. His education at least was well conducted.

2. Schools. Great attention is paid to this subject. In the Ionian islands, there are 117 boys' schools, containing 4,278 scholars, and 10 girls' schools with about 500 scholars. At Malta, probably not far from 1,000 scholars are under instruction. Since the arrival of Mr. Goodell at Constantinople, 30 Lancasterian schools have been commenced among the Greeks of that metropolis containing 2,000 children. At Smyrna, under the care of Messrs. Lewis, Jetter and Brewer, are some interesting schools.

3. Preaching the gospel. More and more attention is paid to this primary and all important means of civilization and Christianization. All the other efforts put forth are preparing the way for this grand and vital instrumentality.

4. The press. At the printing establishment of the American Board, hitherto at Malta, there have been printed since October, 1831, 4,000 copies of a small History of England, 4,000 of a History of France, 4,000 each of a History of Elijah, Elisha, David; 2,000 of the History of the Sandwich Islands, Peter Parley's Geography, Abridgment of the Acts, Bickersteth's Scripture Help, Littleton's Conversion of Paul, &c. The London Society press has been also in great activity. The issues last year amounted to 29,869 copies. A second edition of the Pilgrim's Progress in Greek, with Burder's notes, was also in press.

5. Native talent called into operation. Niketoplos, a liberal minded Greek ecclesiastic, George Constantine educated in London, Bappas from the Ionian university, Karavelles educated at Amherst college, and one or two others are employed by Mr. King, at Athens. Others still have found literary occupation at Malta, Constantinople, Beyrout, and elsewhere. The very existence of protestant missions is awakening a salutary mental excitement. Objects of great value are spread before the minds of aspiring young men.

6. Mohammedanism. This religion is evidently becoming more and more relaxed. Mohammedans are losing in some measure their haughtiness towards Christians.

7. The great number of points at which stations are established. At Athens, Bagdad, on Mt. Lebanon, near the foot of Ararat, in Abyssinia, on the Black sea, at Constantinople, at Aleppo, in Egypt, &c.

8. Regions explored. Large districts of country have been surveyed, through all south-eastern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. New missions will soon be established in Cyprus, in the Ancient Bithynia, in Damascus, at Trebizond, at Tocat, among the Nestorians, at several points in the valley of the Euphrates, &c.

9. Conversions. Taking all the stations together, the number of those who have been hopefully turned to the living and true God is not small. Richer harvests will soon be reaped.

10. Harmony of the different missions. This is a circumstance of no little importance. A dozen societies of various lands, and of different communions, are all zealously and kindly co-operating. We have never heard of a serious collision. The effect of this union of sentiment and action must be propitious upon the divided and quarreling sects of western Asia.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

The following is the list of missionaries.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
N. Ward,	Sumatra,	Baptist.	Samuel Munson,	Borneo,	A. B. C. F. M.
— Bruckner,	Java,	do.	Henry Lyman,	do.	do.
W. H. Medhurst,	Batavia,	London.			

The two last named are intending on their arrival to explore Borneo, for the purpose

of establishing a mission. Six Dutch missionaries from Holland, have lately commenced a mission in the Moluccas. The Dutch commenced a course of benevolent labors in these islands at an early period, and translated the whole Bible and several valuable theological treatises into Malay. They were supported by the Dutch government. Mr. Medhurst's Hokeën Dictionary is printing at Canton, by the East India Company, free of expense to the society. 4,000 Chinese tracts have been printed. The call for Malay tracts continues to be very great.

AUSTRALIA.

The missionaries are as follows.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
John C. S. Handt,	N. S. Wales,	Ch. Miss.	W. Gate,	N. Zealand,	Ch. Miss.
W. Watson,	do.	do.	J. A. Wilson,	do.	do.
H. Williams,	N. Zealand,	do.	John Morgan,	do.	do.
W. Williams,	do.	do.	W. White,	do.	Wesleyan.
A. N. Brown,	do.	do.	John Hobbs,	do.	do.

The Wesleyan mission in New Zealand is now in a condition of great prosperity. The fierce and turbulent New Zealanders begin to be humbled for sin, and to seek for mercy in the Saviour of sinners. The savage character of the mass of the people is greatly softened. They not only in many instances receive the missionaries with readiness, but, of their own accord, send for the servants of God to give them instruction. In a recent voyage made by two of the missionaries, the people every where manifested a great desire for missionaries, and an eagerness to have schools.

Respecting Van Diemen's Land, we have a few items of information:—"A new chapel, of moderate dimensions, has recently been erected at Hobart Town; and a church has been organized; and a spirit of religious inquiry, which seeks for an abundant increase of the means of grace, and of the fruits of the Spirit, is beginning to be manifest. And while multitudes are prospering in their worldly circumstances, a *few* are becoming prosperous in spiritual things; of these few, some are members of the Church of England, others are Presbyterians, others are Wesleyan Methodists, and others are Independents.

"We do not, however, at present, see those glorious effects, resulting from the labors of ministers of the gospel in these places, which have been experienced in other lands, and which we are anxiously desirous to witness here. It is my earnest prayer, that the Lord would revive his work in the midst of the years, and cause his word to have free course and be glorified."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The missionaries are as follows.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
John Thomas,	Tonga Isl.	Wesleyan.	C. Barff,	Society,	London.
W. Woon,	do.	do.	C. Wilson,	Georgian,	do.
Peter Turner,	Habai,	do.	Henry Nott,	do.	do.
James Watkins,	do.	do.	G. Pritchard,	do.	do.
W. Cross,	Vavou,	do.	David Darling,	do.	do.
C. Pitman,	Harvey,	London.	John Davies,	do.	do.
Aaron Buzacott,	do.	do.	J. M. Orsmond,	do.	do.
John Williams,	Society,	do.	W. Henry,	do.	do.
James Smith,	do.	do.	Alex. Simpson,	do.	do.
G. Platt,	do.	do.			

The labors of the Wesleyan missionaries at the Friendly islands are still crowned with great success. At the end of 1831, the numbers were as follows. Members 516, on trial 508, total 1,044, increase in the year 598. School teachers 151, male scholars about 1,000, female 1,100. In 9 months, 17,000 catechisms, hymn books, &c. were printed. The most cheering prospects present themselves at the Fiji and Navigator's islands, and the chiefs and people have solicited missionaries.

The trials of the London missions at the Society and Georgian islands are severe. The deep depravity of the human heart has shown itself in various ways. Dangerous and visionary heresies have made their appearance among those to whom the moral restraints of the gospel were irksome; and who by this means sought at once indulgence in vice, and exemption from the apprehension of its penalty. Large quantities of ardent spirits have been imported by unprincipled men; a number of the communicants have been ensnared, and the churches greatly afflicted and enfeebled. The standard of the missionaries does not seem to have been sufficiently high. We believe that now most of them have abandoned the use of spirits. Licentiousness in some of its forms has been fearfully prevalent. The natives have also been exposed to the effects of violent political dissensions,

and rumors of civil wars. Still there are some appearances of better days. The general industry and comfort of the people are extending. Many of the children are neatly clothed in the European manner. Some of the communicants evince a growing love to the Saviour; some have entered into rest. A number of natives have proceeded as missionaries to the Paumotu, Marquesas, and other islands. 13,000 tracts have lately been placed at the disposal of the missionaries.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The missionaries of the American Board at the Sandwich islands are thus situated.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Island.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Island.</i>
A. Thurston,	Kailua,	Hawaii.	E. W. Clark,	Honolulu,	Oahu.
A. Bishop,	do.	do.	S. Whitney,	Waimea,	Kauai.
S. Ruggles,	Kaunaloa,	do.	P. J. Gulick,	do.	do.
J. S. Green,	Waiakea,	do.	Richard Armstrong.		
S. Dibble,	do.	do.	J. S. Emerson,	Sand. Isls.	
D. Baldwin,	Waimea,	do.	H. R. Hitchcock,	do.	
Wm. Richards,	Lahaina,	Maui.	Ephraim Spaulding,	do.	
L. Andrews,	do.	do.	L. Lyons,	do.	
R. Tinker,	do.	do.	William P. Alexander.		
H. Bingham,	Honolulu,	Oahu.	B. W. Parker,	do.	
J. Goodrich,	do.	do.	Lowell Smith,	do.	

The following statements from the report of the Board presented in September, 1833, will show the present state of the mission.

Sixteen stations, twenty-two clergymen, two physicians, two superintendents of schools, and three printers. The report gives an extended and very satisfactory investigation of the causes which may have led the public to entertain views of the actual progress of the islanders in Christianity, civilization, and the enjoyment of the comforts of life, beyond what the facts will warrant.

The work of translating has not been pushed with as much vigor as in former years. The demand for books is gradually increasing. The Old Testament is in a course of translation. Forty-four thousand copies of different works, making upwards of three million pages. The works published amount to only 1,620 pages, only enough to make five or six volumes, and this is the whole printed or written literature of the nation.

The number of readers among the natives is, in Hawaii 7,132, Maui 6,369, Oahu 6,526, Kauai 2,700; total, 22,727. There is great want of qualified teachers. Infant schools have been commenced at several stations and found useful.

During the past year, upwards of 1,400 Christian marriages have been solemnized. The marriage covenant is generally respected, and the domestic habits of the people are improving. At Lahaina no traffic whatever is allowed in ardent spirits, and in an island containing 35,000 people, not long since flooded with intemperance, almost none of the poison is now consumed. Another species of indulgence, the use of tobacco, was almost universal among men, women and children, and the expense of time and health was very great indeed. The members of the mission, having first relinquished themselves all use of tobacco, determined unanimously upon discountenancing the use and cultivation of that noxious plant; and they call upon the members of the Board, and all the clergy and students in divinity of their native country, to countenance them in this measure.

The number of natives admitted to the churches during the year ending June, 1832, was 235, making the total of 577, of whom about one in a hundred has been excommunicated, and about four in a hundred have died, as is believed, in the faith of the gospel. The report gives an affecting account of the death of the queen regent, Kaahumana, June 5, 1832, aged 58 years.

SPANISH AMERICA.

In Mexico, 1,096 copies of the Scriptures or portions of it have been sold. The Gospel of Luke has been translated into the Mexican, the Misteco, and the Terasco languages. The London Tract Society have forwarded about 5,000 publications to Buenos Ayres.

GUIANA, AND THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Thompson, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has visited the West Indies. 5,000 Bibles and Testaments were placed at his disposal. He formed 20 Bible associations among the slaves of Antigua. The report of the Baptist Missionary Society states the baptism of 936 persons at the various stations. The inquirers were very numerous, and the places of worship crowded. A high testimony is borne to the Christian character of the religious slaves. Great changes have taken place among the laborers. Two have died, five have returned, in part driven away by persecution, others have been added, so as to make the present number not far from 13. In 1831, the Christian Knowl-

edge Society issued 1,850 Bibles and Testaments, 1,480 prayer books and psalters, and 20,335 other books and tracts. In St. Kitts, there were in the schools supplied with books by the Society, 76 white children, 365 free colored, and 1,147 slaves. The Church Missionary Society has 9 stations in Jamaica, and 2 in Guiana, with 20 schools, 11 catechists and school masters, and 958 scholars. The regulations adopted by the Gospel Propagation Society for the gradual emancipation of the slaves on the Codrington estates in Barbadoes, have been cordially adopted by the slaves. In the college, 23 students have been resident. The London Missionary Society has 3 stations in Demerara, and 1 in Berbice. The Religious Tract Society has put into circulation 23,000 of its publications. In Jamaica, the Scottish Missionary Society have at 2 stations, 1,175 catechumens, 172 baptized children and 31 adults, and 324 communicants. Two stations not reported. The stations occupied by the United Brethren are 25; and the missionaries, exclusive of females, 55; we find, in the communications of the year, returns of numbers from only 15 of the stations; and, in these, 28,386 negroes are under the Brethren's care. Of 7 stations in the Danish Islands it is stated, that, during the past century, there have been baptized, adults of both sexes, 18,503; children, 12,807; baptized adults received into church fellowship, 5,413; admitted to the holy communion, 13,333; adults departed this life, 17,042; children ditto, 4,963; missionaries of both sexes departed, 152; children of missionaries, 65; the 7 congregations consist, at present, of nearly 10,000 souls; forming part of the above 28,386. The Wesleyan Society has 58 missionaries at 38 stations, with 33,021 members, consisting of 1,241 whites, 7,286 free colored, and 24,494 slaves. There are nearly 11,000 children and adults in daily and Sunday schools. The following is the list of missionaries, exhibited as accurately as in our power.

Missionaries.	Station.	Society.	Missionaries.	Station.	Society.
— Ellis,	Jamaica,	Brethren.	J. Burton,	Nevis,	Wesleyan.
— Pomsel,	do.	do.	J. Mortier,	St. Vincents,	do.
— Pfeifer,	do.	do.	M. Richey,	do.	do.
— Light,	do.	do.	J. Wood,	do.	do.
— Scholefield,	do.	do.	R. Hornabrook,	do.	do.
— Renkewitz,	do.	do.	Jos. Biggs,	do.	do.
— Zorn,	do.	do.	Wm. Fidler,	do.	do.
— Ricksecker,	do.	do.	Jos. Fletcher,	Trinidad,	do.
— Montgomery,	Tobago,	do.	Thos. Penneck,	Jamaica,	do.
— Eberman,	do.	do.	John Corlett,	do.	do.
— Zetzche,	do.	do.	John Walters,	do.	do.
— Taylor,	Barbadoes,	do.	Peter Duncan,	do.	do.
— Zippel,	do.	do.	J. Whitehouse,	do.	do.
— Robbins,	St. Kitts,	do.	J. Rowden,	do.	do.
— Hoch,	do.	do.	J. Barry,	do.	do.
— Seitz,	do.	do.	C. Wilcox,	do.	do.
— Schick,	do.	do.	Wm. Crooks,	do.	do.
— Newby,	Antigua,	do.	T. Curtis,	do.	do.
— Kochte,	do.	do.	J. Greenwood,	do.	do.
— Coleman,	do.	do.	J. Edney,	do.	do.
— Thraen,	do.	do.	T. Murray,	do.	do.
— Muenzer,	do.	do.	D. Barr,	do.	do.
— Zellner,	do.	do.	D. Kerr,	do.	do.
— Brunner,	do.	do.	John Burrows,	do.	do.
— Simon,	do.	do.	Wm. Wood,	do.	do.
— Wright,	do.	do.	P. Samuel,	do.	do.
— Baine,	do.	do.	Henry Bleby,	do.	do.
— Passavant,	Surinani,	do.	Wm. Box,	do.	do.
— Genth,	do.	do.	Wm. Wedlock,	do.	do.
— Graf,	do.	do.	James Pilley,	do.	do.
— Boehmer,	do.	do.	Thomas Harrison,	St. Christophers,	do.
— Hartman,	do.	do.	R. Hawkins,	do.	do.
— Schmidt,	do.	do.	H. B. Britten,	do.	do.
— Voigt,	do.	do.	J. Cullingford,	St. Eustatius,	do.
— Coultart,	Jamaica,	Baptist.	J. Cadman,	St. Bartholomews,	do.
— Tison,	do.	do.	T. Jeffrey,	St. Martins,	do.
— Philippo,	do.	do.	J. Cox,	Tortola,	do.
— Flood,	do.	do.	E. Fraser,	do.	do.
— Baylis,	do.	do.	M. Banks,	Anguilla,	do.
— Taylor,	do.	do.	J. Edmondson, Jr.	Barbadoes,	do.
— Cantlow,	do.	do.	J. Rathbone,	do.	do.
— Clarke,	do.	do.	J. Briddon,	Tobago,	do.
— Nichols,	do.	do.	M. Rayner,	Demerara,	do.
— Gardner,	do.	do.	E. Vigis,	do.	do.
— Whitehouse,	do.	do.	E. Grieves,	do.	do.
— Abbott,	do.	do.	John Philp,	do.	do.
Jos. Ketley,	Demerara,	London.	C. Penny,	Bahama,	do.
Jas. Scott,	do.	do.	John Shaw,	do.	do.
John Wray,	Berbice,	do.	J. Brownell,	do.	do.
J. Felvus,	Antigua,	Wesleyan.	G. Beard,	do.	do.
J. Hodge,	do.	do.	T. Pugh,	do.	do.
Wm. Clough,	do.	do.	J. Horn,	do.	do.
James Walton,	Dominica,	do.	J. Crofts,	do.	do.
B. Gartside,	Montserrat,	do.			

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

We give the following as the list of laborers, stations, &c.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Society.</i>
W. Cockran,	Red River,	Ch. Mis.	Wm. Johnson,	Kansas,	Am. Meth.
D. T. Jones,	do.	do.	— Luckenbach,	N. Fairfield, U. C.	Brethren.
D. Lewis,	Creeks,	Am. Bap.	— Mksch,	do.	do.
J. McCoy,	Shawnees,	do.	— Human,	do.	do.
— Evans,	do.	do.	— Byhan,	Cherokees,	do.
J. Lykins,	do.	do.	— Clauder,	do.	do.
C. E. Wilson,	Choctaws,	do.	Wm. Potter,	do.	A. B. C. F. M.
Abol Bingham,	Sault de St. Marie,	do.	Wm. Chamberlin,	do.	do.
— Merrill,	do.	do.	D. S. Buttrick,	do.	do.
Leonard Slater,	Thomas,	do.	S. A. Worcester,	do.	do.
R. D. Potts,	do.	do.	T. C. Stuart,	Chickasaws,	do.
Evan Jones,	Valley Towns,	do.	J. Holmes,	do.	do.
Wm. Case,	U. Canada,	Am. Meth.	H. Wilson,	do.	do.
— Benham,	do.	do.	C. Kingsbury,	Choctaws,	do.
John Sunday,	do.	do.	C. Byington,	do.	do.
Peter Jones,	do.	do.	C. Washburn,	Cher. Ark.	do.
Seth Crawford,	do.	do.	M. Palmer,	do.	do.
James Currie,	do.	do.	A. Wright,	Ark. Choc.	do.
David Sawyer,	do.	do.	L. S. Williams,	do.	do.
John Paul,	do.	do.	Wm. F. Vaill,	Osges,	do.
James Gilruth,	Wyandots,	do.	N. B. Dodge,	do.	do.
M. Hinckle, Sen.	do.	do.	A. Jones,	do.	do.
M. Hinckle, Jr.	do.	do.	C. Marsh,	Green Bay,	do.
Russell Bigelow,	do.	do.	Wm. F. Ferry,	Mackinaw,	do.
Charles Elliot,	Ojibeways,	do.	S. Hall,	Ojibeways,	do.
J. J. Trott,	Cherokees,	do.	Wm. T. Boutwell,	do.	do.
D. C. M'Leod,	do.	do.	S. Van Tassel,	Maumee,	do.
Alexander Talley,	Choctaws,	do.	J. Elliot,	Tuscarora,	do.
Dan Barnes,	Oneidas,	do.	A. Wright,	Seneca,	do.
Thos. Johnson,	Shawnee,	do.			

The Church mission at the Red river, seems to be in a prosperous condition. Three churches have been formed, average attendance on each, from 250 to 300. Number of communicants 148, schools 9, scholars 393. This mission is at a trading establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, on the Red river, about 30 miles south of its entrance into Lake Winnipeg, in lat. 49° 4' N. lon. 98° W. The number of settlers are 700 or 800. The American Baptists have 6 churches among the Indians, containing in all 375 members. At the Valley Towns, 36 Cherokees were admitted to the church at one time. The whole church, 165 in number, are members of the Temperance Society. At Sault de St. Marie, a very special attention has been given to religion. The members of the Methodist church at the missionary stations in the United States and Upper Canada, are 11,431; namely, 6,757 Indians, and 4,774 whites and colored. Nine stations are in Upper Canada, at which 2,000 adult Indians receive instruction, and 400 children. No late returns have been received from the missions of the Brethren. The missions of the American Board west of the Mississippi, and in the regions of the north-western lakes, are in an encouraging state. In the latter direction they are soon to be considerably extended. There has been a remarkable moral transformation among the Stockbridge Indians.

LABRADOR.

The United Brethren commenced their missions in Labrador in 1771. The missionaries are

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>
— Lundberg,	Nain.	— Meisner,	Hopedale.
— Henn,	do.	— Kunath,	do.
— Herzberg,	do.	— Koerner,	do.
— Fritsche,	do.	— Albrecht,	do.
— Knaus,	Okkak.	— Stock,	Hebron.
— Beck,	do.	— Mentzel,	do.
— Glitsch,	do.	— Freytag,	do.
— Stuerman,	do.	— Morhardt,	do.
— Kruth,	do.		

Several of the settlements have been harassed by strange traders, who have enticed away a number of the people by the promise of profitable traffic; but every station enjoys the continued tokens of the divine favor. The number of communicants is at Nain 111, at Okkak 115, at Hopedale 106; Hebron not reported.

GREENLAND.

The names of the laborers of the Brethren's mission are as follows.

<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Missionaries.</i>	<i>Station.</i>
— Grillich,	New Hernnhut.	— Mueller,	Lichtenau.
— Tietzen,	do.	— J. Koegel,	do.
— Herbrich,	do.	— Bans,	do.
— Richter,	do.	— Ulbricht,	do.
— Eberle,	Lichtenfels.	— Kleinschmidt,	Fredericksthal.
— Mehlhose,	do.	— Ihrer,	do.
— C. Koegel,	do.	— Lehman,	do.
— Lund,	do.	— De Fries,	do.

Returns of numbers are not given for 1832. In 1831 there were at New Hernnhut 162 communicants, at Lichtenau 300—others not reported. Peace and brotherly love are enjoyed, and the Lord owns the labors of the brethren. The bad examples set by Europeans occasionally entangle some of the young people into sin, but many of the wanderers are brought to reflection and to seek forgiveness of Christ.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

DR. PINKERTON, after twenty years' residence on the continent, says that the Bible cause is steadily gaining ground not only in Germany, but in other countries. "There are in Germany, individuals of the first ability, and of the deepest learning, who are now arrayed in defence of Bible principles. The Scriptures are introduced into thousands of schools, where it was formerly unknown; and, as a singular indication of the growing disposition of many to study the Scriptures, I may state, that, as your agent, I stand in connection with the principal Catholic institutions and seminaries in Germany, which have been receiving for eight or ten years past, constant supplies of the Holy Scriptures in the original languages, in order that the students may search them."

More than 200 Roman Catholic schools in France, within a few months, have asked for supplies of the Scriptures. It is thought, on pretty good grounds, that the French government itself is at this time favorable to the introduction of the New Testament into all the schools of the kingdom. France has received 1,000,000 copies of the Bible from the British and Foreign Bible Society. In one year alone, between the 1st of April, 1831, and the 1st of April, 1832, M. Kieffer, professor of Turkish in the college of France, actually circulated no less than 176,139 copies of the Bible in France. He performed at once all the duties of correspondent, clerk, and depository.

The Rhenish Missionary Society, whose seat of operations is in the valley of Barmen, publishes a missionary sheet, which counts 12,706 subscribers. There are many towns and villages in Germany, where this religious gazette is more read than any political journal. In Berlin, it has 1,725 subscribers, and in the valley of the Wupper alone, 2,000. The profits of the publication enabled the committee to begin the building of a mission-house, but as the profits were not adequate to the completion of the edifice, some Christians of Elberfeld have lent, without interest, the sum of 20,000 francs. The receipts of the society in 1831, were about 37,500 francs; a considerable sum, when it is recollected that the society embraces but a part of the Prussian States on the Rhine, and that there are other missionary societies, as at Berlin, Leipzig, Königsberg, and Dresden, and that the missionary society at Basle has powerful auxiliaries.

A grant of 24,000 German and Italian tracts has been made by the London Religious Tract Society to a friend for distribution at Genoa, where they are greatly needed, but where many difficulties impede a wide diffusion of Christian truth.

During the last two years, probably 100,000 copies of different religious publications have been published at St. Petersburg. A translation of Baxter's *Saints' Rest* is ready for the press. Books and tracts have been distributed in every part of the empire, where English, French, Germans, and Swedes reside.

In consequence of a recent secession from the Roman Catholic church in Bavaria, the clergy are more zealous to prevent the people from reading the Scriptures. The London Tract Society have determined to print and send to a friend in Bavaria, 10,000 copies of tracts, containing extracts from the writings of the Christian Fathers, on the duty of reading the Scriptures.

Of 71,500 copies of the Bible circulated by the British and Foreign Society on the continent of Europe, in 1831, 38,787 have been circulated among Roman Catholics. In Sweden and Norway, no obstacle to a complete circulation of the Bible, arises from the inability or unwillingness of the people to read them, as the law precluding those who cannot read from marriage or public employment, renders education universal, and all would be happy to possess the whole or any part of the sacred writings.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

FROM a very remote period, the kings of England were accustomed to contract debts. In the time of Richard I., certain revenues of the crown were pawned for the repayment of moneys which that monarch borrowed to defray the charges attending his expedition to the Holy Land. The funding system commenced in England, properly speaking, shortly after the revolution in 1688. For a few years following the accession of William and Mary, sums were borrowed for short periods, and partially repaid, so that the first transaction which assumed the character of a permanent loan, was when, at the establishment of the bank of England, in 1693, its capital, amounting to £1,200,000, was advanced to government at an interest of 8 per cent. The first loans obtained on the credit of parliament, were contracted for in the year 1690, three years before the granting of the bank charter. These were for the several sums of £250,000, and £500,000. The time for their repayment was limited to three years, and certain branches of revenue, deemed sufficient for the purpose, were mortgaged for that period. In the years immediately following, the public exigencies called for still further advances, and sums were borrowed upon annuities for lives, and for terms of years. It was found, however, that the revenues assigned fell short in their produce of the sums required, as at the signing of the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, a deficiency of rather more than £5,000,000 existed, which was borrowed from the bank. This new debt was gradually discharged by government, together with other outstanding claims; so that in 1706, the sum due the bank was again reduced to £1,200,000, the amount of its original capital, and the public debt, which in 1697 amounted to 21½ millions, was brought down to little more than £16,000,000, though in the mean time, the government had raised up a new creditor, by borrowing £2,000,000 at 8 per cent interest, from the new East India Company. In the mean time, various expedients were resorted to for raising money, such as annuities for lives and terms of years, lotteries, and tontines, or annuities with benefit of survivorship. In the reign of Anne, the nation was again involved in a continental war, and the debt increased in eight years from £16,000,000 to £54,000,000. In 1717, the debt was reduced within 48½ millions, the annual charge in respect to which amounted to £3,117,296, but the legal rate of interest being about this time reduced from 6 to 5 per cent, some partial relief was obtained in that manner.

In 1717, the first funding of exchequer bills was effected by the conversion of their amount into perpetual 5 per cent annuities; two millions, then held by the bank of England, were converted in this manner by a private arrangement with the directors. In 1720, the South Sea act was passed, by which it was sought to reduce all the public debts under one head of account, at a uniform rate of interest. For this end the company was authorized to take in, either by subscription or purchase, both the redeemable and the irredeemable debt of the nation. The directors were empowered, under the provision of the act, to raise the money required, either by calls on the existing proprietors, or by receiving subscriptions for new stock, by the granting of annuities, or by the issue of bonds or debentures, and the amount to which the capital of the company might thus be enlarged, was regulated by the value of the public debts which it acquired. The failure of this magnificent bubble is well known.

From this period to 1739, scarcely a session passed without some addition being made to the debt of the nation. Sometimes the annual deficiency was made good by anticipations of certain duties; at other times by advances from the bank of England, or by lotteries, the *blanks* in which were entitled to annuities. The debt in 1739, was 46½ millions, but the Spanish war brought with it as an augmentation of the public burthen, and at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, the debt was more than 78,000,000. The return of confidence at this time occasioned so considerable rise in the value of public securities, that in 1749, the interest on three fourths of this amount was reduced to 3½ per cent, and thus commenced the account of stock, which has since been continued under the head of 3 per cent reduced annuities. The stock, bearing the same rate of interest wherein the largest financial operations of the government have of late years been conducted, and from which, from the time of its creation, has always been made preferably the object of public traffic, is the consolidated annuities, known familiarly as 3 per cent consols.

So little, however, was effected during the eight years of peace in reducing the public debt, that at the breaking out of the seven years' war in 1756, it still amounted to 75,000,000; and this at the close of the contest, was augmented to 139,000,000. Twelve years of profound peace reduced the debt only £10,400,000. When the war with America commenced, the funded and unfunded debt remained at £129,000,000. At the close of the war in 1786, the whole obligations of the government amounted to 268,000,000, containing an annual charge on the country of £9,512,235.

In March, 1796, Mr. Pitt's establishment of a sinking fund was brought forward. An estimated surplus of £900,000 in the revenue was, for this purpose, raised by the imposition of new taxes to one million. This annual million it was proposed to apply regularly and progressively to the purchase of stock in the open market; the interest payable on the amounts thus purchased, was from time to time, as it accrued, to be applied in augmenting the purchases of the commissioners, so that the whole would operate with a determinate and accelerated velocity; and the fund was further to be assisted in other ways. But this plan was found totally inefficacious. Its fallacy consisted in the continuance and enlargement of the system during periods when no surplus revenue existed, and when, for the purpose of maintaining the show of thus redeeming the national incumbrances, it became necessary to augment the public debts at a disadvantage.

In 1793, the public debt was 260,000,000. At the end of the ten years' war, which terminated at the peace of Amiens, the debt was 620,000,000. The short interval of repose effected no diminution. At the end of the thirteen years' war, this debt reached 865,000,000, entailing an annual charge of more than £30,000,000. At this period the annual income of the sinking fund amounted to £13,400,000; but exhausted as the nation was by the stupendous efforts it had made during the progress of the war, it became impossible to continue the collection of the taxes necessary for maintaining this fund in its integrity. Since the peace, an annual saving to the country has been effected of about £1,080,000.

The following is the state of the debt in January, 1831.

Unredeemed capital of permanent funded debt,	£757,486,997
Capital of terminable annuities for lives and terms of years,	56,055,373
Amount of outstanding exchequer bills,	27,271,650
Total amount of capital of debt, funded and unfunded,	£840,814,022

Annual charge is as follows :

Interest and charges of management on funded debt,	£24,377,379
Amount of terminable annuities,	3,297,375
Interest of exchequer bills,	675,000
Total annual charge,	£28,349,754

It may here be proper to remark, that the unfunded debt is mostly in the form of exchequer bills. It generally amounts to about 30 or 40 millions.

ALGIERS.

The following article lately appeared in "The Semeur," published at Paris.

Population.—Moors, about 10,000; Negroes, Bedouins, and Biskeras, about 2,000; Jews, about 5,000; Europeans, about 5,000. The division of the sexes is nearly in the proportion of one third male and two thirds female among the Moors and Negroes; of one half male and one half female among the Jews; and of eleven twelfths male and one twelfth female among the Europeans: the difference in these classes is accounted for; as to the Mussulmans, by their polygamy, and by the number of female slaves or domestics kept by them; and as to the Europeans, by the fact that most of them are without families. It is worthy of remark, that, since the arrival of the French, the native population has diminished two thirds: emigration began with the rich, and extended to the lower classes: it continues in proportion as French authority appears to become fixed and stable.

Places of Worship.—There are 57 mosques scattered in different quarters: the largest and most frequented are those of the streets of the Marine and the Divan. The Jews have 17 synagogues: and, since the French have occupied the city, a chapel for Catholic worship has been opened.

Schools.—In all quarters are small schools for the children of Mussulmans: the instruction which the children receive is confined to some passages of the Koran and to the Arabic language: the method pursued is much like that of mutual instruction. Two Frenchmen, Messrs. Gattier and Beauvais, have each established a school in which they teach the French language, arithmetic, and the elements of belles lettres. There is also a charity school of girls under the direction of Madame Launeau.

Literature.—There are at Algiers a lithographic press, two libraries, and reading-rooms. M. Rolland de Bussy, Jr., director of the army press, has charge of the "Algerine Monitor," the newspaper which contains the acts of the government, and legal and judicial notices.

SAVINGS BANKS, ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.

No. of depositors under £20 each, 219,166	No. of Friendly Societies, 4,563
Do. 50 118,761	Do. Charitable Societies, 2,396
Do. 100 53,821	
Do. 150 18,397	Total amounts, including depositors, 429,400
Do. 200 8,378	Amount of investments, £14,311,647
Above 200 3,918	Average amount of each depositor, £30
Total No. of depositors, 422,441	

Of the number of accounts in England, nearly one eighth, and of the gross number of depositors, more than one ninth are included in the returns from the county of Middlesex. The returns from the county of Dublin, include nearly one fourth of the total number of accounts for Ireland.

ERAS CORRESPONDING WITH 1833.

Roman year,	2,586	Spanish,	1,871
Olympiads,	652	Persian Era, (Parsee,)	1,202
Year A. M. Constantinople,	7,341	Armenian, Common,	1,282
Do. Alexandrian,	7,235	Do. Ecclesiastical,	1,281
Do. Jewish,	5,593	Hegira,	1,248
Era of Nabonassar,	2,581	Caliyug,	4,934
Egyptian,	1,549	Salivahana,	1,755
Julian Period,	6,546	Vicramaditya,	1,889
Dioclesian,	1,549	Bengalee,	1,239
Seleucides,	2,144	Fuslee, (Bengal,)	1,240
Death of Alexander,	2,156	Do. (Telinga,)	1,242
Era of Tyre,	1,957	Parasurama,	1,008
Cæsarian of Antioch,	1,881	Chinese, 11th month of 71st Cycle.	
Era of Abraham,	3,848		

NATIONAL SOCIETY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

THE following is a summary of the state of education in Sunday and other Church of England schools for the religious instruction of the poor, throughout England and Wales, at two different periods.

Result in 1826.

The population of England and Wales in the preceding census of 1821, was 11,978,875.

	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>
Returns in which the schools are accurately given,	7,475	474,923
410 schools entered, the children of which were omitted,		20,500
Calculation upon returns not received,	924	55,000
Total,	8,399	550,423

Result in 1832.

Population by census of 1831, was 13,894,574.

	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>
Returns accurately given,	10,965	740,005
Calculation on returns not received,	2,013	160,020
Total,	12,978	900,025

MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE.

1. *Hesperian.* Including the mountains of the peninsula, from the Sierra Nevada to the Pyrenees. They are divided into southern, central, and northern groups. The southern includes the three great ranges of the Sierra Nevada, Sierra Morena, and Sierra de Toledo. The central is about 250 leagues in extent, from its commencement at the rock of Lisbon to cape St. Martin. It is formed of two great chains, which are separated by plains, that are considered the highest in Europe, being from 2,200 to 2,800 feet above the sea. The northern group is the Pyrenean, in length about 90 leagues, and greatest breadth nearly 30. The whole surface of ground covered by this chain, is about 1,200 square leagues. The highest peak is 11,424 feet, which is La Maladetta.

2. *Alpine.* The Alps are the principal trunk from which the various chains proceed that stretch over part of France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Turkey. They are divided into Cevennes or western group, Vosges, mountains of Jura, central group, southern group or Appenines, eastern group as Pindus, and the Balkan, northern group, or

Carpathian, and mountains in the west of Germany. Mount Blanc, the highest point in Europe, is 15,732 feet and is in latitude $45^{\circ} 50'$, and in lon. $6^{\circ} 52'$. One of the highest habitations in Europe, is the village of Saint Veran, south-east of fort Queiras, in the Cottian Alps, where the Po takes its rise. The height is 6,693 feet.

The vegetable productions of the Alps arrange themselves in belts, the limits of which are strictly defined by elevation and temperature. The orange, olive, and fig, do not pass the height of 1,000 feet, the vine 1,600, the chestnut 2,800, the oak 3,800, the pine 6,500, heath, fern, &c. reach to the line of perpetual congelation, which may be placed on the northern face at 8,700, on the southern at 9,700.

3. *Corsican and Sardinian.* The highest peak is in Corsica, and is 9,169 feet.

4. *Tauric or Cimmerian.* Three fourths of the Crimea, the ancient Chersonesus Taurica, presents a vast plain, which is bounded on the south by a chain of mountains, 3 leagues broad and 40 long.

5. *Sarmatian or Russian.* From the Carpathian mountains there are no elevations of any importance as far as the Baltic sea. The highest point of the table land of Russia, is 1,119 feet.

6. *Brittanic.* The greater part of England is not only hilly, but mountains of some magnitude are found in the north, in the vicinity of Scotland, and in Wales. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis, in Scotland, 4,380 feet.

7. *Scandinavian.* This range of mountains extends from Cape Lindesnoes, in Norway, as far as the North cape, 380 leagues. Its greatest breadth is about 100 leagues. Sneehaetan, the highest of the mountains, is 8,120 feet.

The preceding facts are abridged from a long article in the Companion to the British Almanac, for 1833, taken by the conductors of that work from the third volume of the "Recueil de voyages et de Mémoires," published by the Geographical Society of Paris. The whole number of mountains whose height is given, is 971.

STATISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.

THE square mile used in the following statements is the *German*, which is about equal to $21\frac{1}{2}$ English square miles. The tables were originally published in the "Almanac de Gotha," a publication of extensive circulation on the continent of Europe.

Countries.	Surface.	Inhabitants.	Inhab. to sq. mile.	Mil. force.
Austria,	12,150.05	32,071,935	2,620	271,400
Belgium,	497.93	3,533,538	7,095	
Cracow,	23.31	128,480		
Denmark,	2,465.5	2,012,998	816	38,890
France,	10,086.73	32,897,152	3,261	314,268
German Confederation, not includ. Prussia, Holstein, Austria, & Luxemburg,	4,433.73	14,648,641	3,303	
Great Britain,	5,556.08	24,062,947	4,330	109,98
Greece,	717.53	637,700	888	
Holland,	534.93	3,444,550	4,569	43,000
Ionian Isles,	47.12	208,100	4,416	5,600
Italy, papal,	811.80	2,592,329	3,193	9,100
Lucca,	19.5	143,400	7,353	800
Modena,	98.71	376,400	3,814	1,860
Ottoman Empire,	9,933.25	9,545,300	951	278,000
Parma and Placentia,	103.92	437,400	4,205	1,320
Portugal,	1,722.18	3,144,000	1,825	50,600
Prussia,	5,076.49	13,094,540	2,579	165,000
Russia,	72,861.31	44,220,600	607	1,039,100
St. Marino,	1.06	7,000	6,602	
Sardinia,	1,374.11	4,166,877	3,164	28,000
Sicilies, (two)	1,987.40	7,414,717	3,730	30,000
Spain,	8,446.9	13,953,959	1,641	46,000
Sweden and Norway,	13,734.15	3,914,963	285	138,570
Switzerland,	673.4	1,985,000	2,947	33,578
Tuscany,	395.36	1,275,000	3,225	3,000

EUROPE WITH THE COLONIES.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Colonies.</i>	<i>Surface.</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>	<i>Inhab. to sq. ml.</i>
DENMARK,	In Europe,	2,465.50	2,013,000	816
	Without Europe,	234.45	80,300	342
	Greenland,	200.	6,000	30
	West Indies,	8.4	46,300	5,511
	Tranquebar and Guinea,	26.05	28,000	1,025
	Total Denmark,	2,699.95	2,093,300	
FRANCE,	Within Europe,	14,086.73	32,897,152	3,558
	Without Europe,	1,566.7	446,430	856
	In the Indies,	29.	96,000	3,103
	Africa, not incl. Algiers,	152.	100,830	663
	America,	1,385.7	249,900	1,801
	Total France,	11,653.43	33,343,582	
GREAT BRITAIN,	In Europe,	5,556.08	24,062,947	4,330
	In Asia, crown,	978.36	826,000	845
	In Asia, E. India Com.	52,047.83	111,736,178	2,196
	Immediat. Ter.	27,393.54	77,743,178	2,196
	States under protect.	24,654.29	33,993,000	1,538
	In Africa,	5,723.05	248,735	43
	America,	16,576.26	1,770,728	106
	Australia,	7,106.	60,000	8
	Total Great Britain,	87,987.58	138,704,589	
OTTOMAN EMP.	In Europe,	9,733.25	9,545,300	951
	Asia,	20,689.92	10,290,400	497
	Africa,	16,750.75	3,114,400	185
	Total Ottoman Emp.	4,793.92	22,950,100	
PORTUGAL,	In Europe,	1,722.18	3,144,000	1,825
	In Africa,	28,489.82	1,057,000	37
	In Asia,	312.5	575,900	1,842
	Total Portugal,	30,524.50	4,776,900	
RUSSIA,	In Europe,	75,154.69	48,308,600	643
	Casan,	11,741.24	5,746,000	489
	Astrachan,	14,506.24	2,601,000	489
	Caucasus,	6,029.36	2,074,000	344
	Siberia,	193,002.25	1,955,000	10
	Tscuky,	12,106.25	12,000	
	Kirguises,	34,437.5	450,000	13
	In America,	23,125.	50,000	2
	Total Russia,	370,192.53	61,190,650	
SPAIN,	In Europe,	8,446.9	13,953,959	1,651
	In Asia,	155.16	209,800	1,352
	Africa,	2,504.62	952,600	380
	America,	57.5	5,400	93
	Australia,	2,420.	2,501,000	1,033
	Total Spain,	13,584.18	17,622,759	
SWEDEN,	In Europe,	13,734.15	3,914,963	285
	St. Bartholomew,	2.75	18,000	6,545
	Total Sweden,	13,736.9	3,932,963	

REVENUES AND CHARGES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR 1829-30.

	<i>Revenues.</i>	<i>Charges.</i>		<i>Revenues.</i>	<i>Charges.</i>
Mints,	£36,483	£80,768	Bank Profits,	£8,640	
Post Office,	132,565	128,947	Military,		£9,103,091
Stamps,	424,692	105,674	Ava Indemnification,	92,220	
Judicial,	114,670	1,694,908	Bhuripore,	34,800	
Land,	14,314,660	3,323,925	Subsidies,	392,355	
Customs,	1,837,127	196,916	Civil Charges,		1,781,171
Ceded Territory,	569,676	145,696	Provincial Battalions, &c.		132,124
Birmese Cessions,	103,249	41,760	Claims on Carnatic,		24,000
Salt,	2,421,619	607,691	Buildings and Repairs,		516,201
Opium,	1,757,400	666,420	Military,		9,103,091
Marine,	61,769	339,410			
			Total,	£22,301,916	£18,888,702
			Deduct mistake,	247,500	
			Total Revenues,	£22,054,416	
			Interest on Debts,		2,139,117
			Total Charges,		£21,027,819
			Expenses of St. Helena,		93,004
					£21,120,823
			Expenses in England,		1,742,162
			Grand total of Charges,		£22,862,985
			Deduct Revenues,		22,054,416
			Estimated surplus Charge,		£808,569

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN GREAT
BRITAIN, IN 1821, AND 1831, DISTINGUISHING
THE SEXES.

ENGLAND.

	1821.			1831.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bedford	40,385	43,331	83,716	46,350	49,033	95,383
Berks	65,546	66,431	131,977	72,453	72,836	145,289
Bucks	64,867	69,201	134,068	71,734	74,795	146,529
Cambridge	60,301	61,608	121,909	72,031	71,924	143,955
Chester	132,952	137,146	270,098	164,152	170,258	334,410
Cornwall	124,817	132,630	257,447	146,949	155,491	302,440
Cumberland	75,600	80,524	156,124	81,971	87,710	169,681
Derby	105,873	107,460	213,333	117,740	119,430	237,170
Devon	208,229	230,811	439,040	235,630	258,538	494,168
Dorset	68,934	75,565	144,499	76,546	82,716	159,262
Durham	99,100	108,573	207,673	121,701	132,126	253,827
Essex	144,909	144,515	289,424	158,885	158,352	317,237
Gloucester	160,451	175,392	335,843	185,063	201,841	386,904
Hants	138,373	144,925	283,298	152,097	162,216	314,313
Hereford	51,552	51,691	103,243	55,715	55,261	110,976
Hertford	64,121	65,593	129,714	71,395	71,946	143,341
Huntingdon	24,020	24,751	48,771	26,365	26,754	53,149
Kent	209,833	216,183	426,016	234,572	244,583	479,155
Lancaster	512,476	540,383	1,052,859	650,389	686,465	1,336,854
Leicester	86,390	88,181	174,571	97,556	99,447	197,003
Lincoln	141,570	141,488	283,058	158,717	158,527	317,244

1821.				1831.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Middlesex	533,573	610,958	1,144,531	631,493	727,048	1,358,541	
Monmouth	37,278	34,555	71,833	51,095	47,035	98,130	
Norfolk	166,892	177,476	344,368	189,305	200,749	390,054	
Northampton . . .	79,575	82,908	162,483	87,889	91,387	179,276	
Northumberland . .	95,354	103,611	198,965	160,157	116,755	222,912	
Nottingham	94,491	95,382	186,873	110,443	114,877	225,320	
Oxford	68,817	68,154	136,971	76,055	75,671	151,726	
Rutland	9,223	9,264	18,487	9,721	9,664	19,385	
Salop	102,056	104,097	206,153	110,788	111,715	222,503	
Somerset	170,199	185,115	355,314	194,169	209,739	403,908	
Stafford	171,668	169,372	341,040	206,895	203,588	410,483	
Suffolk	132,410	138,132	270,542	145,761	150,543	296,304	
Surrey	189,871	208,787	398,658	230,855	255,471	486,326	
Sussex	116,705	116,314	233,019	135,326	137,002	272,328	
Warwick	133,827	140,565	274,392	165,761	171,227	336,988	
Westmorland	25,513	25,846	51,359	27,594	27,447	55,041	
Wiltshire	108,213	113,944	222,157	117,118	122,063	239,181	
Worcester	90,259	94,165	184,424	103,367	107,989	211,356	
York—East Riding .	92,761	97,688	190,449	98,524	105,484	204,008	
North Riding .	90,153	93,228	183,381	93,232	97,641	190,873	
West Riding .	397,542	401,815	799,357	485,845	490,570	976,415	
Total of England . .	5,483,679	5,777,758	11,261,437	6,375,394	6,713,944	13,089,338	

WALES.

Anglesey	21,784	23,279	45,063	23,475	24,850	48,325	
Brecon	21,853	21,760	43,613	23,896	23,867	47,763	
Cardigan	27,898	29,886	57,784	30,868	33,912	64,780	
Carmarthen	43,577	46,662	90,239	48,648	52,007	100,655	
Carnarvon	28,412	29,546	57,958	31,810	33,943	65,753	
Denbigh	37,785	38,726	76,511	41,388	41,779	83,167	
Flint	26,733	27,051	53,784	29,924	30,088	60,012	
Glamorgan	50,427	51,310	101,737	63,284	63,328	126,612	
Merioneth	16,479	17,903	34,382	17,334	18,275	35,609	
Montgomery	29,743	30,156	59,899	33,043	33,437	66,485	
Pembroke	34,530	39,479	74,009	37,947	43,477	81,424	
Radnor	11,266	11,193	22,459	12,453	12,198	24,651	
Total of Wales . . .	350,487	366,951	717,438	394,075	411,161	805,236	

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	72,383	83,004	155,387	82,582	95,069	177,651	
Argyll	47,775	49,541	97,316	50,059	51,366	101,425	
Ayr	61,077	66,222	127,299	69,717	75,338	145,055	
Banff	20,193	23,368	43,561	22,743	25,861	48,604	
Berwick	15,976	17,409	33,385	16,239	17,809	34,048	
Bute	6,474	7,323	13,797	6,495	7,656	14,151	
Caithness	14,196	16,042	30,238	16,359	18,170	34,529	
Clackmannan	6,356	6,907	13,263	7,095	7,634	14,729	
Dumbarton	13,046	14,271	27,317	16,321	16,890	33,211	
Dumfries	33,572	37,306	70,878	34,829	38,941	73,770	
Edinburgh	80,759	103,755	191,514	99,911	119,681	219,592	
Elgin	14,292	16,870	31,162	15,779	18,452	34,231	
Fife	53,540	61,016	114,556	60,780	68,059	128,839	
Forfar	52,071	61,359	113,430	65,093	74,513	139,606	
Haddington	16,828	18,299	35,127	17,397	18,748	36,145	
Inverness	42,304	47,853	90,157	44,510	50,287	94,797	
Kincardine	13,540	15,578	29,118	15,016	16,415	31,431	
Kinross	3,660	4,102	7,762	4,519	4,553	9,072	
Kirkcubright	18,506	20,397	38,903	18,969	21,621	40,590	
Lanark	115,385	129,002	244,387	150,229	166,590	316,818	

	1821.			1831.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Linlithgow	10,703	11,982	22,685	10,995	12,296	23,291
Nairn	4,082	4,924	9,006	4,307	5,047	9,354
Orkney and Shetland .	24,070	29,054	53,124	26,594	31,645	58,239
Peebles	4,973	5,073	10,046	5,342	5,236	10,578
Perth	66,033	73,017	139,050	68,565	74,329	142,894
Renfrew	51,178	60,997	112,175	61,154	72,289	133,443
Ross and Cromarty . .	32,324	36,504	68,828	34,927	39,893	74,820
Roxburgh	19,408	21,481	40,889	20,761	22,902	43,663
Selkirk	3,205	3,432	6,637	3,394	3,439	6,833
Stirling	31,718	33,658	65,376	35,283	37,338	72,621
Sutherland	11,088	12,752	23,840	12,090	13,428	25,518
Wigtown	15,837	17,403	32,240	17,078	19,180	36,258
Total of Scotland . .	983,552	1,109,904	2,093,456	1,115,132	1,250,675	2,365,807
Total of England . .	5,483,679	5,777,758	11,261,437	6,375,394	6,713,944	13,089,338
Wales	350,487	366,951	717,438	394,075	411,161	805,236
Scotland	983,552	1,109,904	2,093,456	1,115,132	1,250,675	2,365,807
Grand Total	6,817,718	7,254,613	14,072,331	7,884,601	8,375,780	16,260,381

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Eternity Realized ; or, a Guide to the Thoughtful. By ROBERT PHILIP, of Maberly Chapel. From the London Edition. Boston: Perkins & Marvin. Philadelphia: Henry Perkins. pp. 194.

The essays in this little volume are on the following subjects: the duty of realizing eternity, the possibility of realizing eternity, the excuses for not realizing eternity, faith believing unto eternal life, eternity realized in the sanctuary, eternity realized at the sacrament, eternity realized at home, Christ the glory of eternity.

Mr. Philip is a dissenting minister, and is settled in a parish of Kingsland, in Middlesex, in the suburbs of London. He is, we believe, a young man, as we find that he joined the Congregational board in 1826. He has published a number of small books, under the title of 'Guides,' addressed to various classes of persons. Judging from notices in the English publications, and from a perusal of the volume before us, we are disposed to place a high value on them. The Guide to the Thoughtful, comes from a mind apparently at home in the thoughts of the eternal world, deeply convinced of the vanity of time, and earnestly desirous to lead his readers to make their calling and election sure. The style is clear, emphatic, dignified, and throughout in excellent taste. We cannot conceive that a Christian can rise from the perusal of the solemn lessons which the book teaches, without advantage.

Such volumes are highly serviceable in counteracting the unreflecting and thoughtless character of much of the religious reading of the present day.

A Manual for Young Church Members. By LEONARD BACON, pastor of the first church in New Haven, Conn. New Haven: Stephen Cooke. 1833. pp. 216.

Mr. Bacon speaks with his usual force and independence in this volume. He thus describes some of the effects of the Congregational mode of church organization.

"I cannot but think that if the Congregational organization should be extensively adopted by evangelical Christians every where, the result would be not only a vast extension of the principles and of the life of rational liberty, but a great development of the spirit of Christian purity and fidelity, and of the energy of Christian zeal. It is not necessary that this organization should be the only one; for wherever Congregationalism exists in such a form as to operate to any considerable extent on the public mind, there, in spite of opposing institutions, the principles of Congregationalism will take effect in every quarter. Such is the fact in this country. Every religious sect here, under whatever forms it may be organized, is more or less affected by those principles of the pilgrims which have been sown broadcast over the land. And I cannot doubt that the formation of Congregational churches in France and Germany, would ere long give a mighty impulse to the revival of pure Christianity in those countries. The existing institutions of Protestantism might not indeed

be subverted; but if not to be subverted, they would by and by be purified and quickened. A new sense of individual power and rights, and of individual responsibility, would rouse the minds of believers to inquiry, and stimulate their faculties to effort. Thus a new heaven would speedily be found working in the Protestant community; and a new spirit of life and liberty and strength would pervade the ancient shrines,—might I not rather say?—the mouldering mausoleums of the once glorious but now dead and decaying Reformation."

Our readers can judge of the character of the book by the following table of contents: constitution and rights of the apostolical churches, the officers of a church, ordinances and ceremonies, duties of church members, discipline in a church, responsibilities of church members as professors of religion, relation of churches to each other, responsibility of the New England churches.

The closing chapter is an eloquent appeal to Congregational church members, urging them, in view of many affecting considerations, 'to know what is the hope of their calling,' and to act worthily of the descendants of John Davenport, and Thomas Hooker, and John Norton, and Richard Mather, and others of whose labors the world to the last age of time will feel the benefits. The volume of Mr. Bacon is one of many evidences of an increasing attachment in New England to the system of Congregationalism.

Essays, on a Man's Writing Memoirs of Himself, on Decision of Character, on the Application of the Epithet Romantic, and on some of the causes by which Evangelical religion has been rendered less acceptable to persons of cultivated taste. By JOHN FOSTER. Fifth American Edition. Boston: James Loring. 1833. pp. 311.

Mr. Loring has here given us a neat and portable edition of these celebrated essays. It would be supererogation in us to commend John Foster. Of all living writers, who stands before him in point of originality, or in the dedication which he makes of his great powers to the service of mankind? We have noticed for a long time, with pleasure, the thoughtful character of Mr. Loring's publications.

The Saints' Everlasting Rest. By RICHARD BAXTER. With an Introductory Essay by Thomas Erskine, Esq. advocate, author of remarks on the internal evidence, &c. for the truth of revealed religion. Boston: Perkins & Marvin. 1833. pp. 388.

This is the most elegant and *readable* edition of Baxter's *Saints' Rest*, which has been issued, to our knowledge, on this side of the Atlantic. Some of the reprints are absolutely wretched. The American publishers are not yet sufficiently aware of the connection between the instrument or means by which truth is communicated, and the effect produced. The Bible itself, in some of the English editions, is perused

with much more pleasure than in a majority of the American editions.

Mr. Erskine's essay has not been appended, we believe, to any preceding American edition. It is pertinent and highly interesting.

The History of Education in New Hampshire. A discourse delivered before the New Hampshire Historical Society, at their annual meeting in Concord, June 12, 1833. By NATHANIEL BOUTON. Concord, N. H.: Marsh, Capen & Lyon. 1833. pp. 36.

We have been greatly pleased with the spirit of patient research exhibited in this pamphlet. A large number of important facts are condensed into a small space. No individual who has not made the trial for himself of preparing such documents, can be sufficiently grateful to Mr. Bouton for his unpretending labor. It would give us great pleasure to copy a number of pages, but we must be contented with selecting a few statements. The number of settled Congregational and Presbyterian ministers in New Hampshire in 1700, was 4; in 1767, 63, or one to every 764 inhabitants; in 1787, 78, one to 1,770 inhabitants; in 1810, 104, one to 2,061 inhabitants; in 1820, 98, one to 2,494 inhabitants; in 1830, 130, one to 2,073 inhabitants: the number of ministers of all denominations in 1830, was 349, one to 783 inhabitants. Five ministers are now living who are more than 82 years old. The number of lawyers in New Hampshire in 1830, was 232, or one to every 1,100 inhabitants. The physicians outnumber either of the other professions. The number of students belonging to New Hampshire, connected with the different colleges in 1831, was 170, equal to one to every 1,500 of the population. The Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D. of Boscawen, now 82 years old, and truly the patriarch of New Hampshire, has personally instructed in his own house 155 pupils, of whom 105 entered college, from 40 to 50 the ministry, 20 the law, and 6 or 7 the practice of medicine. Among his pupils were the Hon. Ezekiel and Daniel Webster. About one person in three and a half of the entire population of New Hampshire, attends the common school, during some portion of the year. The amount raised by law for common education in the State is \$90,000, which gives \$455 to each town, or one dollar to each person in the State, of a suitable age to attend school.

Instructions and Observations concerning the use of the Chlorides of Soda and Lime. By A. G. LARARRAQUE, of the royal academy of medicine of Paris. Translated by JACOB PORTER. Second edition. New Haven: H. Howe, and L. K. Dow. 1833. pp. 32.

A very valuable pamphlet for all who wish to breathe a pure atmosphere. The directions which it gives, are especially applicable to cities, where so many of the

causes of pestilence are constantly accumulating. Mr. Porter deserves the thanks of the community for his translation. We observe that the pamphlet has reached two editions, in a condensed form.

An Oration on the Fourth of July, 1833.

By THOMAS S. GRIMKÉ. Charleston: William Estill. 1833. pp. 39.

The most remarkable characteristics of this address, are the devoted attachment which it breathes to the union of the States, and the fearless acknowledgment of the providence of God inculcated on almost every page. We are glad that there is one man, we hope there are many more, who has the moral courage to publish such excellent sentiments as this discourse abounds with, in the metropolis of the disunionists; and in hearing of the atheists of Dr. Cooper's school. Considerable use is made by Mr. Grimké of historical associations and recollections, as means for preserving unbroken the harmony of our government. Such names as that of Washington never will be mentioned without effect. It will be a glorious watchword, we doubt not, centuries hence. We quote the closing paragraph of Mr. Grimké's address.

"But what has the sword ever done, what can the sword ever do, to change the slave into a freeman? The fit subject of despotism or monarch, baptized in blood, no more becomes a freeman, than the pharisee plunged in the waves of Jordan, came forth a Christian. The very materials of the warrior's sword, are the materials of the tyrant's chains, or the atheist's guillotine. The sword may rescue the slave from the dungeon, and cut asunder the 'iron that entered into his soul.' The sword may deliver him from the tyrannical misrule of another; but, can it confer on him the capacity for self-government?—And what is liberty without this?—What is it, but the sickle, tempestuous democracy of Athens: the selfish and all-destructive ambition of Rome; the very whirlwind and hurricane of the French Revolution? The sword cannot give to the slave the virtues that public and private life demand of the freeman. It cannot kindle the sense of duty, and the spirit of usefulness; it cannot clothe him with the calm and enlarged wisdom, the moral courage, the self-denial and self-command; without which, liberty is a ferocious and remorseless demon, 'a reproach and a by-word down to future ages.' The sword cannot elevate and expand the soul of the slave, and fill it with high and holy thoughts of country and brethren, of union and constitution, of the majesty of the laws, and the obligations of civil obedience, of the authority of public sentiment and the supremacy of its moral power. What but the spirit of American institutions can work the change? What but this is able to cast out the unclean spirit, which fits the slave to be the maniac of a reign of terror, or the base satellite of imperial ambition? What—but education, religion, peace—is endued with power to make liberty a blessing, and not a curse? The spirit of American institutions has ruled our country for two centuries, and, what has it not done for us? The sword has had the dominion of the earth for nearly six

thousand years; and, what has it accomplished for the human race? Millions upon millions give the answer from the world of spirits. The sword can never change the slave into a freeman; for it cannot work miracles. It cannot breathe into him the breath of life, and liberty is life."

Mr. Grimké adopts a singular style of spelling, which reminds us very much of Mitford's attempt. We have such as the following—wisdom, ruind, enthusiazm, conceivd, &c.

At the close, is the farewell address of the Hon. Wm. Drayton, who was about to leave Charleston, and take up his abode in Philadelphia.

Occasional Discourses, including several never before published. By FRANCIS WAYLAND, president of Brown university. Boston: James Loring. 1833. pp. 376.

The discourses in this volume are the following:—the moral dignity of the missionary enterprise, the duties of an American citizen, the death of the ex-presidents, the certain triumph of the Redeemer, encouragements to religious effort, the moral efficacy of the doctrine of the atonement, elevated attainments in piety essential to a successful study of the Scriptures, the abuse of the imagination, motives to beneficence, objections to the doctrine of Christ crucified considered, discourse on education, the philosophy of analogy, address on temperance.

Our readers will not need our persuasion to induce them to purchase this elegant volume, and ponder the weighty truths which it conveys. We cannot agree with a contemporary in denying originality of conception to Dr. Wayland. The sermons on the duties of American citizens, and on the abuse of the imagination, contain truths of great importance, which, in some of their aspects, were new to us. They have a striking characteristic,—the power to awaken the reader's mind, and urge him upon exploring new fields of thought. The sermons are orthodox in the best sense of that word, and entirely free from denominational peculiarities.

The Complete Works of the Rev.

Andrew Fuller, with a Memoir of his Life. By ANDREW GUNTON FULLER. In two volumes. Boston: Lincoln, Edmands & Co. 1833. pp. 872, and 921.

No present more valuable than this has been for a long time presented to the American community. Great numbers of all denominations, we doubt not, will join in the opinion which Dr. Beecher has publicly given of Fuller's works,—“next after the works of president Edwards.” This edition is the first complete one, we understand, which has appeared on either side of the Atlantic. A vast amount of matter is compressed into two volumes, nearly 2,000 pages, while the type is clear and distinct. A likeness of Fuller is prefixed. We sin-

cerely hope that the publishers will be remunerated for the expense which they have incurred, by a most ample sale. The purchaser will obtain many times over the worth of his money. Fuller, Hall, and Foster, are names which will long dignify the particular denomination to which they belonged, or rather, the Christian world itself.

The New Village Harmony; a musical manual for Sabbath schools; containing old and new sacred tunes harmonized, for the use of small choirs and conference-meetings, arranged and composed by CHARLES ZEUNER. Boston: Lincoln, Edmunds & Co. 1833. pp. 204.

The greater number of the tunes in this book are original. Besides being entirely free from selections from operas, songs, glees, &c. it is, we believe, in the true style of church music, so far as it regards the character of the hymns which are selected. We have no knowledge of the real value of the tunes. The volume has a remarkably neat and finished appearance.

Missionary Sermons and Addresses, by ELI SMITH, missionary to Syria. Boston: Perkins & Marvin. Philadelphia: Henry Perkins.

We shall notice these productions more at length in our next number. Mr. Smith has acquired a high character as an intelligent missionary and traveller. His habits of accurate observation and description are as rare as they are commendable. We learn that his Researches have met with a rapid sale, and that he is now engaged in revising them for a second edition. The sermons in this little volume, now for the first time published, have been listened to by numerous audiences with great interest. Mr. Smith is on his return to the Mediterranean. He expects to reside on Mount Lebanon, and to superintend the press which is about to be removed from Malta.

Lectures on Revivals of Religion. By WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D. Albany, N. Y. With an Introductory Essay, by Leonard Woods, D. D. Also an Appendix, consisting of letters from the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Coffin, Dana, Davis, Day, De Witt, Green, Griffin, Hawes, Humphrey, Hyde, Lord, McDowell, Milvaine, Milledoler, Miller, Neill, Payson, Porter, Proudfit, Tucker, Waddell, and Wayland. Second edition, with additional letters. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1833. pp. 428.

The additional letters in this edition are those from Drs. Coffin, Davis, De Witt, and Tucker. They will be found to enhance materially the value of this interesting volume. Unanimous and very cordial approbation of the Lectures and Letters in this volume, have been given in Great Britain by such men as Mr. James of Birmingham, and Mr. Douglas of Cavers. The sale of several editions has also been effected. This second American edition is well printed,

portable, and adapted to meet the wants of the mass of the community. We repeat what we said on the issuing of the first edition, that in our opinion, it is the most important volume on the subject of revivals of religion, which has appeared in any country, since the days of president Edwards. We cannot forbear adding, that the same publisher has in press the entire works of Jonathan Edwards in one volume. The price is to be about five dollars.

ERRATA.

In our last number, page 33, we said that the *Biblical Repository* and *Theological Review*, published at Princeton, N. J. is edited by Prof. Hodge. We should have said the *Biblical Repository*, edited by the Rev. James W. Alexander, of Philadelphia. It is printed at Philadelphia. The principal contributors reside at Princeton, Philadelphia, and the vicinity. It is a well conducted and able work.

In the present number, the following names of gentlemen, missionaries of the United Brethren, in the West Indies, should be added. On the island, St. Johns, Junghans, Kleint, Schmitz, Duelberg, Popp, and H. Meyer. On St. Croix, Klingenberg, Mueller, Eder, Sparmeyer, Keil, Blitt, Plaettner, and Freytag. On St. Thomas, Sybrecht, Damus, H. Wied, Boenhof, Staude, and Schmidt.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

GIBBON WILLIAMS, ord. pastor, Baptist, Dover, New Hampshire, Sept. 24.

TITUS COAN, ord. miss. Cong. Boston, Massachusetts, July 27.

WILLIAM ARMS, ord. miss. Cong. Boston, Mass. July 27.

JOHN WILDER, inst. pastor, Cong. Concord, Mass. Aug. 7.

DANIEL CROSBY, inst. pastor, Cong. Charlestown, Mass. Aug. 14.

DAVID GREENE, ord. evang. Cong. Charlestown, Mass. Aug. 14.

CHARLES FORBUSH, ord. pastor, Cong. Marlborough, Mass. Aug. 21.

W. H. WHITTEMORE, inst. pastor, Cong. Charlton, Mass. Aug. 21.

ABEL G. DUNCAN, inst. pastor, Cong. Hanover, Mass. Aug. 22.

JOSEPH WHITTLESEY, inst. pastor, Cong. Haverhill, Mass. Aug. 28.

THOMPSON BIRD, ord. evang. Pres. Methuen, Mass. Sept. 9.

GEORGE EASTMAN, ord. evang. Pres. Methuen, Mass. Sept. 9.

JOSEPH LORING, ord. evang. Pres. Methuen, Mass. Sept. 9.

STEPHEN N. MANNING, ord. evang. Pres. Methuen, Mass. Sept. 9.

ROLLIN H. NEALE, inst. pastor, Baptist, Boston, Mass. Sept. 15.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, ord. pastor, Cong. North Bridgewater, Mass. Sept. 17.

WALTER H. BIDWELL, ord. pastor, Cong. Medfield, Mass. Sept. 19.

GILES PEASE, inst. pastor, Cong. Lowell, Mass. Oct. 2.

WILLIAM W. NEWELL, ord. evang. Cong. Providence, Rhode Island, July 15.

GEORGE H. HUIIN, ord. pastor, Cong. North Fairfield, Connecticut, April 24.

STEPHEN HAYES, inst. pastor, Cong. North Madison, Ct. June 12.

ELISHA L. CLEVELAND, inst. pastor, New Haven, Ct. July 24.

JAMES F. WARNER, ord. pastor, Cong. Litchfield, South Farms, Ct. July 31.

NATHANIEL HERVEY, ord. pastor, Baptist, Meriden, Ct. Sept. 25.

OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, inst. pastor, Baptist, New York, New York, June 20.

EDWARD FAIRCCHILD, inst. pastor, Hamilton, N. Y. June 30.
 ROBERT VAN KLEEK, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. June 30.
 ABRAM B. HART, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. June 30.
 JOHN DOWDNEY, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. June 30.
 THOMAS CLARK, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. June 30.
 ALEXANDER FRASER, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. June 30.
 SAMUEL ROWLANDS, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. June 30.
 L. F. HALIDAY, inst. past. Pres. Huntington, L. I. N. Y. July 2.
 ANDREW THOMPSON, inst. pastor, Pres. Deer Park, N. Y. July 3.
 R. M. DAVIS, inst. pastor, Cong. Marshall, N. Y. July 3.
 WILLIAM B. TOMPKINS, ord. evang. Pres. Paris, N. Y. July 3.
 R. MONTGOMERY, inst. pastor, Cong. Iianover, N. Y. July 3.
 ROSWELL G. MURRAY, inst. pastor, Pres. Henrietta, N. Y. July 11.
 R. R. DEMING, inst. pastor, Pres. Trenton, N. Y. July 17.
 ASA T. HOPKINS, inst. pastor, Pres. Utica, N. Y. July 18.
 J. I. OSTROM, inst. pastor, Pres. Little Falls, N. Y. July 24.
 JAMES T. JOHNSTON, ord. priest, Epis. New York, N. Y. July 28.
 WASHINGTON THACHER, inst. pastor, Pres. Jordan, N. Y. Aug. 8.
 B. B. DRAKE, ord. evang. Pres. Jordan, N. Y. Aug. 8.
 MEDAD POMROY, inst. pastor, Pres. Elbridge, Aug. 8.
 HORACE P. BOGUE, inst. pastor, Pres. Vernon, N. Y. Aug. 15.
 BENJAMIN SHAW, ord. evang. Pres. Auburn, N. Y. Aug. 19.
 JARED R. AVERY, ord. evang. Pres. Auburn, N. Y. Aug. 19.
 LAWRENCE H. VAN DYCK, ord. evang. Pres. Auburn, N. Y. August 19.
 C. RUFUS CLARK, ord. evang. Pres. Auburn, N. Y. Aug. 19.
 DAVID WARREN, ord. evang. Cong. Mansville, N. Y. Sept. 4.
 DAVID SLIE, ord. evang. Cong. Mansville, N. Y. Sept. 4.
 JOSEPHUS MORTON, ord. evang. Cong. Mansville, N. Y. Sept. 4.
 DAVID R. GILLMER, ord. evang. Cong. Mansville, N. Y. Sept. 4.
 WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ord. pastor, Cong. Deerfield, N. Y.
 JOHN AXTELL, ord. evang. Cong. Lebanon, N. Y.
 BENJAMIN H. RICE, D. D. inst. pastor, Pres. Princeton, New Jersey, Aug. 15.
 SAMUEL S. LORD, ord. deacon, Epis. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1833.
 JAMES R. ECKHARD, ord. miss. Pres. Philadelphia, Pa. July 21.
 GEORGE H. APTHORP, ord. miss. Pres. Norfolk, Virginia, June 16.
 SEPTIMUS TUTSON, inst. pastor, Pres. Charleston, Va. June 21.
 THORNTON ROGERS, ord. evang. Pres. Gardenville, Aug. 17.
 ARISTIDES S. SMITH, ord. evang. Pres. Brunswick, June 24.
 J. LEIGHTON WILSON, ord. evang. Pres. Mt. Zion, South Carolina, Sept. 8.

Whole number in the above list, 64.

SUMMARY.

		STATES.	
Ordinations	40	New Hampshire	1
Installations	24	Massachusetts	17
		Rhode Island	1
Total	64	New York	32
		New Jersey	1
OFFICES.			
Pastors	32	Pennsylvania	2
Evangelists	20	Virginia	4
Priests	1	South Carolina	1
Missionaries	4		
Deacons	7	Total	64
Total	64		
DATES.			
		1833. April	1
		June	11
		July	17
		August	19
		September	13
		October	1
		Not specified	2
Total	64	Total	64
DENOMINATIONS.			
Congregational	26		
Presbyterian	25		
Baptist	4		
Episcopal	8		
Not specified	1		
Total	64		

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology, and Missionaries.

DANIEL LOVEJOY, Cong. Albion, Maine, Aug. 10.

NATHAN DANA, et. 76, Baptist, Pittsford, Vermont.

ISAAC BEATTY, et. 81, Clarendon, Vt.

JAMES L. KIMBALL, et. 84, Cong. London, Vt. Sept. 8.

JOHN ALLYN, D. D. et. 66, Cong. Duxbury, Massachusetts, July 19, 1833.

JOEL BAKER, et. 65, Cong. Middle Granville, Mass. Sept. 1.

CHARLES BACKUS STORRS, et. 39, Cong. Braintree, Mass. Sept. 15.

JOSEPH BROWN, Baptist, Lebanon, Connecticut.

CHAUNCEY PRINDLE, Southbury, Conn. Aug. 25.

HEZEKIAH N. WOODRUFF, et. 71, Ouelda Village, New York, Aug. 11.

JOSEPH BROWN, et. 46, Pres. New York City, N. Y. Sept. 16.

CHARLES HENRY WHARTON, D. D. et. 80, Epis. Burlington, New Jersey, July 23.

CHARLES B. MAGUIRE, D. D. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

ALANSON BRIGHAM, Cong. Meadville, Penn.

JARED RICE, et. 32, Epis. Petersville, Maryland, July 21.

MATTHEW LIND FULLERTON, Pres. Hagerstown, Md. July 21.

J. B. COOK, Baptist, Sumpter District, South Carolina, Aug. 24.

STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH, D. D. et. 87, Pres. Georgetown, District of Columbia, Sept. 22.

GREENBURY D. MURPHY, Pres. Bankston's Springs, Mississippi, Aug. 7.

THOMAS PUSSELL DURFEE, et. 33, near St. Charles, Missouri, July 15, 1833.

G. McMILLAN, Epis. Danville, Kentucky, July 30.

MARCUS LINSLEY, Washington Co. Ken.

HENRY B. McLELLAN, et. 24, Cong. (Student in Theol.) Boston, late of Andover Theol. Sem.

ROZEAU BROWN, et. 25, Pres. (Student in Theol.) Lawrenceville, New Jersey, late of Princeton Theol. Sem. Sept. 9.

MELLVILLE B. COX, Methodist, (Miss.) Monrovia, Africa, July 21.

Whole number in the above list, 25.

SUMMARY.

AGES.

STATES.

From 20 to 30	2	Maine	1
30 40	4	Vermont	3
40 60	1	Massachusetts	4
60 70	2	Connecticut	2
70 80	2	New York	2
80 90	2	New Jersey	1
Not specified	10	Pennsylvania	2
		Maryland	2
Total	25	South Carolina	1
Sum of all the ages specified	84	District Columbia	1
Average age	56	Mississippi	1
		Kentucky	2
		Africa	1
DENOMINATIONS.			
Congregational	7	Total	25
Presbyterian	5		
Baptist	3	DATES.	
Episcopallian	3	1833. July	6
Methodist	1	August	5
Not specified	6	September	7
Total	25	Not specified	7
		Total	25

JOURNAL

OF

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER, 1833.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE quarterly meeting of the Directors of the American Education Society, was held on the 9th of October. The following appropriations were made.

	<i>Former Benefic.</i>	<i>New Benefic.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Amount App.</i>
4 Theol. Sem's.	46	1	47	\$ 882
12 Colleges,	207	22	229	4,182
29 Academies,	50	13	63	768
	303	36	339	\$5,832

REV. MR. BOUTELLE'S REPORT.

THE following report of Mr. Boutelle's labors, should have been inserted in the last number.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

I COMMENCED my labors in behalf of the American Education Society, the first week in March, in Worcester county, Mass. I visited, during March and April, twenty-eight towns, connected with the Worcester South Auxiliary, in most of which I delivered two addresses.

Some obstacles impeded my efforts. The season of the year and the state of the roads were, a part of the time, very unfavorable. Agents of other benevolent societies had visited most of the towns, only a short time before. In several places the "sifting process" was going on, and the friends of vital godliness were erecting temples to the Most High, in which they could worship their Redeemer as "the true God and eternal Life."

Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, I met with a very cordial reception both from pastors and people. In almost every place an increasing interest in the education cause was manifested. Very many confessed that it had not hitherto assumed that importance in their estimation which it deserved. The sincerity of this

confession was evinced by an increased liberality in contributing to its support. In fifteen towns, about \$1,200 were collected; in five or six, the subscriptions were not completed when I left; in the remaining ones, owing to circumstances peculiar to the time and place, it was thought best to postpone the collections for a short period.

The last week in April I attended the anniversaries of the Worcester South and North Auxiliaries, the former at North Brookfield, the latter at Phillipston.

In May, and part of June, I visited a few towns in the northern section of Worcester county, and twelve towns in Middlesex county. Although most of these churches are small and have "come out of great tribulation," they exhibit a very commendable spirit, not only in "contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," but also in helping forward the great benevolent enterprises of the day.

I arrived in this State (Maine) the last week in June, and had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the general conference at Portland. To the good people here, that week was a "week of feast days." Several benevolent societies held their anniversaries; among these was the Maine Branch of the American Education Society. A large number of delegates from foreign bodies were present. The exercises were all deeply interesting. The facts embodied in the several reports, as well as the general spirit that pervaded the meetings, furnished indubitable evidence that the cause of truth and benevolence is rapidly advancing in this great and growing State.

One *painful* consideration mingled with all these festivals. The reflection was almost hourly forced upon the mind, that the great moral movements of the day will be speedily retarded, if ministers of the gospel be not raised up in far greater numbers than at present. Almost every report and every address, contained a powerful argument in favor of the Education Society. There is a *dearth of men*, was the universal cry. It came from all parts of Maine, from

all parts of our land, from all parts of the world. It was iterated and reiterated by the delegates, from different ecclesiastical bodies, from the Sabbath school and Bible Societies, and from the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. "The harvest is plenteous, the fields are all white;" but the *reapers* cannot be found.

I have commenced operations in Cumberland county, under somewhat favorable auspices. Many appear to feel, as did the good minister, who, after the subject had been presented to his people a few days since, arose and said, "We have often prayed that the Lord would send forth laborers into his harvest, but we have not given a farthing for this purpose. I feel that we must now do something more than pray; *we must evince the sincerity of our prayers by our actions.*" A very liberal subscription on the spot, testified that the sentiments of the people on this subject, harmonized with those of their pastor.

During the past year, the churches in Maine, though they have contributed but a comparatively small amount for the Education Society, have done nobly in raising more than \$20,000 for the Theological Seminary at Bangor. If the streams of charity which have flowed towards that institution, shall be turned the present year towards the Education Society, its treasury will be full, and Maine will not be found "a whit behind" her sister States in contributing directly to sustain this great and important branch of Christian benevolence.

July 17, 1833.

I am now at Augusta. The first week I was at Falmouth, Cumberland, and North Yarmouth, (2 parishes); second week, at Freeport, Pownall, New Gloucester, and Durham. On Saturday of that week, when I arrived at Brunswick, I found that a collection was to be taken up for the Colonization Society the next day, and also that it was communion day; I then went to Bath. That very week they had subscribed \$750 for Bangor. Moreover Lincoln County Conference meets at Edgecombe the latter part of August, at which the County Auxiliary of the Education Society hold their anniversary. It seemed best to defer operations in that county for a few weeks, and I hastened to Kennebec county—arrived here, and preached last Sabbath at Augusta, Hallowell, and Winthrop. Expect to remain in this county two, perhaps three weeks more, then spend about three weeks in Lincoln county, and Brunswick, then visit Portland and Gorham one or two weeks, and then turn my face westward.

We think our readers will be gratified with the evidence which this letter furnishes of the fine spirit which prevails in this

great State towards the cause of ministerial education.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following communication from Mr. Boutelle.

Eastport, Wash. Co. Oct. 1833.

At the date of my last report, I had just commenced operations in Maine. Since coming into the State, I have visited fourteen towns and parishes in Cumberland county, ten in Kennebec county, thirteen in Lincoln county, eleven in Washington county, and a few towns in Waldo and Somerset counties. In all these places, I have presented the claims of the Education Society, and in many of them delivered two addresses upon the subject.

With the exception of a few of the large towns, the education cause has received in this State but little if any attention. In presenting its claims, therefore, it has been a prominent object with me to make a full exposition of the plans, rules and operations of the society; and thus to secure the confidence, as well as awaken the sympathies, the prayers, and the charities of the Christian community in its behalf. Experience has shown that this is the proper course. To obtain for this noble cause the patronage of the benevolent, light only is needed. As soon as its character and wants are clearly understood, its importance is acknowledged, its claims are felt. This has been apparent wherever I have visited.

Though I have found no place where *three thousand dollars* has been subscribed for this object, as was the case at Bangor, during your recent visit to that town, yet in places not a few, a *similar spirit* has been manifested. While some ministers, some individual Christians, and some churches, might and ought to do far more than they have done, it has been very cheering to witness so much good feeling and so much liberality, as has been shown almost universally towards the object of my agency.

To be welcomed by clergymen with a twenty dollar subscription, and in language like the following,—*"I am glad to see you, I have been wanting for some time to have an agent of your society come along, I hope you will obtain a large subscription from my people, it will do them so much good;"* to be similarly saluted by benevolent laymen; to obtain from parishes, so feeble that neighboring ministers advised me not to visit them, twenty-five and thirty dollars, and in some instances, forty and forty-five; to see orphans and widows casting in their "two mites," and wealthy men, not professors of religion, giving their hundred dollars—to be thus welcomed, and to witness such liberality, must rejoice the heart and swell with gratitude the bosom of any one, who

loves the Redeemer's cause or possesses any susceptibility of emotion.

As I cannot go into detail respecting the whole field which I have gone over, I will mention a few particulars in regard to my operations in Lincoln county, which will furnish a specimen in some respects of what has been done in other places.

An Auxiliary Education Society was formed in this county in 1830. Since that time it has had a name to live, while it has been nearly or quite dead. With the exception of a few dollars, funds had been raised in only one town. I spent between three and four weeks within the bounds of the auxiliary, previous to its annual meeting. In almost every town the subject had never before been presented; little was therefore known of its character and objects. Some of the churches were struggling hard to live; others had just been contributing liberally for the Theological Seminary at Bangor. Notwithstanding these and other adverse circumstances, every town that I visited gave something; several of them quite liberally. More than five hundred dollars was subscribed; about four fifths of which was received at the time, the remainder is to be paid soon. Most of the subscriptions were obtained with reference to an annual payment. From the spirit manifested by pastors and people, I have no doubt that this auxiliary will, in future years, prove an efficient helper in the great work of training young men for the gospel ministry.

In Washington county, where I am now laboring, nothing had been done for this society before my arrival. And though most of the churches are small and feeble, (all but two receive aid from the Missionary Society,) they have exhibited a commendable liberality in favor of my agency. I had the pleasure last week of attending the annual meeting of the county conference at Robbinston. The cause of truth in this remote part of the State is evidently advancing. Much zeal and interest was exhibited in behalf of the Redeemer's cause. Though weak and coming up from the wilderness, these little bands are not discouraged. Not a few hearts beat with vigorous pulsations. Ministers and lay brethren, very cheerfully seconded my proposal for the formation of a County Auxiliary Education Society. Such a society was formed, and has commenced operations under flattering auspices. I have visited nearly all the towns where the preaching of the gospel is enjoyed, and think that not much less than four hundred dollars will be raised within the county.

Maine is coming up with a laudable spirit to the great work of supplying herself with spiritual teachers. During the past year, she has done nobly for her Theological Seminary, and her Missionary Society; this year the education cause is also enlisting her sympathies and efforts. At

this, every friend of religion must rejoice; for she is destined, at no distant day, to take a high rank among her sister States. This no one can doubt, who has travelled through all her length and breadth, seen the extent of her territory, observed the variety and vastness of her resources, and witnessed the activity and enterprise of her rapidly swelling population.

Let her go on then and redouble her efforts. Much land still remains to be possessed. Numerous moral wastes exist through the whole extent of her northern and eastern borders; while villages are fast springing up along her extensive seaboard, and on the banks of her broad and navigable rivers. More and yet more must be done to raise up and send forth able and devoted heralds of the cross, before the gospel trumpet shall be heard sounding from all her hills, and echoing through all her vallies.

It can be done. There are *young men* of piety and promise sufficient. The friends of Jesus have *resources* sufficient. Only let these young men devote themselves to the work of the ministry, and all these resources be consecrated to Christ—let the same spirit which now animates the bosoms of a few, pervade the whole “company of the faithful,” and it *will* be done.

Oh when will Christians everywhere *feel*, that dollars instead of cents, and eagles instead of dimes, must be cast into the Lord's treasury? When will they feel, that “the claims of God are not to be put off by the mere crumbs which fall from the table of their abundance”? That time must come. And with it will speedily come the jubilee of a ransomed world.

REV. MR. FARNSWORTH'S REPORT.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

DEAR SIR,

My field of labor since my last quarterly report has been principally in Rockingham county, N. H., and the limits of the Old Colony Education Society, embracing a part of each of the counties of Bristol and Plymouth, in Mass. I have visited and addressed congregations in all the towns in Rockingham county, in which it was supposed much could be done for the American Education Society, namely, Chester, two parishes, Londonderry, Windham, Atkinson, Hampstead, Plaistow, Kingston, Raymond, Candia, Deerfield, Northwood, Brentwood, Exeter, two societies, Stratham, Greenland, Portsmouth, Rye, Hampton, North Hampton, Hampton falls; and three adjacent societies in Hillsboro' county, Pelham, Hudson, and Litchfield. Although the churches in Rockingham county are generally small and feeble, there is a good spirit among the members, and a favorable

disposition towards the object of our society. Still there is much spiritual desolation to mourn over. Here were once flourishing churches, that are now extinct, others so reduced, that they have scarcely a name to live. Here, if I mistake not, some of the first evidences of the want of education societies were exhibited. Some facts relative to the want of ministers in this and a neighboring county were published about twenty years ago, which deeply affected the hearts of those holy women, in whose minds and whose love for souls and the institutions of the gospel were conceived those elements, from which the American Education Society was formed, which is becoming the glory of our land.

I spent three weeks, by special request for an agent, within the limits of the Old Colony Education Society, and visited and addressed congregations in Wareham, two societies in Rochester, Middleboro', Fairhaven, three societies in New Bedford, and Dartmouth. Efforts were made in these places to raise funds for the Society, and the Treasurer's list of receipts will show that there are friends of the cause in this section of the State. But there is too much apathy on the subject in the churches, too much indifference to the supplying of the world with ministers and Christian instruction. But it must be mentioned to the honor of the churches of the Old Colony, that here was formed one of the first Education Societies in the country. The Benevolent Education Society was formed here in June, 1811, and was in successful operation four years before the American Education Society was formed. The spirit of the Pilgrims, who lived and prayed in this part of the State, still exists, and it is believed will never die. May it revive and spread, and again cheer and strengthen, and animate the churches of our land. Then shall devout and importunate prayer be addressed to the Lord of the harvest from every sanctified heart, that he would send forth multitudes of laborers into his harvest, the gospel would spread, the churches would be supplied with pastors, and the followers of the Lamb would live in the confident expectation that "the gospel would ere long be preached to every creature."

Braintree, August 30, 1833.

REV. MOSES GEROULD'S AGENCY.

WE present a short extract from the report of this gentleman, who has lately visited Cheshire county, N. H.

New Alstead, 8th Sept. 1833.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Agreeable to my commission from the American Education

Society, and to your request, as its secretary, I have visited all the towns in the county of Cheshire, except one, where there is a prospect that any thing might be obtained for this object. That town I expect to visit soon. The money subscribed, is not all yet paid over to our county treasurer, but will be, in the course of the present month. Something more than half, perhaps two thirds or three fourths is paid over. We cannot therefore state precisely the amount that will be raised in this county for this society, but it will doubtless exceed 600 dollars.

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

THE society held its anniversary at Roy-alton, on the evening of the 10th of September. Appropriate addresses were made by the following gentlemen, Rev. J. K. Converse of Burlington, Rev. John Wheeler of Windsor, Rev. Mr. Fowler of Fall River, Mass. and Rev. Dr. Peters, secretary of the American Home Missionary Society. The operations of the Branch, during the year, have been unusually successful; a larger number of young men have been aided, and more funds raised than in previous years. We make some extracts from the report of the secretary, the Rev. William L. Mather.

The number who have been aided within the Branch, during the year past, is about 45, being considerably more than in any former year.

As to the character sustained by the beneficiaries, the directors are happy in being able to bear public testimony that in general it has been such as to be an honor to themselves, and to the society whose benefactions they have enjoyed. The few cases of inconsiderateness or indiscretion which may be regarded as exceptions to the general expression of approbation, have received the attention of the executive committee; and the Christian public may feel assured that all such cases will receive the notice which they demand. Evils of this kind will not be suffered to exist in the society any longer than suitable efforts to correct them, shall be found to be unavailing.

The receipts of the society for the year, as appears from the treasurer's report, amount to \$2,874 70 being an increase of about \$800 over any former year.

The expenditures for the same period amount to \$4,024 33, from which it appears that though considerably more has been raised during the year than formerly, yet such has been the increase in the number of beneficiaries, that the whole amount raised in the State still falls considerably

short of the amount needed to support the young men in our own institutions. Vermont has always done well in furnishing men. Probably no State in the Union has furnished so many able and valuable men, in proportion to its population, as this. And in this fact we will rejoice; and were the number of beneficiaries furnished by the State doubled, we doubt not, the Parent Society would also rejoice in it, even though a dollar should not be raised for their support. But since furnishing the men has no obvious tendency to diminish the means for their support, as the number now is, it is not perhaps asking too much of the churches in Vermont, to raise sufficient to educate their own beneficiaries.

During the year, the secretary has performed an agency of about five months, mostly in those counties which were not visited the year previous. An important object of the agency has been to inquire after, and, as far as practicable, bring forward young men.

For some time past, this has been, with the directors, a subject of deep interest. In looking at it in its various points of light; the multitude of laborers which are at present needed; the large addition to the churches within the last few years—an unusual proportion of whom are young men—and the evident indications of Providence in this that he would have them become the heralds of the cross of Christ; and yet the comparatively small number who have given themselves to the work: in looking at this whole subject, they are constrained to feel that there is a fault, if not manifest guilt, somewhere. That an apathy has hitherto prevailed in respect to this matter which ought no longer to exist. In the Congregational churches of this State, there are not less than 23,000 members; of whom it is probably a low estimate, to suppose that 700 are young men, who are now, or were when they entered the church a year or two since, of suitable age to commence a course of study preparatory to the ministry; and 300 or 400, at least, of suitable qualification, and with regard to whom there is no obvious good reason for their not doing it.* And yet not over one

third of this number have actually commenced a preparation for this glorious enterprise.

And where are these two or three hundred young men to whom God has given talents suitable for the work, and whose hearts he has renewed and prepared for it, and to which his providence most loudly calls them? With regard to most of them the answer is easy. They are in the act of burying in secular employments those talents which God has given them for more important work. Yes, two or three years have already elapsed since most of these young men were brought into the church, and if the command of Christ, "Go ye and preach the gospel," is still unheeded by them, they are now committing to the sepulchre those precious gifts which were designed for higher and nobler employment. And who will answer the fearful inquiry, "Wherefore gave ye not my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have received mine own with usury?"

Have the pastors of the churches done all on this subject which their duty required of them? Has the case of every young man in the church come under special consideration? And all with regard to whom it was not clear that they ought not to study, either been put in a way to develop their qualifications, or directly encouraged to engage in the work? Has every such young man been seen on the subject, and labored with as their various circumstances and the providence of God seemed to require? that such is the duty of pastors is most fully believed. Young men on entering the church enter upon a new life; and to most of them, especially if they are poor, the idea does not probably even occur that for them it would be proper or possible ever to preach the gospel. If they are not, therefore, looked after by the pastor, and encouraged, and if necessary, urged to turn their attention to this subject, they will of course soon direct it to some other, and those talents which the church so much needs in her service, and which the state of the world so feelingly and imperiously demands should be employed in preaching the gospel to the poor and the destitute, are comparatively lost. A few years pass away, their minds become engrossed in the business of the world, and then it is too late to think of preparing for the ministry.

That there are hundreds of young men even in the churches of Vermont just in this state, there can be no doubt. And that there are thousands in our land in the same state, is equally clear. Yes, thousands, who, had proper measures been taken with them, instead of now reclining on the bosom of the church in comparative uselessness, would have been either now preaching the

* In proof of this estimate, a single instance may be given. In one church of 180 members, there are about 30 whose age, when they entered the church, formed no obstacle to their commencing a course of study preparatory to the ministry; and with regard to twenty of whom there was no obvious good reason why they should not have done it. And yet not more than three or four have ever turned their attention to this subject. Now the number of young men in this church is equal to one sixth of all the members; and the number whose qualifications are requisite, is equal to one ninth. Suppose the young men in other churches to bear the same proportion to the whole number of members as they do in this; and instead of 700 whose age is suitable, there would be 4,000; and instead of 300 who possess requisite qualifications, there would be 2,700. But the churches in Vermont generally do not probably contain so large a proportion of young men as the

one here alluded to. And in consideration of this probable fact, we make most ample reduction.

"glorious gospel of the blessed God," or preparing themselves for that sacred work. The revivals of religion in which most of these were brought into the church, have some years since passed by; and many of them have no doubt determined and entered upon their business for life. And one or two years will settle the question for the rest. If these years, therefore, are suffered to pass by unimproved by the pastors, and the young men in the churches suffered to engage in secular employments without having their minds directed to this subject, and if necessary, their consciences pressed upon it, that glorious harvest from which the church had reason to hope and expect so much, will be in a good measure lost.

In view of these considerations we repeat the inquiry, Have pastors done all their duty on this subject?

But if the inquiry is applicable to pastors, it is peculiarly so to the young men themselves. Have they done all their duty? Have the two or three hundred in the churches of Vermont, who are devoting themselves to the business of the world, listened to the command of their Saviour, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature?" And with this command in view, have they looked at the appalling fact, that before it can be carried into effect, more than 700,000 ministers must enter the field; that the present destitution of our own country demands 5,000 or 6,000, while its annual increase of population is scarcely half supplied. Have they looked at these facts, and then in the spirit of the apostle, gone into their closets and offered the apostle's petition, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

And has the answer of God to them, been, "engage in secular employments?" No. And in so doing they have either not listened to the answer, or determined to disobey it. The language of God to every young man in the church on this subject, as expressed both in his word and in his providence, is clear and explicit. And his answer to their prayer is "if there is no extraordinary, no providential difficulty in your way, the command of your Saviour is to be your guide, "go preach my gospel." This answer, though perhaps scarcely observable even but a few years since, is now written in living capitals on every object in the moral world. To glorify God in the highest degree, and do good to man, is the sum of Christian duty. Now, God is thus glorified, and the highest benefit conferred upon man by the extension of that kingdom on earth, which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. And this kingdom God has ordained shall be extended mainly through the instrumentality of the preaching of the gospel of peace. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature; for it is by the foolishness

of preaching that it pleases God to save them that believe."

In settling the question, therefore, as to a business for life, the first point to be determined with the young man, is, by *what* business can he most effectually advance the cause of Christ and promote the salvation of souls? And not as is apparently too often the case, how shall he obtain a livelihood, get rich, or become honorable? but how can his Saviour be most honored, and souls saved? A point, which, with the Bible in his hand, and with the clear development the providences of the day present before him, would certainly seem might be settled. If the preaching of the gospel is the ordinary means employed in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and in the conversion and salvation of souls, then ordinarily, that is, if there is no extraordinary obstacle in the way of his becoming a minister, he may expect, if he becomes one, most effectually to accomplish these objects. His duty therefore is plain, it is to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel.

If these things are so, we would inquire, by what process of reasoning have two-thirds of the young men of talents, of health, of hopeful piety, and of every other requisite qualification, for the work in the churches of Vermont come to the conclusion, that they ought not to engage in the work for which God has prepared them, and to which, in language even clearer than words, he most loudly calls them.

Is it from a doubt whether they possess the requisite amount of piety to become the ambassadors of Christ? The same doubt should lead them to suspect their fitness to be members of his church; and especially so, if the doubt does not induce in them a vigorous effort to increase the amount. A doubt on this point, accompanied with indifference, is certainly a good reason for declining to enter the sacred office.

Is it a doubt as to the possession of suitable talents? Have they been fairly tried, and the case submitted to those qualified to judge? Their decision might commonly be regarded as the indication of Providence in the case. But if no such course has been pursued, a decision not to engage in the work is a manifest neglect of duty.

Is it a doubt whether more ministers could be usefully employed at present? Who that will cast an eye over the world, can doubt for a moment on this subject? A thousand ministers, says the secretary, would not more than supply the pressing demand made upon the A. B. C. F. M. More than three thousand organized evangelical churches in our own country are now destitute of pastors. Even in Vermont, are eighty destitute churches of the Congregational denomination, calling loud for pastors. Who, in view of these facts, can doubt whether more ministers of the gospel

could at present find employment? There surely can be no ground to doubt on this subject. Or,

Is it a doubt with those who are indigent, whether, for want of pecuniary means, they shall be able to obtain an education for the ministry? To such the directors would say, "dismiss your fears at once." No young man who ought to enter the ministry, and who has been willing to aid himself by every means within his reach, has yet been compelled to abandon the undertaking for want of means. Such young men have friends. The Education Society is their friend; and it is ready to furnish them all the aid which they need, to enable them to go forward in their studies. For years this society has held out the pledge to receive every suitable candidate under their patronage. This pledge, the churches have hitherto enabled them to sustain. And they feel assured, and they wish the young men also to feel assured, that the churches will continue to sustain them in the pledge which they still hold out. No young man, therefore, need to doubt on this point. There are means, and means enough. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the gold and the silver are his, and the cattle upon a thousand hills;" and "the hearts of the children of men are in his hands, and he can turn them as the rivers of water are turned." The cause too in which we are engaged is his also, and his is the command, "go preach the gospel." Instead, therefore, of any occasion for discouragement or doubt, either to the young men who are looking to the Education Society for aid, or to the friends and patrons of the society, there is abundant occasion for encouragement and perseverance. If, with hearts burning with love to Christ and his cause, we put our hands to the work, resolved to do what in us lies to advance his interests, his promise is pledged for our success.

The officers of this branch, are Hon. Samuel Prentice, president; Rev. William L. Mather, Montpelier, secretary; George Root, Esq. Middlebury, treasurer.

LETTER FROM MR. MATHER.

Manchester, Vt. Oct. 3, 1833.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—Yours of the 24th I received at Middlebury. I reached here this P. M. on my way to Franklin and Hampshire counties, Mass. I spent two Sabbaths in Addison county; that county is well organized. They have a regular time for making their collections for this object (the first week in Nov.) And probably before long, the whole State will be organized in the same manner. This seemed to be

the principal thing now wanting, system in the time of collections. The prospects of the cause, on the whole, I think were never more flattering in this State than at the present time. Ministers are waking up on the subject.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

THE officers of this branch are the Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D. president; Rev. Prof. Charles B. Haddock, Hanover, secretary; Hon. Samuel Morrill, Concord, treasurer. The anniversary of the society was held at Keene, on the 11th of September. We shall present extracts from the report of the secretary in a future number. The subject, which was Manual Labor in Literary Institutions, was presented, we are told, in a very impressive manner. The gentlemen who addressed the meeting, were the Rev. Daniel D. Tappan of Franklin, Rev. Jacob Cummings of Stratham, and Rev. William L. Mather of Vermont.

LINCOLN COUNTY SOCIETY, MAINE.

THE anniversary of this auxiliary was held at Edgcome, at the meeting house of the Rev. Mr. Kendrick, on the 20th of August. No sermon was delivered, as neither the gentlemen, who had been appointed to preach, were able to be present. Addresses were delivered in behalf of the general object by the secretary of the Parent Society, and by the Rev. Thomas Boutelle, who has been, for some time, laboring as an agent of the society in the State. The Auxiliary pledged itself to raise its proportion of funds to enable the Branch to educate all its own beneficiaries.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

A PROMISING auxiliary was formed in this county, in the evening of the last anniversary of the Bangor Seminary, on the 11th of September. Hon. Thomas Hill, president; Rev. Prof. Pond, secretary; Mr. James Allen, treasurer.

REV. CHARLES S. ADAMS'S REPORT

Of a temporary agency in York Co. Me.

Wells, Me. Oct. 8, 1833.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I am able to inform you of the continued success of my agency. The whole amount obtained in the twelve places I have visited is \$430 to \$440. It will be the latter sum if they do as well as South Berwick, as they promised. The paper was not quite filled up yesterday when I left. The best of all is, that it has been promptly paid at the time promised, to wit in a few dollars, which will probably be paid soon. I happened to meet Prof. Bond at South Berwick, on an agency for the Bangor Seminary, which probably prevented me from obtaining as much as I otherwise should. It was some satisfaction, however, in knowing that the presentation of my object tended to aid him. The money which I have on hand will be forwarded to your treasury in a few days.

AN INTERESTING FACT.

THERE are in the county of Orange, Vt. 17 towns and 18 organized Congregational churches; there being one in each town, and in Randolph two. Just half of these, nine, are now supplied with pastors, and five others are at present supplied with stated preaching, and a sixth in part—leaving three feeble churches destitute or nearly so. In these 18 churches there are a little rising of 2,000 members—about the same number as a year ago, and they are generally enjoying harmony and peace, and a few of them at least, hope for the dawn of better times in their religious condition. In Corinth, a protracted meeting has recently been held with somewhat favorable appearances.

One other cheering fact is, that there are at least 25 men of our churches, mostly young men, who are in a course of preparation for the gospel ministry, and others still who are thinking seriously upon the subject. Some are expecting a shorter than college course, and at least one or two laymen are expecting to enter upon the ministry soon. The Lord multiply them an hundred fold, and make them all "good ministers of Jesus Christ."

Upon this, the editors of the Vermont Chronicle remark as follows:—

This subject is exciting more and more interest in the Christian community, and there is reason to expect that this interest will continue to increase. Only think of the news from Orange County, under the head of "Meetings at Newbury;" that 25 young men, belonging to that county are now preparing for the ministry, and others are about to follow their example! It is of immense importance, that their education be judiciously conducted.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, was holden on Tuesday, September 24th. Appropriations were made to beneficiaries, as follows:—

In 7	Theolog. Sem.	29	men	\$ 594
" 13	Colleges	117	"	2,372
" 36	Academies	129	"	2,361
56		275		\$5,327

Thirty-eight young men were received upon probation, as new applicants, having been examined and recommended agreeable to the rules of the society:

To new applicants	. . .	\$ 696
Former beneficiaries	. . .	5,327

Whole amount this quarter 6,023

The appropriations for the quarter ending March, were, \$5,459

Quarter ending June, 5,929

Quarter ending September, 6,023

The number of new applications for the three last quarters respectively, were, 41, 50 and 38. Making a total during that time of 129 young men.

From these facts it may be seen, that the number of beneficiaries is rapidly increasing. The expenditures of the society are constantly rising; and there is good reason to believe the same will be the case, for a considerable time to come. A very large proportion of the whole number, are in the early stage of education. A small number only during the last quarter, have received a license to preach the gospel. Two circumstances are exerting a powerful influence over the present standing, and prospects of this enterprise. The great number of revivals with which our country has been blessed, have brought into the Christian church, a large number of youth; and as these revivals have prevailed among the poor as well as among the rich, many indigent youth of piety and of mind, are desirous of an education; and as this work has advanced, the attention of the Christian public has been more and more directed to it. The consequence has been, many clergymen, and enlightened laymen are making efforts to look up those deserving young men. Revivals then, and these efforts, are increasing the labors, and responsibilities of this institution. The object is a simple and grand one. To provide an able ministry for our whole country, and the world. Five millions of our fellow citizens are in need of the gospel. Their cries are coming over from every quarter. Can any true follower of Christ, or any true

friend of man, hesitate for one moment whether he shall make a strong and continued effort in this cause? We live to do good; and while we delay, our neighbors are dying around us. This society needs greater patronage. It desires to labor only for the honor of God, and the good of man. It turns to all who enjoy the gospel, and entreats them to consider the importance of this work, and the necessities of dying souls.

DEMAND FOR MINISTERS.

WE believe the necessity for a great increase in the number of Christian ministers is becoming apparent to the mass of the community. Individuals have long known it, but the conviction has not penetrated the great body of professing Christians. We think that there will be a pressure soon upon Education Societies, such as has never yet been felt. If any of our readers are not convinced of this, we advise them to read the Home Missionary, for a few months. We have no better argument than the facts in that book. We copy the following from the October number.

You will no doubt recollect the destitute situation of a Presbyterian church at ——. In June, Brother H. and myself held a sacramental meeting in that church, which was greatly blessed. Ten were added to the communion, some of whom were gentlemen of the first respectability. Many appeared deeply concerned for the salvation of their souls. Never have I had my feelings more interested for a people destitute of the regular means of grace. When we were taking our leave of them, they crowded around us, weeping, and saying, We know not how to let you go; our Sabbaths must again be spent in silence, without any to go in and out before us, and break unto us the bread of life. Can you do nothing for us? You see our destitute situation; can you do nothing to supply us with a preacher? We asked them what they could do for the support of a minister, and immediately one of the young converts (an excellent man) came forward, and offered to board a minister and keep his horse, for his part. The elder said, he thought \$300 could be raised in addition. We advised the females (as the great majority of the members are females) to raise a subscription immediately and see what could be done: and we would present their case to your Society. A letter has just been received, a part of which we shall copy.

"Upon your suggestion we prepared a subscription for the purpose of supporting a

Presbyterian preacher in our town, and we have obtained about \$400 from persons who will pay punctually when due. Mr. —, a gentleman of fine family, and high respectability, says, if the clergyman will board in his family, and teach his children, four or five in number, he will give four hundred dollars and the board. If the gentleman is qualified, and would take 12 or 15 scholars, he might, with our subscription, obtain a very handsome salary. One who would allow other denominations the liberty of conscience, and not intermeddle with any other than his own business, and not be surprised with our manners and habits, or make odious comparisons between ours and the country he came from, and who should be an able preacher, and a gentleman, would be well sustained."

The town of —, has about 800 inhabitants. The situation is peculiarly beautiful. A minister would be treated with every token of kindness which could promote his happiness. I am deliberately of opinion, that there are but few more eligible places in the State, and I know of no field that presents a brighter prospect for ministerial usefulness. Its extent is immense; but two Presbyterian preachers within a hundred miles, in any direction from that spot. In the name of this interesting little flock, wandering like lost sheep without a shepherd, and calling to you for the bread of life, we ask, *Can nothing be done for them?* Must their cry be disregarded? Is there no young man of piety and talents, who will be willing to "come over and help" them?

OUR next extract is from a letter of the Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va. Our readers will observe with pleasure his remarks respecting slavery.

Our field of labor is eastern Virginia, commencing at the upper line of the tier of counties, next above the head of tide-water on our rivers, and extending to the bay and the ocean. There are within these limits nearly forty counties, containing a population of about 400,000, one half colored, and all the principal towns in the State.

In this region there are twelve settled Presbyterian ministers, or about one to each 35,000 inhabitants. The number of Episcopal ministers is about as large; and of other evangelical denominations, there may be, perhaps, as many more, who are educated men. This statement may aid you in judging of the destitution of this region of country.

Its natural advantages of soil, climate, convenience to market, &c. are very great; not surpassed, perhaps, by any country in the world. But these have been grossly

abused, by the indolence of the inhabitants, and a wretched system of cultivation. This country has been the great hive of population, from which emigrants have gone out to the upper part of the State, and the whole West and South. If it had been thoroughly evangelized forty years ago, the West and South would probably have borne a moral complexion very unlike what they now exhibit. At present, there is every reason to believe this country will exert more influence upon Africa, through the Colonization Society, than any other portion of our land. The habits of the people are rapidly undergoing a change. The influence of the temperance reformation, and the recently commenced process of restoring worn-out lands, through the agency of marle, which every where abounds, bid fair to regenerate its temporal prosperity. Population is increasing, and lands are rising in value. The reputed sickliness of the country during the autumnal months, is believed to be owing more to the luxury of the people, than to any other cause. As to slavery, the conviction of its wretched impolicy, as well as wickedness, is fast gaining ground; and the people are more and more looking forward to the gradual removal of this curse. Under the skilful cultivation of industrious freemen, I have no doubt this country would become the garden of the United States.

The people are naturally a kind, generous, noble race; but to a great extent, ignorant of pure religion, and infested with many errors.

Now in this region we wish to plant forty Presbyterian ministers, as fast as possible. We can get the money for their support, but where shall we find the men? Our seminaries will give us a few, but not half as many as we want. Can you send us any? We want men of enlightened zeal, patient, prudent, and with large hearts full of love to God and man; men who will be willing to labor for the salvation of the blacks as well as the whites, and capable of bringing divine truth down to the comprehension of children and servants. If you can help us in this matter, you will have our grateful acknowledgments, and, I doubt not, do an important service to the cause of Christ.

WE have another appeal from Mississippi. It is in a letter from the Rev. Messrs. Cyrus Byington, and David Wright, missionaries of the American Board.

We wish to have you, and others associated with you, know more of the great missionary field which lies around us, especially along the whole length of the Tombigbee, and from that river west to the Mississippi. It is one design of this communication, to lay this subject before you,

and to request aid. More than a year since, we made application to your Society for a missionary, but have failed to get any additional laborers.

1. The field is *large*. Our presbytery embraces an extent of country about 300 miles long and 200 broad.

2. It is an *important one*, if we consider its extent, its infant character, its advantages as to soil and navigation, and the multitudes that dwell here, and the greater multitudes that will soon be found within its limits. Thousands have their eyes on the lands lately ceded by the Choctaws and Chickasaws to the United States, as the place where they expect to reside.—Faithful men are needed, to point them to an inheritance in the skies.

3. It is a *new field*. Nearly every thing that fits for the kingdom of God must be effected here after the laborer arrives. As in all newly occupied lands, many vicious people will be found. There are also many excellent families, but much scattered, and often strangers to each other.

4. It is a very *destitute* field. We have now only five members of this presbytery. Three of these are missionaries, under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions, all of whom are charged with the business of their own mission among the Indians. Two of them expect before many months to go elsewhere, and of the two remaining, one has the charge of an academy. Surely these facts show that this is a *destitute* field.

5. It is a field *dependent* on others for help. It is true we have ten churches under our care; but they are feeble and poor, and we see not how they can call and sustain laborers here. Unless some missionary society shall lend a kind and liberal aid, this field will be barren, or worse than barren.

LACK OF ABLE MISSIONARIES.

THE following paragraph from the London Evangelical Magazine, shows what is becoming apparent every where—*want of men*. The churches must look to this point. Scarcely a verse in the Bible contains a more affecting and momentous truth, than the one containing the command of Christ, 'Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest.' Here, if any where, importunate prayer to the Holy Spirit is indispensable.

The extract in question, was from a notice of a meeting of the London Missionary Society in May last.

From the report which was read, and statements made by Mr. Ellis, as well as from other things which I have noticed lately, it seems that every continent, and

nation, and almost all the islands of the sea, are opening to the church their immense fields of labor, inviting the messengers of the Lord of hosts to enter on the sacred harvest. How happy would it be for our churches if each had its quota of able men to send out! But this is not the case. China is opening her coasts, as if about to hold out her *three hundred millions of souls* for Christian instruction. Cutting the detested bonds of slavery will invite us to *eight hundred thousand more*, for whose salvation we ought to feel much. Now should the London Missionary Society make the most solemn appeal to the congregational churches for suitable men, is it likely that every fifty churches would raise one such man? I think they would not; and, if they did, I suppose not more than twenty-six or twenty-seven would be found in the United Kingdom. Ought we not, then, to mourn and bewail our state?

Large sums of money were raised at our anniversary, and some of our friends rejoiced much at this; but I felt so much on the subject I have referred to, that I was as one who could scarcely hear the sound of *pounds, shillings and pence*; and my heart said, all this availeth nothing so long as I see our churches unprepared for the work now lying before them. Is there not reason to fear our being left under the Laodicean spirit, while God shall find out instruments and means of enlargement and deliverance to the heathen some other way?

REFUNDING.

THE following letter has just been received from a gentleman formerly aided by the American Education Society. It is proper to add, that he has refunded the entire amount which he received from the Society, with interest. He has also determined to contribute a sufficient sum annually, to educate one person for the ministry.

"My obligations to the American Education Society are very great; and I shall ever cherish, with deep gratitude, the remembrance of its kindness. But for the aid it afforded me, the pressure of poverty would forever have prevented me from engaging in the pursuit of learning, and I should still have been following the plough on the bleak hills of Vermont. That aid, I know, was granted on the faith of my intended devotion to the gospel ministry; and in that intention it was honestly received. It was not till long after I had completed my college course, that I was led to abandon my original intention. That determination was the result of much prayerful de-

liberation, and earnest consultation with my friends, and a conscientious belief that I could be more useful in a different walk of life. I have devoted myself to the profession of teaching, and in that employment it has pleased God to prosper me, not only infinitely beyond my deserts, but beyond my most sanguine expectations. With all his other gifts, may he not withhold the most precious of them all, a disposition to employ them in the advancement of his own kingdom and glory!

"Permit me to add, that, among all the objects of benevolence to which I may be solicited to contribute, none will ever hold a higher place in my affections and confidence, than the education of pious young men for the gospel ministry. As long as I have the means, I am resolved to contribute to this cause enough for the support of at least one beneficiary."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. 1833.

THIS portion of the Catholic Church of Christ in the world, under one General Assembly of Bishops and Ruling Elders styled *Commissioners*, which, with the *Delegates* from corresponding Bodies, in May last, consisted of two hundred and seventy-four persons, comprehends, according to the returns recently made, twenty-two *synods*; one hundred and eleven *presbyteries*; eighteen hundred and fifty-five ordained *bishops*; two hundred and fifteen *licentiates*; making two thousand and seventy *preachers of the gospel*; two hundred and twenty-nine *candidates* in a state of preparation for the ministry; twenty-five hundred *churches*; and two hundred thirty-three thousand five hundred and eighty *communicants*. The INCREASE during the last year has been in *bishops* one hundred and twenty-five, in *licentiates* ten, in *candidates* nine, in ordained and licensed *preachers* one hundred and thirty-five, in churches one hundred and nineteen; and in communicants sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-two. The communicants added on examination last year were twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty-six; being ten thousand six hundred and fourteen LESS than were reported in 1832, as added in the same way. Seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two were added last year by certificate from other churches, or passed from one of the congregations to another, being three hundred and sixty-six MORE than were received in the same manner the year previous. The total of additions now reported, is thirty thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. Of these, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six must be considered as equal to the number of persons who have deceased, or been dis-

missed or suspended, or who were at the time of making the reports in a state of transition from the care of one session to another, or who for some reason have not been reported as members: leaving as above stated the net gain in communicants of 1833 over the whole number of 1832 at sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-two. The baptisms now returned amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty; of which six thousand nine hundred and fifty were of *adults*, fourteen thousand and thirty-five of *infants*, and eight hundred and thirty-five of persons *not distinguished*. The baptisms of 1832 exceeded those of 1833 by two thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. The funds reported as having been collected in the year preceding the meeting of the last General Assembly were for MISSIONARY PURPOSES, seventy-six thousand four hundred twenty dollars and thirty-nine cents; for defraying the expenses of COMMISSIONERS to the Assembly, four thousand six hundred eighty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents; for different THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES six thousand three hundred eleven dollars, and twenty-three cents; for the EDUCATION of poor and pious youth, principally with reference to their becoming ministers of the gospel, forty-seven thousand one hundred fifty-three dollars and sixty-five cents; and for the CONTINGENT EXPENSES of the Assembly, eight hundred ninety-two dollars and eighty-seven cents: which gave a total of one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred sixty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents collected for charitable uses. This sum is less than the total for the same objects in 1832 by two thousand three hundred fifty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents. Eleven presbyteries have made no returns of any collections; and four have reported only on the commissioners' fund.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WE make the following extracts from the last report of this Society.

Number of candidates under the care of the Board during the year, . . .	450
In immediate connection with the Board,	359
Under the care of auxiliaries, . . .	69
Under the care of 17 auxiliaries not reported this year, . . .	22
Total,	450

Of these there are under private tuition and in academies,	187
In colleges,	207
In theological seminaries,	56

These institutions are located as follows:

In New England, 5; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, 40;

the Southern Atlantic States, 26; the Western States, 22; making academies, 72; colleges, 20; theological seminaries, 4.

The above students are distributed as follows:

In New England, 11; New York, 82; New Jersey, 80; Pennsylvania and Maryland, 106; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, 55; Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, 9; Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, 85. Total, 428.

The twenty-two remaining students are pursuing their studies in various institutions and States, but from the defect of reports we are unable to state their location.

Grand Total—Students,	450
Institutions,	97
States of the Union, . . .	19

Of this number, from the best information, fifty are supposed to be looking to a foreign field as the scene of their future labors. Among the beneficiaries aided during the year, were six colored students preparing for Liberia. One of these has been dropped for incapacity. The application of a *seventh* is now under consideration. Eight have suspended study on account of ill health. Ten have withdrawn from the patronage of the Board for the present, with a view of furthering their support by teaching school, &c. Patronage has been withdrawn from four;—(including the one mentioned above,) *for want of capacity*; five have voluntarily abandoned study for the ministry, from ill health, and other causes involving no censure; two have been transferred to the American Education Society. Only 18 are reported to have entered the ministry during the last year. No doubt there are many more not reported. One has been removed by death.

Receipts and Expenditures.

From the Report of the Treasurer, it appears that the following sum has been received by the Parent Board,	\$25,860 71
By Auxiliaries, so far as reported,	3,713 73
Total received,	\$29,574 44
Expended by the Parent Board,	\$26,432 22
By Auxiliaries so far as reported,	3,713 73
Total expended,	\$30,145 95
Leaving a balance due the Treasurer of	\$571 51

DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES.

FROM official sources, it appears that the American Bible Society, with 813 auxiliary societies, during the last year, have issued, of Bibles and Testaments in the English, Spanish, French, German, Welch, and

Irish languages, and in several Indian dialects,	91,168
Since its formation in 1816,	1,326,692
Philadelphia Bible Society,	172,422
Other societies, estimated at	100,000

Total, 1,690,282

The British and Foreign Bible Society, with 2,614 auxiliaries, have issued 72 editions in languages and dialects in which the Scriptures were never before printed—34 new translations, and 49 reprints.

Total number of volumes distributed since the year 1804,	7,608,015
The Russian Bible Society expended in 1826,	861,105
Societies in different parts of Europe,	2,516,130
Societies in Asia,	315,031

In Europe and Asia,	11,300,881
American Societies,	1,690,282

Total distribution, 12,991,113

CHARITY AND LUXURY.

THE editors of the New York Observer present this in a striking light.

The population of the United States in 1831, was but a little more than 13,000,000. The sum sent to foreign countries for five luxuries—tea, coffee, wines, spirits, and sugar—amounted in the year ending September 30th of the same year, according to official documents, to 15,378,322 dollars; and, therefore, to more than one dollar, on an average, for every man, woman, and child, in the country, white and black, bond and free! All this was expended for *self-gratification*; and was, therefore, *rational*! But when a few Christians expend twenty cents each for the luxury of doing good to the souls and bodies of millions of their fellow-creatures, it is *extravagance and fanaticism*!

The whole sum contributed for the support of Foreign and Indian Missions, during the year 1831, by the Presbyterians, Reformed Dutch, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, in this country, was less than 150,000 dollars—less than *one per cent.* of the sum expended for the tea, coffee, wine, spirits, and sugar, which were imported during the same period—less than *two months' interest* on the sum thus expended! The same, doubtless, has been true of every one of the twenty years which have elapsed since Foreign Missions were first undertaken; and yet what an amount of good have these trifling sums produced! See (in the missions of the American Board alone) 59,000 pupils under instruction—36 churches established, having now 1,800 members—61,000,000 pages of Bibles and tracts distributed in eleven different languages—185,000 people in one

group of islands, abandoning their idol gods, building Christian churches, and filling them with devout worshippers—see *Indians* forming *temperance* societies and banishing whiskey from their borders! These are some of the fruits of those crumbs of charity which have fallen from the table of American Christians. What may we not expect, then, when they shall imbibe the full spirit of their religion; and prize, above all other luxuries, the luxury of loving others *as much as they love themselves*?

LORD BROUGHAM'S THREE RULES.

For the benefit of the younger part of the audience especially, I will relate part of a conversation which passed between one of my friends and the lord Chancellor. My friend asked the Chancellor by what means he was enabled to get through so much business. "I have three rules," was the reply. "The first is, to be a whole man to one thing at a time: the second, never to lose an opportunity of doing any thing which can be done: the third, never to intrust to others what I ought to do myself."—*Gurney.*

INCREASE OF SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

FROM a report by the minister of Public Instruction to the king of France, on the state and progress of primary instruction, it appears, that, since the year 1829, there have been established 4,055 additional schools, and that the number of scholars has been increased within the same period by 231,375—that 2,741 communes have now primary schools which had none in 1829—and that the number of schools of mutual instruction has increased by 536, and that of normal primary schools by 34.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CALL TO THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

What constitutes a Call to the Christian Ministry, and what are the proper Qualifications for that work?

One hundred dollars have been placed in the hands of the subscriber, to be given to the writer of the best tract on the above subject. The judges are Rev. Dr. Fay of Charlestown, Rev. Dr. Tyler of Portland, and Rev. Dr. Hawes of Hartford. The essay intended for the prize, must be in the hands of the Committee on or before the first day of April, 1834.

The great object of the essay should be, to furnish those who are, or who may be, looking forward to the ministry; with the proper directions in respect to corporeal, mental, and moral qualifications, by which they may judge of their fitness for the work. The kind and amount of acquired talents necessary for the proper discharge of the

duties of the ministry, should also be distinctly stated. The tract may also serve as a manual for clergymen and others, who are called to give advice to young men, respecting this subject. It should not fall short of 16, nor much exceed 24 printed duodecimo pages. The manuscripts should be sent to the subscriber, at the rooms of the American Education Society, No. 52, Washington street, Boston.

WM. COGSWELL, Sec'y A. E. S.

✻ We regret that the Treasurer's report, and other documents of the *Presbyterian Education Society*, did not reach us in season, having been sixteen days on the way, from New York to Boston. They will be inserted in the next number.

FUNDS.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, from July 10th, to the Quarterly Meeting, October 9th, 1833.

Baltimore, Md. fr. R. L. Colt, Esq. on acct. of Temp. Scholarship, by Rev. W. Nevins	75 00
Columbus, Mis. fr. Rev. Horatio J. Bardwell	1 75
Chester, Ct. fr. Ladies and Gent. by D. Morgan, local Agt. thro' J. Huntington, Esq. Tr. of New London Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	30 00
Milford, N. H. fr. William Ramsdell, Jr. local Agt. thro' R. Boylston, Esq. Tr. Hillsborough Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	41 00
New London, Ct. fr. Joseph Hurlbutt, Esq. thro' J. Huntington, Esq. Tr. of New London, Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	50 00
Orford, N. H. fr. Dea John Niles	5 00
Plymouth, N. H. fr. Private acct. by William Green, Esq. thro' H. Hill, Esq. for 1832	17 47
for 1833	13 42
Interest on do.	1 05—31 91
Portland, Me. fr. Gent. of High Street church and congregation, by Joseph B. Gardner, thro' Rev. W. Cogswell	154 00
Fr. Gent. of 31 church, by Dea. Joseph Libbey, thro' Rev. W. Cogswell	36 00
Fr. Ladies do. by M. s. Lucy J. Sibley, to const. Rev. William T. Dwight, a L. M. of A. E. S. thro' Rev. W. Cogswell	40 00
Fr. Gent. of 31 church and cong. by Mr. Charles Blanchard, Tr. of Cumberland Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Rev. W. Cogswell	100 00
Fr. Ladies do. in part for 1st part. of Tyler Temp. Schol. by Mrs. Ann L. Payson, Tr. thro' Mrs. Mary C. Porter, by hands of Rev. W. Cogswell	59 00
Sterling, Ct. fr. Miss Polly Wylie, by Rev. O. Lane	2 00
From Rev. Otis Lane	1 00
[The following by William Woodman, Esq. Tr. of Stratford Co. N. H. Aux. Ed. Soc.]	
Dover, N. H. collection at annual meeting	19 45
Gilmerton Iron Works, N. H. fr. the Ed. Soc. balance to const. Rev. Charles G. Sanford, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	5 00
Moultonboro' N. H. balance to const. Rev. Joshua Dodge, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	6 50
Rochester, N. H. fr. Ladies Aux. Ed. Society Rec'd fr. annual subscribers and others	17 26
[The following by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt. of the Society.]	11 00—52 21
Brantree, Ms. fr. Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, to const. himself a L. M. of Hillsborough Co. N. H. Aux. Ed. Soc.	15 00
Brentwood, N. H. from individuals	7 35
Chester, West Par. N. H. from Hugh Crombie, From individuals, in part to const. Rev. Benj. Sargent, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	50
Deerfield, N. H. fr. individuals, in part to const. Rev. Nathaniel Wells, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	15 00
Exeter, N. H. 1st society, from individuals	14 30
2d society, fr. Rev. Mr. Hurd	28 04
do. fr. Mrs. S. Rowe	2 00
Greenland, N. H. fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. Clark's Soc. in part to const. him a L. M. of N. H. Branch	1 00
Hampstead, N. H. fr. Education Soc. by Dea. John Emerson, Tr.	25 31
From a Friend	21 00
	2 00

Hampton, N. H. fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. Webster's Soc.	15 03
Hampton Falls, N. H. a collection in Rev. Mr. Davis's Soc.	4 34
From Mr. Matthew Merriam	2 00
From two Females	50
Kingston, N. H. fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. Pearson's Soc.	12 00
Londouerry, N. H. fr. individ. towards const. Rev. John R. Adams, a L. M. of A. E. S.	32 05
Northwood, N. H. fr. individ. in part to const. Rev. Josiah Prentice a L. M. of N. H. Branch	17 30
North Hampton, N. H. fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. French's Soc.	11 83
Plalston, N. H. and North Parish in Haverhill, Ms. a collection	6 43
Portsmouth, N. H. fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Putnam's Soc.	24 67
From individ. in Rev. Mr. Towne's Soc.	11 00
Rye, N. H. fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Smith's Soc.	9 00
Stratham, N. H. fr. individ. in Rev. Jacob Cummings's Soc. to complete his Life Membership of N. H. Branch	11 75
Fr. Mrs. Hannah Bartlett, in part to constitute herself a L. M. of N. H. Branch	15 00
Windham, N. H. fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. Cutler's Soc.	42 78—347 23
[The following from N. B. Williston, Esq. Tr. of the William Co. Vt. Aux. Ed. Society]	
Brattleboro', Vt. fr. Mrs. W. Goodhue	2 00
Putney Vt. fr. individ. in part. to const. Rev. Amos Foster, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	11 25
Wardsboro', Vt. amount collected by D. Fairbanks	7 52
Contribution at annual meeting, Brattleboro'	23 51—44 28
[The following collected in York Co. Maine, by Rev. Charles S. Adams, a Temp. Agt. of the A. E. S.]	
Alfred, fr. individuals, \$40 to const. Rev. Albert W. Fisk, a L. M. of A. E. S. the residue a donation	44 01
Biddeford, 2d Par. fr. individuals, to const. Rev. Stephen Morse, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	15 00
Kennebunk, fr. individuals, \$40 to const. Rev. Joseph Fuller, a L. M. of A. E. S. \$25 a L. M. of Maine Branch, and \$15 a L. M. of Co. Soc. residue a donation	87 89
Kennebunk Port, fr. individuals, \$25 to const. Rev. Levi Smith, a L. M. of Maine Br. \$15 a L. M. of Co. Soc. and residue a donation	43 35
Limington, fr. individuals, \$25 to const. Rev. Clark P. Page, a L. M. of Maine Branch, residue a donation	32 50
Lyman, fr. individuals, in part to const. Rev. John Ginnien, a L. M. of Maine Branch	20 50
Limerick, fr. individuals, \$40 to const. Rev. Charles Freeman, a L. M. of A. E. S. residue a donation	41 45
Newfield, fr. individuals, to const. Rev. David P. Smith, a L. M. of the A. E. S.	40 00
Parsonsfield, fr. individuals \$40 to const. Rev. Charles S. Adams, a L. M. of A. E. S. residue a donation	42 50
Saco, fr. individuals	18 00
South Berwick, fr. individuals to const. Rev. Seth H. Keeler, a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Wells 2d Parish, fr. individuals \$15 to const. Rev. Charles S. Adams, a L. M. of the Co. Soc. residue a donation	16 37—441 57
INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS,	120 00
AMOUNT REFUNDED,	399 15
INCOME FROM FUNDS,	570 75

The following sums were collected in Barnstable County, by Rev. James D. Farnsworth, Agent, omitted in a former Journal, viz.—Brewster, 4 00. Chatham, 25 06. Eastham, 2 35. Falmouth, 39 25. Harwich, 2 00. North Palm Beach, 5 84. Provincetown, 2 75. South Dennis, 16 51. South Forestable 2 00. Sandwich, 6 00. Truro, 23 00. Wellfleet, 25 00. West Barnstable 5 48. Yarmouth 15 00. Total, \$174 24.

The following received from Rev. Mr. Farnsworth too late for insertion in its proper place, the particulars will be given in the February number.—Collected within the limits of the Ed. Soc. of Taunton and Vicinity, 163 95. Deerfield, N. H. 10 00. Grotton, Mass. 5 00. Total, \$178 95.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[Mr. Lorenzo S. Cragin, Boston, Tr.]

Boston, Donation of a deceased friend	10 00
From poor laborer, by Geo. Russell	1 00
Through the Post Office, fr. a "Friend of the Ed. Soc. as a thank offering in view of God's mercy in restoring to her the stated ministry of the word"	5 00—16 00

ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]

Andover, fr. Ladies and Gent. of So. Parish, by Amos Blanchard, Esq.	163 00
Bradford, fr. Fem. Char. Soc. in the Acad. by Miss Mary Fisher, Sec.	15 00
Byfield, fr. Rev. I. R. Barbour, a collection made by Mrs. Barbour	19 25
East Bradford, fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Tabitha Balch, Tr.	6 50
From Gents. Ed. Soc. Mr. Nathaniel Laid, Tr.	8 50—15 00
Newburyport, fr. Miss Webster and Miss —, by Dea. Jewett of Row- ley	5 12
Fr. Circle of Industry, 8th sem. ann. payt. for the Newburyport Ladies 1st Temp. Schol. by Miss Mary C. Greenleaf, Tr.	37 50—42 62
Newbury, fr. Mr. Saml. Newman, ann. subs.	5 00
Rowley, fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. 1st Par. by Miss Mehitable Holton, Tr.	10 35
West Newbury, fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. 2d Parish, by Rev. Mr. Edgell	13 44
Fr. 2d Parish, a Thanksgiving coll. by Rev. Mr. Edgell	15 34—28 73—299 00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Sylvanus Maxwell, Esq. Charlemont, Tr.]

Sunderland, fr. Elisha Rowe, executor of the Will of Frederic A. Graves, deceased, his legacy	30 00
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]

Amherst, fr. the sewing Circle, by Miss Han- nah Shepard, Tr.	15 00
Northampton, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Adams, Tr. bal. of inter. on Spencer Schol. for 1833	43 99
Interest on the same for 1834	30 26
Fr. Young Ladies Benev. Soc. by Miss E. Butler, bal. of 7 years interest on the Williams Temp. Schol.	287 00—311 25
South Hadley, fr. Ladies Benev. Soc. by Mrs. Daniel H. Lamb, Tr.	26 00
Worthington, fr. Hon. Fr. Starkweather, 2 00	
Fr. de thro' the "Hampshire Christian Depository" by D. S. Whitney	5 00—7 00
Fr. the disposable Fund of the Hamp. Ed. Soc.	27 75—387 00

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

[Thomas Bond, Esq. Springfield, Tr.]

Longmeadow, fr. 1st Parish, by Rev. J. L. Condit, thro' Rev. G. W. Blagden	25 00
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MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[Mr. Eliab P. Mackintire, Charlestown, Tr.]

Framingham, fr. Mr. Patton Johnson, local Agt. by Mr. C. Morse	10 00
Groton, fr. the estate of Miss Mary Simonds late of Groton, by Rev. John Todd, ap- pointed by the Will of said deceased to distribute her estate	100 00
Hopkinton, fr. Ladies, by Miss Irene Ellis thro' Mr. Dan. Eames	3 75
Fr. Mr. Daniel Eames	5 00—8 75
Newton, fr. a Friend	30 00
Fr. a Friend, by Rev. Lyman Gilbert	10 00
Fr. 1st Parish, in addition to a con- tribution rec'd. some time since	79—40 79
Stoneham, fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. by Miss Mary Richardson, in part for Life Membership of Rev. Jonas Colburn	21 00
Waltham, fr. Trinitarian church and cong. by Rev. S. Harding	35 00
Woburn, avails of work in Ward No. 5, by Mrs. E. D. Richardson	7 58
Fr. Mrs. James Hill, a donation	1 00
Fr. Mr. Rupert Peirce \$6. Dea. U. Manning \$2	9 00
Fr. Rev. Joseph Bennet	2 00—13 56
Collection at ann. meeting Cambridgeport, in- cluding \$11 50 contributed by Ladies in Brighton, to const. their pastor, Rev. Wil- liam Adams, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	21 50—255 60

NORFOLK COUNTY.

[Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester, Tr.]

Brookline, avails of a charity box \$7. Do. of a small cherry tree \$3	10 00
Fr. a Friend	5 00—15 00
Stoughton, fr. Dea. Samuel Tolman	5 00—20 00

OLD COLONY.

[Col. Seabury, Tr.]

Dartmouth, fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. Rich- mond's Soc.	6 25
Fairhaven, fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Gould's Soc.	16 25
Fr. Fem. Ed. Soc.	15 50—31 75—

Middleboro', fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Eaton's Society	31 25
New Bedford, 1st Soc. fr. Rev. P. G. Seabury	5 00
Fr. individuals	8 50
North Soc. fr. individuals	58 50
Trinitarian Soc. from individuals	25 00—87 00—166 25
[Rec'd. thro' Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.]	

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

[Dea. Morton Eddy, Bridgewater, Tr.]

Career, fr. Soc. of Rev. Plummer Chase	5 00
North Bridgewater, fr. Mark Perkins	4 00
Plympton, fr. Soc. of Rev. Elijah Dexter	6 00
Rochester, Mattheisett Village, fr. Rev. Thos. Robbins, a contribution in his Soc.	9 00
Collected at the anniversary	13 10—37 10

RELIGIOUS CHAR. SOC. OF MIDDLESEX
NORTH AND VICINITY.

[Dea. Jonathan S. Adams, Groton, Tr.]

Fitchburg, fr. a Fem. friend in Rev. Mr. Al- bro's Parish	1 00
Fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Sarah Wood, Tr. through Mr. Alpheus Kimball	27 26—28 26

WORCESTER SOUTH.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]

Pazion, Legacy of Miss Patty Brown, by Mr. Jonathan P. Grosveor, executor	20 00
Fr. Rev. Mr. Winch, a coll. in his Soc.	7 50—27 50
West Brookfield, fr. the cong. of Rev. Francis Horton	40 00—67 50

WORCESTER NORTH.

[Dea. Justus Ellingwood, Hubbardston, Tr.]

Boylston, fr. cong. of Rev. William H. San- ford, to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Princeton, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Nancy Harrington, Tr.	10 00
West Boylston, fr. Fem. Reading and Char. Soc. by Miss Adeline Flagg, Tr.	9 85—59 85

Whole amount rec'd for present use	\$3,990 44
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LEGACY.

Additional sum fr. the estate of Oliver D. Cooke, Esq.	180 00
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Hon. Benjamin Tallmadge of Litchfield, Ct. has given to the Society, one half of a Tract of land in Coventry, Portage Co. Ohio, lying near the Erie Canal, containing about 700 acres,—estimated value of the one half 1,050 dollars.

MAINE BRANCH.

Refunded by a former beneficiary	30 00
Annuit. S. Thurston, Rev. Mr. Tenney	4 00
Augusta, Donation	400 00
Mercer, Young Ladies sewing circle	2 62
Norridgewock, by Rev. Mr. Peet, donation fr. W. Dinsmore, 1 00. S. Page 1 00	2 00
Subscription at Conference of Churches, 1831	5 67
Contribution at do, 1833	26 05—33 72
Portland, from a Lady	3 00
Contribution at annual meeting	102 31—105 31
[The following by Rev. Thomas Boutelle, Agent.]	
Alna, donation, of which \$40 is to const. Rev. Enos Merrill, a L. M. of A. E. S.	45 00
Bath, from William Richardson, Esq. to const. himself a L. M. of A. E. S.	100 00
Fr. individuals	39 00
Boothbay, from individuals	21 40
Bristol, from individuals	13 50
Brunswick, from Ladies	16 50
Fr. individuals, Temp. Schol. in part	44 00
Edgecomb, from individuals	20 22
Contribution at annual meeting of Lincoln Co. Aux. Ed. Society	29 09
Gardiner, fr. R. H. Gardiner	5 00
Gorham, Donation, of which \$40 is to const. Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy, a L. M. of A. E. S.	47 00
Madison, fr. members of Congregational Church	7 00
Mercer, a contribution	2 44
New Gloucester, fr. members of Congregational Church	15 75
New Sharon, a contribution	6 58
Newcastle, fr. individuals	7 66
Phyppsburg, fr. individ. of which \$25 is to const. Rev. John Heynton, a L. M. of Maine Branch	30 00
Sacacappa, a contribution	5 00
Fr. Noah Nason	1 00
Fr. Major Daniel Peirce	2 00
Fr. Archelaus Lewis, Esq.	10 00—18 00
Standish, from two individuals	2 00
Topsham, fr. individuals, of which \$25 is to constitute Rev. Mr. Hawes, a L. M. of Maine Branch	85 42
Vassalboro', fr. a Lady	5 00

Waldoboro', fr. individuals	10 00
Winslow, a contribution	11 29
Wiscasset, fr. individuals	13 00
Woolwich, fr. individuals	6 75
Westbrook, fr. Mrs. C. Dole	1 25
[The following by Rev. Dr. Cogswell.]	
Bangor, fr. Gent. by Mr. Joseph C. Lovejoy,	
Tr. pro tem. of Penobscot Co. Aux. Ed.	
Soc. \$75 of which is from Messrs. E. & S.	
Smith, 1st payt. Smith Temp. Schol.	482 00
Fr. Ladies, to constitute Rev. Swann Lyman	
Punroy, a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00—522 00
Halowell, fr. Gent. by Rev. Geo. Shepard, Hall. Temp.	
Schol.	76 00
Fr. Ladies in part for 1st payt. for Shepard Temp.	
Schol. by Rev. Mr. Shepard	48 75
	\$1,775 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

Cheshire Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. by C. H. Jaquith, Tr.	
Dublin, fr. individuals	11 00
Fitzwilliam, fr. Yo. Ladies Circle of Industry	6 00
From Fem. Ed. Society	43 25
Hinsdale, fr. individuals, to const. Rev. El-	
phaniel Strong, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	23 75
Fr. Rev. Moses Bradford, to const. Mrs. Sa-	
rah Bradford, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	15 00
Jaffrey, fr. individ. to const. Rev. Laban Ains-	
worth and Rev. Giles Lyman, L. M. of	
Co. Soc.	41 45
Fr. Mrs. Betsey Melville, to const. herself a	
L. M. of Co. Society	15 00
Fr. Female Education Society	7 33
Nelson, fr. a Friend	3 00
Fr. Rev. Moses Gerould, Sec. Co. Soc.	5 00
Rindge, fr. a Friend by Rev. Mr. Burnham	2 00
Rosbury, fr. individuals, to const. Alanson	
Rawson, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	15 00
Swansey, fr. individuals	13 50
Walpole, fr. individuals to const. Rev. Edward	
Jennison, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	22 63
Westmoreland, fr. individuals, to const. Rev.	
Ebenezer Chase and Mrs. Eliza Chase,	
L. M. of Co. Soc.	30 00
Winchester, fr. individuals, to const. Rev.	
Francis Danforth, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	26 66—280 62
Grafton Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	
Bath, fr. Ira Goodall, Esq. his ann. payt. on	
acco. of a Temp. Schol. of A. E. S.	75 00
Haerhill, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Mary	
P. Webster, Tr. thro' Mr. Abel K. Mer-	
rill	15 33—90 38
Merrimack Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	
Concord, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. in part towards	
the Bouton Temp. Schol. of the A. E. S.	
by Miss Sarah Kimball, Tr.	50 00
Salisbury, fr. Mrs. Sarah Wheeler, by Rev.	
Mr. Rankin	3 00—53 00
Rockingham Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	
Stratham, fr. individuals, towards const. Rev.	
Jacob Cummings, a L. M. of N. H. Br.	8 00
Sullivan Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Alexander Boyd, Tr.	
Cornish, fr. Benj. K. Chase	2 00
Newport, fr. Rev. John Woods, a contribution	
1st Monday, Jan. 1839	2 01
Fr. Ladies Asso. by Mrs. A. Woods	7 40
Fr. Rev. John Woods, to const. himself a L.	
M. of the Co. Ed. Soc. avails of Capt. E.	
Carpenter's estate	15 00—26 41
A donation fr. Rev. James Hobart	2 00
	\$160 41

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

Barnard, fr. Gent. Association	3 50
Fr. Ladies Asso. to const. their Pastor a L. M.	
of Windsor Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	15 00—18 50
Barre, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. subscription in	
part	1 00
Burlington, fr. Saml. Hickok 10. W. S. Sey-	
mour 10	20 00
From C. Goodrich 10. O. Buel 10	20 00
Rev. Jas. Marsh 10. G. W. Benedict 5	15 00
Bailey & Marsh 5. H. Leavenworth 3	8 00
[Thro' Rev. J. Marsh.]	
From Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. L. Marsh	7 62—70 62
Charlotte, fr. Gent. and Ladies Association, by	
N. Lovely	18 25
Conventry, fr. individuals, by Rev. Mr. Watkins	16 75
Clarendon, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. subscrip-	
tion in part, by Dea. F. Button	16 00
Danville, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Wm.	
Mattock, Esq.	24 62
Fr. Mrs. Denning, avails of gold beads	4 03—28 65
Glover, fr. individuals, by Rev. Mr. Watkins	2 28
Hardwick, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. subscrip-	
tion in part	33 80
Collection on Sabbath, by Dea. E. Strong	2 77—36 57
Hartford, White River Soc. fr. individ. by Dea. Tracy	
Middlebury, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Dea. Minor	13 03

Montpelier, fr. Gent. Association by Col. A.	
Washburn	28 90
From Ladies Asso. by Mrs. E. P. Walton	27 50
From Rev. C. Wright, ann. subs.	2 00—53 40
Norwich, North Soc. fr. Gent. and Ladies Association	
subs. in part, by John Emerson Agt.	8 50
Norwich, South Soc. fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by	
Benjamin Barton	3 06
Norwich, fr. Widow Loveland, 1 string gold beads, by	
Rev. Thomas Hall	3 75
Peacham, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Doct. J. Shedd	15 50
Plainfield, fr. Ladies Asso. by Mrs. Ira Day, 2d	8 50
Poultney, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by H.	
Guernsey, Esq. \$15 of which to const. Mr.	
G. A. L. M. of the Co. Soc.	51 52
From Stephen Morse, avails of a Cow	9 00
From Mrs. H. Morse, 1 string gold beads	3 75—64 27
Rochester, fr. Enoch Emerson	5 50
Fr. Gent. Asso. 11 70. Ladies 2 31 by L. Em-	
erson Agt.	14 01—14 51
Royalton, fr. Ladies praying circle, by Mrs. J.	
Collamer	7 25
Also a gold breast pin sold for	50
From Young Ladies Circle of Industry, by	
Miss Sarah Skinner	22 25
Miss Kellogg	5 00
Gen. John Francis 10. J. Collamer, Esq. 5	15 00
Dea. Joiner 1 25. A silver medal sold for	
13 cents	1 38
Contribution at annual meeting	23 75—75 13
Randolph Centre, fr. Gent. Asso. by Dea. T.	
Willer	8 50
Fr. Ladies Asso. by Miss Meriam Edson	8 00—16 50
Rutland, East, fr. Gent. Assoc. subs. in part,	
by William Page, Esq.	19 45
A young lady deceased, by Rev. C. Walker	3 00
Avails of jewelry fr. a young lady, by Rev.	
C. Walker	2 00—24 45
Sharon, fr. George Dana	3 00
St. Johnsbury Plain, fr. Gent. Asso. by Dea.	
E. Fairbanks	29 00
From Ladies Asso. by Mrs. H. Martin	9 12
Collection on Sabbath	7 95—46 07
St. Johnsbury, North, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by	
Dea. E. Hallett	5 67
Springfield, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. to const. their	
Pastor, Rev. D. O. Morton, a L. M. of A. E. Soc.	
by N. Cobb, Esq.	40 00
Tinmouth, fr. Dea. Noble	1 00
Windsor, fr. Gent. Asso. by T. W. Hall	13 00
From Ladies Asso. by Mrs. J. Wheeler	13 00
From Hon. Thomas Emerson	50 00
From Mrs. Isabella Patrick	5 00—81 00
Woodstock, fr. Gent. Asso. by H. B. Dana	30 00
From Ladies Asso. to const. their Pastor, Rev.	
Robert Southgate, a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Collection on Sabbath	4 84—74 84
Weathersfield, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by	
Dea. Morse	22 55
From John Haskell	5 00—27 55
West Randolph, fr. Ladies Asso. by Miss	
Lucia Smith	14 32
1 silver thimble and breast pin	83—14 70
Wallingford, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by H. Button,	
Esq.	13 29
Orange Co. Ed. Soc. Samuel Haseltine, Esq. Tr.	32 21
[All the foregoing thro' Rev. W. L. Mather, Agt. of	
the Parent Soc.]	
Barre, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso.	10 00
Interest on money loaned by Ex. Com.	5 00
	\$874 05

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

South Mansfield, from the Association, thro'	
J. R. Flint, Tr. Tolland Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	50 15
Tolland, Rev. Mr. Smith's subs, thro' do.	1 00—51 15
Thompson, from the Young Ladies Benevolent Soc.	
to const. Rev. Daniel Dow, a L. M. of A. E. S. by	
Ophelia Nichols, Sec. and Tr.	40 00
Washington, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. M. W.	
Brinsmade, Tr.	10 62
Wethersfield, fr. individuals	8 25
by Daniel Willard	6 00—9 25
Interest on money loaned	60 00
Hartford, dividend on Bank stock	\$171 02

Clothing rec'd at the Rooms of the Parent Society during the quarter ending Oct. 10, 1833.

Boston, Ms. fr. Mrs. Christiana Baker, 6 shirts, 6 cravats, and	
6 pair woollen socks	
Fr. do. 6 pair woollen socks, 6 vests, and 6 pocket handker-	
chiefs, \$10 50.	
Fitchburg, Ms. fr. a female friend, 1 coverlid.	
Grafton, Ms. fr. Ladies Sewing Circle, 11 shirts and 11 collars,	
Sturbridge, Ms. fr. Fem. Chur. Soc. by Miss Mary H. Dutton,	
Tr. a roll of white flannel, containing 52 yards.	
Rosley, Ms. fr. Fem. Social Reading Soc. of 1st Parish, by	
Col. Ebenezer Hale, Tr. Co. Soc. 6 shirts, and 1 pr. socks,	

THE

QUARTERLY REGISTER.

VOL. VI.

FEBRUARY, 1834.

No. 3.

ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER.

1834.

IN preparing the following lists, we have made use of the official documents for 1833, published under the authority of the various denominations, except when otherwise specified. We have made many corrections and additions from the American Quarterly Register, the State Registers, and other sources. Still, it is not pretended that the lists are entirely accurate. The minutes of some Ecclesiastical bodies, particularly those of the General Associations of Congregationalists of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, are inaccurate and deficient. Explanations, *w. c.* means without charge. *s. s.* stated supply. *l.* licentiate. *miss.* missionary. *ch.* church. *coll.* colleague pastor. *cong.* Congregationalist. *com.* communicants, &c.

Orthodox Congregationalists.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE.

Next meeting at Bath, on the Tuesday next preceding the fourth Wednesday of June, 1834, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Rev. ASA CUMMINGS, Portland, Corresponding Secretary.

1. *Washington Conference.*
Ministers. Churches.
 Bacheller G., Machias Port.
 Church A. B., Calais.
 Crosset R., Dennysville.
 Gale W., Eastport.

Jackson A., Machias.
 Roberts B., Perry.
 Stone Thos. T., East Machias.
 7 min.; 10 chhs.; 593 com.

2. *Hancock & Waldo Conference.*
 Blood M., Bucksport.
 Clapp Sylvester, Aurora.
 Duncan A. G., Jackson & Brooks.
 Ellis M., Brooksville.
 Fisher Jona., Bluehill.
 McKeen Silas, Belfast, 1st.

Nourse P., Ellsworth.
 Parker Wooster, Castine.
 Thurston S., Prospect.
 9 min.; 15 chhs.; 691 com.

3. *Kennebec Conference.*
 Adams T., Vassalboro'.
 Bishop N., Clinton.
 Hackett S., Temple.
 Richardson H., Sidney.
 Rogers I., Farmington.
 Sewall J., Chesterville.
 Shepard Geo., Hallowell.
 Starrett D., Litchfield.
 Stinson H., Weld.
 Talbot Saml., Wilton.
 Tappan B., Augusta, S.
 Thurston D., Winthrop.
 Underwood Jos., Augusta, N.

Vinton J. A., New Sharon.
 14 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,396 com.

4. *Penobscot Conference.*
 Bond A., *prof.*, Bangor.
 Fisher Josiah, Orono.
 Fisk C. R., Brewer, 2d.
 Hubbard A., Monson.
 Lewis Wales, Brewer, 1st.
 Munsell J. R., Burlington.
 Pomeroy S. L., Bangor.
 Pond E., *prof.*, Bangor.
 Sewall H., Sangerville.
 Sheldon N. W., Brownville.
 Williams T., Foxcroft.
 11 min.; 16 chhs.; 844 com.

5. *Somerset Conference.*
 Boynton Alden, Industry.

Douglas N., St. Albans.
 Fargo G. W., Solon.
 Hathaway G. W., Bloomfield.
 May William, Strong.
 Peet Josiah, Norridgewock.
 Sikes Oren, Mercer.
 Turner D., New Vineyard.
 Tucker J., Madison.
 Wilkins I. E., Fairfield.
 10 min.; 16 chhs.; 633 com.

6. *Lincoln Conference.*
 Adams Darwin, Camden.
 Boynton J., Phippsburg.
 Cutler Ed. F., Warren, 2d.
 Ellingwood J. W., Bath.
 Goss J. C., s. s., Woolwich.
 Hawes J. T., s. s., Topsham.
 Kendrick D., s. s., Edgecomb.
 Merrill Enos, s. s., Alna.
 Mitchell D. M., Waldborough.
 Sewall J. Jr., Newcastle.
 White Seneca, Wiscasset.
 Woodhull Richard, Thomaston.
 12 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,387 com.

7. *Cumberland Conference.*
 Adams W. B., Lewiston.
 Adams G. E., Brunswick.
 Allen W., D. D., pres., Brunswick.
 Beckwith G. C., Portland, High st.
 Greely A., Turner.

Chapin P., Pownal.
 Cummings A., w c., Portland.
 Dwight W. T., do. 3d.
 Emerson N., Baldwin, Sebago.
 Fessenden J. P., Bridgton, S.
 Gooch James, Hebron & W.
 Minot.
 Hale J. L., Windham.
 Harlow Wm., Harpswell.
 Hobart C., N. Yarmouth, 2d.
 Jameson T., Scarboro'.
 Jewett H. C., Westbrook.
 Jones E., Minot.
 Kent C. H., Freeport.
 Merrill J. G., Cape Elizabeth.
 Millemore W., Falmouth, 1st.
 Pomeroy T., Gorham.
 Rice B., New Gloucester.
 Richardson J. P., Poland.
 Searle Jos., Westbrook, 2d.
 Shepley D., N. Yarmouth, 1st.
 Tenney Thomas, Standish.
 Tyler B., D. D., Portland, 2d.
 Weston Isaac, Cumberland.
 27 min.; 34 chhs.; 3,374 com.

8. *Oxford Conference.*
 Douglass J. A., Watford.
 Frost C., Bethel.
 Greenleaf W. C., Andover.
 Greely A., Turner.

TOTAL.—9 conferences; 115 ministers; 182 churches; 12,370 communicants, being one in 30 to the entire population of the State; number of communicants added in 1832-3, was 1,126.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Next meeting at Meredith Bridge, at the meeting-house of the Rev. John K. Young, on the first Tuesday in September, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. JOHN HUBBARD CHURCH, D. D., Pelham, Secretary.

1. *Caledonia Association.*
 Bradford E. G., Colebrook.
 Fairbank Drury, Littleton.
 Govan A., Lancaster.
 Hutchinson Wm., Dalton and
 Fraconia, and s. s. White-
 field.
 Sutherland D., Bath.
 5 min.; 10 chhs.; 659 com.

2. *Deerfield Association.*
 Corser Enoch, London.
 George Enos, Barnstead.
 Lancaster D., Gilmanton, Centre.
 Manning Abel, Epsom.
 Putnam R. A., Chichester.
 Prentice J., Northwood.
 Safford C. G., Gilmanton, Iron
 Works.
 Smith F. P., Gilmanton, 1st.
 Smith P., Pitsfield.
 Wells N., Deerfield.
 Young J. K., Meredith Bridge.
 11 min.; 14 chhs.; 1,427 com.

3. *Haverhill Association.*
 Adams John R., Londonderry.
 Balch Wm., Salem.
 Cutler Calvin, Windham.
 Church J. H., D. D., Pelham.
 Clement Jona., Chester.
 Kelley John, Hampstead.
 Parker Ed. L., Derry.
 Peckham S. H., Plaistow.
 Spofford L. A., Atkinson.
 9 min.; 9 chhs.; 1 vac.; 410 com.

4. *Hollis Association.*
 Burnham A. W., Rindge.
 Hill Eben., Mason.
 Jewett Leonard, Temple.
 Nott H. G., Dunstable.
 Perry David, Hollis.
 Richardson Wm., Wilton, 2d.
 Tolman Saml H., Merrimack.
 Walker Chs., New Ipswich.
 8 min.; 9 chhs.; 1,592 com.

5. *Hopkinton Association.*
 Bodwell Ab., Sanborntown.
 Bennett S., coll., Boscawen, E.
 Bouton Nath., Concord.
 Burnham Ab., Pembroke.
 Conant Liba., Northfield.
 Knight J., New Chester.
 Patrick Wm., Canterbury.
 Price, Eben., Boscawen, W.
 Putnam J. M., Dunbarton.
 Scales Jacob, Henniker.
 Tenney A. P., Concord, W.
 Thacher O. G., Bradford.
 Wellman J., Warner.
 Wood S., D. D., coll., Boscawen, 1st.
 14 min.; 17 chhs.; 2,558 com.

6. *Monadnock Association.*
 Ainsworth L., coll., Jaffrey.
 Arnold Seth S., Alstead, 1st.
 Barstow Z. S., Keene.
 Chase Eben., Westmoreland.
 Colman Eben., Swanzey.
 Curtis Eras., s. s., Marlboro'.
 Danforth F., Winchester.

Gould D., Rumford.
 Hurd C., Fryeburg.
 Libbey Daniel, Dixfield.
 Little V., Lovell and Sweden.
 Merrill H. A., Norway.
 Sewall S., Sumner.
 White H., Gilead.
 Walker J., Paris.
 12 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,438 com.

9. *York Conference.*
 Adams C. S., Wells, 2d.
 Bacon E., Sandford.
 Cornish —, Acton & Shap-
 leigh.
 Clark Wm., Wells, 1st.
 Carpenter E., York, 1st.
 Fuller Jos., Kennebunk.
 Freeman C., Limerick.
 Fisk Abner, Alfred.
 Gunnison John, Lyman.
 Johnson S., Saco.
 Keeler S. H., S. Berwick.
 Loring Levi, Buxton.
 Merrill Stephen, Biddeford, 1st.
 Page C. F., Limington.
 Smith D. P., Newfield.
 Smith Levi, Kennebunkport.
 Weston J., Lebanon.
 17 min.; 24 chhs.; 2,014 com.

Gerrald M., Alstead.
 Jennison Edwin, Walpole.
 Lyman Giles, coll., Jaffrey.
 Newell Gad, Nelson.
 Rawson A., s. s., Roxbury.
 Robinson Isaac, Stoddard.
 Sabin John, Fitzwilliam.
 Smith Elisha, Chisfield.
 Strong E., Hinsdale.
 16 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,979 com.

7. *Orange Association.*
 Blake Robert, Piermont.
 Campbell Orford, W.
 Davis J. S., Wentworth.
 Dutton John, Haverhill, N.
 Fuller E. D., Canaan.
 Lord N., D. D., pres., Hanover.
 Tenney E., Lyme.
 Towne J., s. s., Enfield.
 Wood H., Haverhill, S.
 9 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,326 com.

8. *Piscataqua Association.*
 Clark S. W., Greenland.
 Cummings J., Stratham.
 Farnsworth S., Raymond.
 French Jona., North Hampton.
 Hurd Isaac, Exeter, 2d.
 Merrill S. H., l., Barrington.
 Pearson Ora, Kingston.
 Porter H., coll., Rye.
 Putnam I. W., Portsmouth, 1st.
 Root David, Dover.
 Smith B., coll., Rye.
 Smith John, Exeter, 1st.

Smith J. A., Somersworth, G.F.
Tobey A., Durham.
Tinker Orsamus, Lamprey R.
Webster Josiah, Hampton.
Wiley Isaac, Rochester.
17 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,928 com.

9. Plymouth Association, 1832.

Dana S., Thornton.
Hobart J., Alexandria and
Bridgewater.
Punchard G., Plymouth.
Winter J. S., Bristol.
4 min.; 8 chhs.; 415 com.

10. Sullivan Association.

Clayes Dana, Meriden.

TOTAL.—12 associations; 121 ministers, of whom 12 are unsettled or licentiates; 152 churches; 18,387 communicants, of whom 5,052 are males; 904 additions in 1832-3.

Clary J. W., Cornish.
Cook Phin., Lebanon.
Haven J., Croydon.
Newell Israel, w. c.
Paine Elijah, Claremont.
Richardson Chas., l.
Rowell J., w. c.
White B., w. c.
Woods John, Newport.
10 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,400 com.

11. Tamworth Association.

Dodge Joshua, Moultonboro'.
Hidder S., Tamworth.
Sanders John, Ossipee.
Willey B. G., Conway.
4 min.; 6 chhs.; 550 com.

12. Union Association.

Aiken S., coll., Amherst.
Barnard J., coll., do.
Bradford E. P., New Boston.
Burgess A., Hancock.
Child Eben., Deering.
Kingsbury N., Mont Vernon.
Lawton John, Hillsboro'.
Merrill N., Lyndeborough.
Richards A., Franconstown.
Savage Thos., Bedford.
Stowell D., Goffstown.
Whiton J. M., Antrim.
11 min.; 11 chhs.; 2,978 com.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF VERMONT.

The next meeting of this Convention will be at Brandon, on the 2d Tuesday in September, 1834. REV. THOMAS A. MERRILL, Middlebury, Register of the Convention.

1. Windham Association.

Beckley Hosea, Dummerston.
Field Timothy, Westm., W.
Foster Amos, Putney.
McGee Jona., Brautleboro', E.
Pitman Benj. H., Marlboro'.
Sage Sylr., Westminster, E.
Stark J. L., Brautleboro', W.
Tufts James, Wardsboro'.
Wood Thos. H., Halifax.
Wright Joel, Wilmington.
10 min.; 13 chhs.; 2,044 com.

2. Windsor Association.

Converse James, Weathersfield.
Delano Sam., Hartland.
Goddard Sam., Norwich, N.
Hadduck C. B., s. s., White riv. Vil.
Hall Thomas, Norwich, S.
Hazen Austin, Hartford, N.
Richards J., w. c., Windsor.
Shortleff R., s. s., Queechee Vill.
Southgate Robert, Woodstock.
Suddard J., s. s., Bridgewater
and Plymouth.
Taylor Preston, Barnard.
Tracy J., w. c., Windsor.
White Jos. B., Pomfret.
Young Ira, s., Hartford, W.
14 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,723 com.

3. Black River Association.

Arms Selah R., Windham.
Bradford M. B., Grafton.
Burnap Uziah C., Chester.
Goddard J. B., w. c., Londonderry.
Graves Horatio N., Townshend.
Morton D. O., Springfield.
Nichols Peter J., Ludlow.
Parsons Justin, s. s., Weston.
Read P., w. c., Ludlow.
Woodworth E., w. c., do.
10 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,033 com.

4. Royalton Association.

Bascom Sam., Sharon.
Davis Joel, Williamstown.
Hurlbut S., s. s., W. Randolph.
Kellogg S. s., Rochester.
Kimball Moses, Randolph.
Nichols Ammi, Braintree.

Rockwell Dan., s. s., Pittsfield.
Vose Gilman, w. c.
Washburn A. C., Royalton.
Whiting F. L., s. s., Bethel.
Wild Daniel, Brookfield.
Williston D. H., Tunbridge.
12 min.; 14 chhs.; 1,540 com.

5. Orange Association.

Babcock E. G., Thetford.
Blodget Dan., Post Mills and
W. Fairlee.
Campbell G. W., s. s., Bradford.
Clark M. P., s. s., Washington.
Ferguson —, s. s., Orange.
Kinney Jona., s. s., Topsham.
Leavitt H. F., Strafford.
Morgan Stillman, Corinth.
Noble Calvin, Chelsea.
Perry Clark, Newbury.
10 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,334 com.

6. Montpelier Association.

Hopkins Samuel, Montpelier.
Jones H., w. c.
Kinney Jona., s. s., Worcester.
Marsh Jos., s. s., Waitsfield.
Southmayd J. C., w. c., Montpelier.
Thacher Jos., Plainfield.
Warren Dan., Waterbury.
Wright Chester, s. s., Barre.
8 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,292 com.

7. Caledonia Association.

Blanchard Amos, Lyndon.
Boardman E. J., Danville.
Glines Jeremiah, Lunenburg.
Jewett L., w. c., St. Johnsbury.
Johnson J., St. Johnsbury, 2d.
Martin Solon, s. s., Concord.
Morse J., St. Johnsbury, 1st.
Tisdale J., Guildhall & Granby.
Worcester Leonard, Peacham.
9 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,607 com.

8. Orleans Association.

Brown B., s. s., Irasburgh.
Case L., w. c., Coventry.
Chapin Wm. A., Craftsbury.
Clark Jacob S., Morgan.
Cutler B. B., l., Hardwick.

Holmes Wm. E., Troy.
Kellogg Elias W., s. s., Albany.
Loomis J. N., s. s., Greensboro'.
Mason Reuben, Glover.
Robertson Jas., s. s., Derby.
Simpson I., w. c., Barton.
Twilight A. L., s. s., Brownington.
Watkins R. A., Coventry.
13 min.; 21 chhs.; 1,443 com.

9. North Western Association.

Bailey Phineas, East Berkshire.
Converse J. K., Burlington.
Dorman E. H., Swanton.
Edgerton J. L., Essex.
French J. W., w. c., Geneva, N. Y.
Gilbert —, w. c., Sheldon.
Goodhue J. F., Williston.
Kingsley P., Underhill.
Marsh J. D., d. prof., Burlington.
Parmelee S., Westford.
Ranslow G. W., Georgia, 2d.
Robinson Septimus, Milton.
Scott John, Enosburgh.
Smith Harvey, Jericho, 1st.
Smith W., St. Albans.
Tenney S. G., s. s., Bakersfield.
Torrey J., prof., Burlington.
Thompson L., s. s., Highgate.
Ware A. S., w. c., Montgomery.
Wheeler J., pres., Burlington.
Wooster Benj., Fairfield.
21 min.; 28 chhs.; 2,594 com.

10. Addison Association.

Bates J., d. d., pres., Middlebury.
Bushnell J., Cornwall.
Fowler W. C., prof., Middlebury.
Fisk C., w. c., Charlotte.
Graves B., l., Troy, N. Y.
Hough J., prof., Middlebury.
Halping Eben., s. s., Addison.
Hyde Eli, Salisbury.
Kitchell A., l., Monkton.
Knapp M., l., Hinesburg.
Lamb Dana, Bridport.
Lovell Alex., Vergennes.
Merrill Thos. A., Middlebury.
Putnam —, l., Troy, N. Y.
Taylor Eli W., s. s., Bristol.
15 min.; 17 chhs.; 2,327 com.

11. *Rutland Association.*
 Avery J. A., s. s., Westhaven.
 Child Willard, Pittsford.
 Doane —, s. s., Clarendon.
 Drury Amos, Fairhaven.
 Flagg Horatio, Hubbardton.
 Francis Dan. D., Benson.
 Hodges C. L., Rutland.
 Ingraham Ira, Brandon.

Martindale S., s. s., Wallingford.
 Mitchell Wm., Rutland, E.
 Sampson G. C., s. s., Middletown.
 Steele Jos., Castleton.
 Tilden Lucius L., Rutland, W.
 Walker C., to. c., Castleton.
 Williams S., s. s., Timmouthe.
 15 min.; 15 chhs.; 2,242 com.

12. *Pawlet Association.*
 Anderson J., Manchester.
 Hooker E. W., Bennington.
 Hurd N., Peru.
 Jackson Wm., Dorset.
 Kent Brainerd, Sandgate.
 Reed —, Winhall.
 William David, Rupert.
 7 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,396 com. in 1831.

TOTAL.—Including one association in Essex county, New York, 13 associations; 177 ministers; 206 churches; 22,291 communicants; additions in 1832-3, 898. The Essex county association has 9 ministers, 15 churches, and 1,002 communicants.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The next meeting of this Association will be held at Lee, in the Berkshire Association, on the fourth Tuesday in June, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P. M. REV. THOMAS SNELL, D. D., North Brookfield, Secretary.

1. *Berkshire Association.*
 Bradford James, Sheffield.
 Brewster Joseph L., Peru.
 Burt S., Great Barrington.
 Clapp E., New Marlboro', S.
 Dorrance Gordon, Windsor.
 Dwight Edwin W., Richmond.
 Field David D., Stockbridge.
 Field Lucius, Tyringham.
 Gaylord M. C., W. Stockbridge.
 Goodwin H., N. Marlboro', N.
 Gridley R. W., Williamstown.
 Griffin E. D., D. D., pres., do.
 Hawley William A., Hinsdale.
 Holley Platt T., Sandisfield.
 Hooker Henry B., Lanesboro'.
 Hudson Cyrus, Canaan, N. Y.
 Jennings Ebenezer, Dalton.
 Mills Joseph L., Becket.
 Pomeroy Rufus, Otis.
 Shepard S., D. D., Lenox.
 Tracy Caleb B., Adams, North.
 Yeomans John W., Pittsfield.
 22 min.; 26 chhs.; 4,860 com.

2. *Mountain Association.*
 Adams Henry, Worthington.
 Clark Saul, Chester.
 Knight Caleb, Washington.
 Russell —, Norwich.
 4 min.; 9 chhs.; 581 com.

3. *Franklin Association.*
 Bellows Thomas, Greenfield.
 Canning J. W., Gill.
 Chandler A., Greenfield, 1st.
 Claggett William, Wendell.
 Clarke Benjamin F., Buckland.
 Fowler Bancroft, Northfield.
 Gould V., s. s., Bernardston.
 Grosvenor Mason, Ashfield.
 Grout Jonathan, Hawley, 1st.
 Loomis Aretas, Colerain.
 Miller Moses, Heath.
 Packard T., D. D., Shelburne.
 Tileston Wales, Charlemont.
 Wheeler M. G., s. s., Conway.
 14 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,978 com.

4. *Hampshire Association.*
 Baldwin A. C., Springfield.
 Bement William, Easthampton.
 Boies Artemas, South Hadley.
 Brown E., Prescott.
 Brown John, D. D., Hadley.
 Chapin H. B., coll., Westhampton.
 Clapp S. G., coll., Enfield.

Crosby Joshua, coll., Enfield.
 Gates Aaron, Amherst, 3d.
 Gridley Elijah, coll., Granby.
 Hale E., coll., Westhampton.
 Holmes Henry B., Sunderland.
 Humphrey H., D. D., Amherst, Coll. Ch.
 Hunt Wm. W., Amherst, 4th.
 Knight Joseph, Granby, 1st.
 Lord Henry, Williamsburg.
 Moody Eli, coll., Granby, 2d.
 Patrick J., Greenwich.
 Penney Jos., D. D., coll., Northampton.
 Perkins N. Jr., Amherst, 2d.
 Pratt Levi, Hatfield.
 Reynolds F., Leverett.
 Todd J., Northampton, Ed. Ch.
 Tyler Wm., So. Hadley, 2d.
 White Morris E., Southampton.
 Williams S., coll., Northampton.
 26 min.; 25 chhs.; 4,311 com.

5. *Hampden Association.*
 Austin David B., Ludlow.
 Chapin Seth, Middle Granville.
 Clarke Dorus, Blandford.
 Condit J. B., Longmeadow, 1st.
 Cooley T. M., D. D., Granville, E.
 Cooley Oren, Folland.
 Edson S. W., Montgomery.
 Ely Alfred, Monson.
 Foote Calvin, Longmeadow, 2d.
 Hayes S., W. Springfield, Ireland, p.
 Hazen R. S., W. Springfield, Agawam, p.
 Knapp Isaac, Westfield.
 Nichols G., Springfield, Factory.
 Osgood S., D. D., Springfield, 1st.
 Phoenix Alex., Springfield, 2d.
 Rose Israel G., Wilbraham, N.
 Vermilye T. E., W. Springfield, 1st.
 17 min.; 21 chhs.; 3,418 com.

6. *Brookfield Association.*
 Backus Samuel, Palmer.
 Clark Joseph S., Sturbridge.
 Cooke Parsons, Ware, East.
 Fiske John, New Braintree.
 Fitch Charles, Western.
 Grosvenor M. G., Barre.
 Horton Francis, Brookfield, 1st.
 Kimball Jas., coll., Oakham.
 Lamb Henry J., Southbridge.
 Packard Levi, Spencer.
 Reed Augustus B., Ware, 1st.

Snell T., D. D., N. Brookfield.
 Stone Micah, Brookfield, 2d.
 Tomlinson D., coll., Oakham.
 Tupper Martyu, Hardwick.
 Vail Joseph, Brimfield.
 Whittemore Wm. H., Charlton.
 Wolcott William, Petersham.
 18 min.; 18 chhs.; 2,901 com.

7. *Harmony Association.*
 Fletcher Sam'l H., Northbridge.
 Grosvenor D. A., Uxbridge.
 Herrick Osgood, Millbury.
 Holman David, Douglas.
 Malthy John, Sutton.
 Perry J. M. S., North Mendon.
 Pratt Miner G., Ward.
 Rockwood Elisha, Westboro'.
 Wilde John, Grafton.
 Wood Benjamin, Upton.
 10 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,867 com.

8. *Worcester Central Association.*
 Abbott J. S. C., Worcester, Cal.
 Clark Josiah, Rutland.
 Gay Samuel, Hubbardston.
 Miller R. A., Worcester, 1st.
 Nelson John, Leicester.
 Robbins Loren, Oxford.
 Sanford Wm. H., Boylston.
 Winch Moses, Paxton.
 8 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,170 com.

9. *Worcester North Association.*
 Bates Lemuel P., Templeton.
 Beckwith B. B., Athol.
 Chickering Joseph, Phillipston.
 Clark Eber L., Winchendon.
 Claryear Geo., Ashburnham.
 Lincoln Sumner, Gardner.
 Mann Cyrus, Westminster.
 Perkins Ebenezer, Royalston.
 Phillips Alonzo, Princeton.
 9 min.; 9 chhs.; 1,691 com.

10. *South Middlesex Association.*
 Demond Elijah, Holliston.
 Fay Samuel A., Northborough.
 Follett Walter, Southborough.
 Forbush Charles, Marlborough.
 Hall Jeffries, Hopkinton.
 Kellogg D., D. D., coll., Framingham.
 Lee Samuel, Sherburne.
 Moore E. D., Natick.
 Trask Geo., coll., Framingham.

Wilder John, Concord.
10 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,529 com.

11. *Middlesex Union Association.*

Albro John A., Fitchburg.
Brown Hope, Shirley.
Chickering J. W., Bolton.
Fisher George, Harvard.
Goodman E. W., Dunstable.
Howe James, Pepperell.
Hubbard O. G., Leominster.
Kittredge C. B., Groton.
Luce Leonard, Westford.
Patten Abel, Carlisle.
Rogers Wm. M., Townsend.
Woodbury J. T., Acton.
12 min.; 14 chhs.; 1,750 com.

12. *Andover Association.*

Badger Milton, Andover, S.
Bennett Joseph, Woburn.
Blanchard Amos, Lowell, 1st.
Briggs Isaac, Boxford, 1st.
Coggin Jacob, Tewksbury.
Colburn Jonas, Stoneham.
Emerson R., D. D., *An. Th. Sem.*
Emerson Reuben, S. Reading.
Jackson Sam'l C., Andover, W.
Jones Isaac, s. s., Billerica.
Norwood Francis, Wilmington.
Pease Giles, Lowell, 3d.
Pickett Aaron, Reading, S.
Pierce S. G., Methuen, 1st.
Sewall Samuel, Burlington.
Southmayd D. L. s., Chelmsf'd, 2d.
Stearns Samuel, Bedford.
Twining William, Lowell, 2d.
18 min.; 21 chhs.; 3,467 com.

13. *Haverhill Association.*

Cross Abijah, West Haverhill.
Eaton Peter, D. D., Boxford, 2d.
Merrill Joseph, Dracut.
Peckham S. H., N. Haverhill.
Porter E., D. D., *An. Th. Sem.*
Stevens J. H., East Haverhill.
Whittlesey Jos., Haverhill, 1st.
6 min.; 8 chhs.; 514 com.

14. *Essex Middle Association.*

Braman Isaac, Rowley, 2d.
Dimmick L. F., Newburyport, N.
Eaton P. S., Amesbury, W.
Edgell J. Q. A., W. Newbury, 2d.
Fitz Daniel, Ipswich, S.
Holbrook Willard, Rowley, 1st.
Kimball D. T., Ipswich, 1st.
March J., coll., Newb'y, Belleville.
Miltimore J., coll., do. do.
Perry G. B., Bradford, E.
Sawyer Benj., Amesbury, E.
Withington L., Newbury, 1st.
12 min.; 15 chhs.; 2,012 com.

15. *Asso. of Salem and Vicin.*

Braman M. P., Danvers, N.

TOTAL.—22 associations; 293 ministers; 322 churches; 46,064 communicants.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

A large proportion in the following list of ministers and churches are Unitarian, especially those enumerated in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, and Worcester. A number of those mentioned in Bristol, the south part of Norfolk, and the east part of Worcester, are Orthodox Congregationalists, connected in an association called the Mendon association.

Cheever G. B., Salem, Howard st.
Cowles George, Danvers, S.
Cozzens S. W., coll., Marbleh'd, 1st.
Crowell Robert, Essex.
Dana S., coll., Marblehead, 1st.
Emerson Brown, Salem, 3d.
Emerson S. M., Manchester.
Felt Jos. B., Hamilton.
Holman Sidney, Saugus, 1st.
Jeffers F., Middleton.
Jewett D., Gloucester, 3d.
McEwen J. F., Topsfield.
Oliphant D., Beverly, 3d.
Peabody D., Lynn, 1st.
Porter C. S., Gloucester, Harbor.
Sawyer M., Gloucester.
Sperry E. P., Wenham.
Williams W., Salem, Crombie st.
19 min.; 19 chhs.; 3,150 com.

19. *Taunton and Vicinity Association.*

Andros Thomas, Berkley.
Cobb Alvan, Taunton, W.
Colby Philip, N. Middleboro'.
Cummings Preston, Dighton.
Fowler Orin, Fall River.
Maltby Erastus, Taunton.
Raymond S., Freetown.
Sanford E., Raynham.
Shaw John, Middleborough, 2d.
Vernon Thomas, Rehoboth.
10 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,059 com.

20. *Old Colony Association.*

Bigelow J., Rochester, Centre.
Cobb Oliver, Rochester, S.
Eaton Wm., Middleboro', 1st.
Gould William, Fairhaven.
Holmes S., New Bedford, N.
Le Barron S., coll., Rochester.
Nott S. Jr., Wareham.
Richmond T. T., Dartmouth.
Robbins T., coll., Rochester.
Roberts J. A., New Bedford, Trin.
Seabury P. G., New Bedford, 1st.
11 min.; 13 chhs.; 1,223 com.

21. *Pilgrim Association.*

Barrett J., Plymouth, 2d.
Chase Plummer, Carver.
Dexter E., Plympton.
Duncan Abel G., Hanover.
Howe E. G., Halifax.
Howland F. P., Hanson.
Powells J. W., Kingston.
Phelps D., s. s., Plymouth, 3d.
8 min.; 8 chhs.; 700 com.

22. *Barnstable Association.*

Bailey S., Wellfleet.
Baker Silas, Truro.
Bent J. Jr., Falmouth, 1st.
Cogswell N., Yarmouth.
Cobb Asahel, Sandwich.
Fish Phineas, Marshpee.
Kimball Caleb, Harwich.
Pratt Enoch, West Barnstable.
Sanford J., South Dennis.
Shaw Phineas, Eastham.
Williams T., Brewster.
11 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,405 com.

17. *Suffolk South Association.*

Adams William, Brighton.
Bigelow Asahel, Walpole.
Burgess Ebenezer, Dedham, 1st.
Cogswell W., D. D., w. c., Boston.
Dwight L., w. c., Boston.
Fairchild J. H., South Boston.
Linsley J. H., Boston, Park st.
Noyes Thos., s. s., Needham, 2d.
Packard T. Jr., s. s., Boston, Mar's.
Park H. G., Dedham, S.
Phelps A. A., Boston, Pine st.
11 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,869 com.

18. *Norfolk Association.*

Brigham David, Randolph, E.
Codman J., D. D., Dorchester, 2d.
Curtis Jonathan, Sharon.
Gay Ebenezer, Bridgewater.
Gile Samuel, Milton.
Hitchcock C., Randolph, 1st.
Matthews L., Braintree, S.
Moore Martin, Cohasset.
Park E. A., coll., Braintree, 1st.

1. *County of Suffolk.*

Alger Horatio, Chelsea.
 Barrett S., Boston, Chambers st.
 Capen Lemuel, South Boston.
 Channing W. E., D. D., coll.,
 Boston, Federal st.
 Freeman J., D. D., coll., Boston,
 Stone Chapel.
 Frothingham N. L., Boston, 1st.
 Gamett E. S., coll., do., Fed. st.
 Greenwood F. W. P., coll., Bos-
 ton, Stone Chapel.
 Lowell Charles, D. D., Boston,
 Lynde st.
 Motte M. I., Boston, South.
 Parkman F., do, New North.
 Pierpont John, do, Hollis st.
 Ripley George, do, Purchase st.
 Robbins C., do, 2d. Cong.
 Young A. Jr., do, Summer st.
 15 ministers.

2. *Essex County.*

Barlow D. H., Lynn.
 Bartlett John, Marblehead.
 Brazer John, Salem.
 Damon David, Amesbury.
 Flint James, D. D., Salem.
 Fox Thos. B., Newburyport.
 Hill Josiah, Methuen.
 Loring Bailey, Andover, N.
 Milton C. W., Newburyport.
 Prince J., LL. D., coll., Salem.
 Robinson E., Beverly.
 Sewall Charles C., Danvers.
 Thayer C. T., Beverly.
 Thompson Jas. W., Salem.
 Upham C. W., coll., Salem.
 15 ministers.

3. *Middlesex County.*

Alden Seth, Marlborough.
 Austin Daniel, Brighton.
 Barry Wm. Jr., Lowell.
 Bascom E. L., Ashby.
 Briggs Charles, Lexington.
 Clarke Amos, Sherburne.
 Francis Convers, Watertown.
 Field Joseph, Weston.
 Goodwin H. B., coll., Concord.
 Green James D., Cambridge.
 Hurlbut Rufus, Sudbury.
 Hedge F. K., West Cambridge.
 Hull Stephen, Carlisle.
 Lawrence N., Tyngsborough.
 Muzzey A. B., Cambridgeport.
 Newell Wm., Cambridge.
 Packard H., D. D., Chelmsford.
 Ripley E., D. D., coll., Concord.
 Ripley Samuel, Waltham.
 Robinson Chas., Groton.
 Sewall E. Q., Reading.
 Sibley John L., Stow.

Stetson Caleb, Medford.
 Walker J., Charlestown.
 Ware H., D. D., College, Cam-
 bridge.
 Whitman Bernard, Waltham.
 Whitman N., Billerica.
 White Wm. H., Littleton.
 Wight J. B., East Sudbury.
 29 ministers.

4. *Plymouth County.*

Alden Lucius, Abingdon.
 Allen Morrell, Pembroke.
 Brooks Charles, Hingham.
 Cole Jona., Kingston.
 Crafts E. C., East Bridgewater.
 Deane Saml., Scituate.
 Hodges R. M., Bridgewater.
 Jewett Paul.
 Kendall Jas., D. D., Plymouth.
 Kent Benjamin, Duxbury.
 Leonard E., Marshfield.
 Parris Martin, do.
 Richmond A., Halifax.
 Richardson Joseph, Hingham.
 Thomas N., Scituate.
 Thomas D., Abingdon.
 Utley Samuel, Rochester.
 Warren C. J., Plymouth.
 Whitmore B., do.
 Whitney N. B., Hingham.
 20 ministers.

5. *Norfolk County.*

Bailey Luther, Medway.
 Bidwell W. H., Medfield.
 Edes Henry F., Canton.
 Emmons Nathanael, D. D., coll.,
 Franklin.
 Fiske Elisha, Wrentham.
 Flint Jacob, Cohasset.
 Gray Thos., D. D., Roxbury.
 Harris T. M., D. D., Dorechester.
 Ide Jacob, Medway.
 Kendall James A., Medfield.
 Lamson Atvan, Dedham.
 Pierce John, D. D., Brookline.
 Putnam George, Roxbury.
 Park Calvin, D. D., Stoughton.
 Pierce Willard, Foxborough.
 Ritchie William, Needham.
 Sanger Ralph, Dover.
 Storer J. P. B., Walpole.
 Smalley Elam, coll., Franklin.
 Thacher M., North Wrentham.
 Whitney George, Roxbury.
 Whitney Peter, Quincy.
 White John, Dedham.
 23 ministers.

6. *Bristol County.*

Barney J. O., Seekonk.

Briggs Richard, Mansfield.
 Clarke Pitt, Norton.
 Doggett Simcon, Raynham.
 Dewey Orville, New Bedford.
 Ferguson John, Attleborough.
 Gushee A., Dighton.
 8 ministers.

7. *Barnstable County.*

Goodwin E. S., Sandwich.
 Hersey Henry, Barnstable.
 Lucas Hazael, do.
 Stearns D. M., Dennis.
 4 ministers.

8. *Dukes and Nantucket.*

Davis Timothy, Chilmark.
 Mason Stephen, Nantucket.
 Porter Reuben, Edgartown.
 Swift Seth F., Nantucket.
 4 ministers.

9. *Worcester County.*

Allen Jos., Northborough.
 Allen Isaac, Bolton.
 Baneroff A., D. D., coll., Worces-
 ter.
 Cogshall S. W., Oakham.
 Conant Abel, Leominster.
 Farr Jonathan, Gardner.
 Francis J. H., Dudley.
 Goldsburly John, Hardwick.
 Gilbert Washington, Harvard.
 Hill Alonzo, coll., Worcester.
 Hubbard Eben., Lunenburg.
 Jones A. D., Hubbardston.
 Lincoln Calvin, Jr., Fitchburg.
 Long David, Milford.
 Moore Josiah, Athol.
 Noyes George R., Brookfield.
 Osgood Peter, Sterling.
 Thayer N., D. D., Lancaster.
 Thompson James, Barre.
 Wellington C., Templeton.
 Wallcut R. F., Berlin.
 Wilson Luther, Petersham.
 22 ministers.

10. *Hampden County.*

Peabody W. B. O., Springfield.
 1 minister.

11. *Franklin County.*

Bailey Winthrop, Greenfield.
 Claggett Wm., Wendell.
 Fessenden John, Deerfield.
 Harding Alpheus, New Salem.
 Hosmer Geo. W., Northfield.
 Rogers T. F., Bernardston.
 Smith P., Rowe.
 Smith P. Jr., Warwick.
 8 ministers.

TOTAL.—149 ministers. Number of churches about 160 or 170.

TOTAL Congregational churches in Massachusetts, about 480 or 490; of which at least 340 are orthodox.

EVANGELICAL CONSOCIATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

Next meeting second Tuesday of June, 1834.

Brown Oliver S., Kingston.
 Barker —, s. s., Slatersville.
 King —, Tiverton.

Patrick J. H., s. s., Barrington.
 Patten Wm., D. D., Newport.
 Payne E., Little Compton.

Phinney B., Pawtucket.
 Starkweather John, Bristol.
 Waterman T. T., Providence.
 8 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,300 com.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

The next meeting of this Association will be held at Vernon, in the Tolland Association, at the meeting-house of the Rev. C. Humphrey, on the 3d Tuesday of June, 1834, at 11 o'clock, A. M. REV. CALVIN CHAPIN, D. D., Rocky Hill, Wethersfield, Register.

1. *Hartford North Association.* Clark Jehu, *w. c.*, New York. Judson Philo, Lisbon, Hanover.
Barrows E. P., *w. c.*, Hartford. Cleaveland E. L., New Haven, 3d. Landfear R., Bozrah, 2d.
Bartlett S. E., Windsor, Seantic. Day J., D. D., LL. D., *Pres.* Y. McEwen Abel, New London.
Bartlett J. *w. c.*, Wintonbury. *Coll.*, New Haven. Nelson Levi, Lisbon, 1st.
Bentley Charles, Granby. Fitch E. T., D. D., *Prof.*, N. Haven. Nott Samuel, D. D., Franklin, 1st.
Bushnell Harvey, Avon, 1st. Francis James H., *l.*
Bushnell Horace, Hartford, N. Hawes P., Woodbridge, Amity. Perkins Geo., Jewett's City.
Burt Enoch, Manchester. Hickock Henry P., *l.* Platt Dennis, Norwich, 4th.
Case Francis H., Avon, 1st. Howe Samuel, *l.* Ripley Erastus, Montville, 1st.
Gay Eben., *coll.*, Suffield, 1st. Hubbel S., Hamden, Mt. Carmel. Salter J. W., Bozrah, 1st.
Gaylord Nathl., Hartland, W. Jocelyn S. S., N. Haven, African. Strong Lyman, Colchester, 1st.
Gould Wm. R., Barkhamsted. Mead M., *w. c.*, N. Rochelle, N. Y. Shong Jos., D. D., *coll.*, Norwich, 1st.
Hawes J., D. D., Hartford, 1st. Murdock J. D. D., *w. c.*, N. Haven.
Hemenway D., Granby, Tur- Nichols John C., *l.*
key Hills. Parsons H. A., *w. c.*
Hempsted J. A., *w. c.*, Hartford. Pinneo Bezaleel, Milford.
Henry C. S., *coll.*, Hartford, W. Stebbins S. W., W. Haven, Or-
Hooker Horace, *w. c.*, Hartford. ange.
Lee C. G., East Windsor, 1st. Stevens Edwin, *miss.*, China.
Linsley Ammi, Hartland, E. Swift Zephaniah, Derby, 1st.
McLean Allen, Simsbury. Taylor N. W., D. D., *Prof.* Yale
Nash A., Windsor, Wintonbury. *Coll.*, New Haven.
Parmelee D. L., Bristol. Train Asa M., Milford, 2d.
Perkins N., D. D., *coll.*, Hart- Turner Asa, *w. c.*
ford, W. Wilcox J., Woodbridge, Bethany.
Porter Isaac, *w. c.*, Granby. Woodruff H., Orange, N. Milford.
Porter Noah, D. D., Farmington. 30 min.; 22 chhs.; 3,202 com.
Robbins F. L., Enfield.
Robinson H., *coll.*, Suffield, 1st.
Rowland H. A., Windsor, 1st.
Spring S., East Hartford.
Turner W. W., *w. c.*, Hartford.
Vanarsdalen C. C., Hartford, S.
Walton W. C., Hartford, Free church.
31 min.; 24 chhs.; 4,147 com.
2. *Hartford South Association.*
Allen J., Glastenbury, Eastbury.
Brace J., Wethersfield, New-
ington.
Chapin C., D. D., Wethersfield,
Rocky Hill.
Cogswell J., Berlin, N. Britain.
Crane J. R., Middletown, 1st.
Crocker Z., Middletown, Up.
Houses.
Edson A., *coll.*, Berlin, Worth-
ington.
Goodrich S., *coll.*, do.
Northrop B. F., Manchester.
Ogden D. L., Southington.
Riddell S. H., Glastenbury, 1st.
Robbins R., Berlin, Kensington.
Seranton Erastus, Burlington.
Talcott Harvey, Chatham, 1st.
Tenney C. J., D. D., Wethers-
field, 1st.
Topliff Stephen, Middletown,
Westfield.
16 min.; 17 chhs.; 2,817 com.
3. *New Haven West Association.*
Alling Abraham, *w. c.*, Hampden.
Arnold J. R., Waterbury, 1st.
Atwater Jason, Middlebury.
Bacon L., New Haven, 1st.
Brooks Roswell, *l.*
Brown Abraham, Oxford.
Chesnut D. D., *l.*
4. *New Haven East Association.*
Bascom Flavel, *l.*
Boardman W. J., North Haven.
Curtiss Erastus, *l.*
Dodd Stephen, East Haven.
Dutton Aaron, Guilford, 1st.
Eaton —, *l.*
Gilbert Edwin R., Wallingford.
Gillett Timothy P., Branford.
Gleason Henry, Durham.
Goodrich C. A., *Prof.* Y. C.,
New Haven.
Goodsell D., *l.*, East Haven.
Hayes Stephen, Madison, N.
Hinsdale Charles J., Meriden.
Lawton S., *w. c.*, Monson, Ms.
Metcalf D., *w. c.*, Lebanon.
Mitchell John, Fairhaven.
Noyes James, Wallingford.
Noyes James Jr., Middletown,
Middlefield.
Noyes M. N., Branford, Northford.
Root J. A., N. Branford, 1st.
Shepard Sam. N., Madison, 1st.
Smith D., D. D., *w. c.*, Durham.
Ward S. D., *l.*, Machias, E. Me.
Whiting Joseph, Cheshire.
Whitmore Zolva, Guilford, N.
25 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,475 com.
5. *New London Association.*
Alden Abishai, *w. c.*
Ayer Jos. Jr., North Stonington.
Bull Edward, Lebanon, 1st.
Collins Ang. B., Preston.
Cone Salmon, Goshen, Lebanon.
Dickinson J. T., Norwich, 2d.
Ellis Stephen, *l.*, Stafford.
Everest C. B., *coll.*, Norwich, 1st.
Hinckley Asa J., *l.*, Norwich.
Hyde Charles, *w. c.*, Norwich.
Jewett S. D., Griswold, 1st.
6. *Fairfield West Association.*
Ayres F. H., *l.*
Belden Wm., *w. c.*, N. York.
Benedict H., *w. c.*, Norwalk.
Boardman C. A., Fairfield, Sau-
gatuck.
Bonney W., *w. c.*, N. Canaan.
Buffett Platt, Greenwich, Stan-
wich.
Burton N., Ridgefield, Ridge-
bury.
Davies Thomas F., Fairfield,
Greensfarms.
Dean Henry, *w. c.*, Stamford.
Freeman N., Fairfield, Green-
field.
Fuller Henry, Stamford, N.
Hall Edwin, Norwalk.
Hewit N., D. D., Bridgeport, 2d.
Hulin G. H., Weston, N. Fair-
field.
Hunter H. J., Fairfield, 1st.
Lewis L., D. D., *w. c.*, Greenwich.
Mann Joel, Greenwich, W.
Merwin Sam., Wilton.
Morse Benaiah Y., *w. c.*, Fish-
kill, N. York.
Noyes J., Weston, Norfield.
Platt Ebenezer, Darien.
Selleck C. G., Ridgefield, 1st.
Smith Theoph., New Canaan.
Smith Daniel, Stamford, 1st.
Wilcox C., Greenwich, N.
25 min.; 19 chhs.; 2,416 com.
7. *Fairfield East Association.*
Bartlett J., *w. c.*, Reading.
Blatchford John, Bridgeport.
Brundage Abner, Brookfield.
Chapman F. W., Stratford.
Coan George, N. Fairfield.
Cole Erastus, Danbury Bethel.
Jones Daniel, Monroe.
Kant James, Trumbull.
Phelps S., *w. c.*, Ridgefield.
Punderson Thos., Huntington.
Rood Anson, Danbury, 1st.
Rood Heman, New Milford.
Strong Wm. L., Reading.

Urmston N. M., Newtown.
14 min.; 12 chhs.; 2,034 com.

3. Windham Association.

Atkins Elshah, Killingly, N.
Atwood A. S., Mansfield, 1st.
Benedict Amzi, Pomfret, 1st.
Bushnell Wm., Killingly, N.
Cornell W. M., Woodstock, 1st.
Cowles Orson, Woodstock, E.
Dow Daniel, Thompson.
Fisher J., Windham, Scotland.
Grosvenor C. P., L. N. Haven.
Hough Lent S., Chaplin.
King Asa, Canterbury, Westminster.

Lane Otis, Voluntown, Sterling.
Lyman E., w. c., Woodstock.
Porter James, w. c., Ashford.
Rockwell Sam., Plainfield.
Sprague Daniel G., Hampton.
Storrs J., Windham, Willimantic.
Thayer Foster, Woodstock, Vill. Cor.

Tillotson G. J., Brooklyn.
Torrey R., Ashford, Eastford.
Weld Ludovicus, w. c. Fabius, N. Y.
Whipple J. N., Killingly, S.
Whitmore R., Killingly, Westfield.
Whiton O. C., Canterbury, 1st.
24 min.; 25 chhs.; 3,001 com.

9. Litchfield North Association.

Andrews Wm., Cornwall, 1st.
Arms Hiram P., Torrington, Wolcottville.
Baldwin B., w. c., N. Hartford.
Brinsmade H. N., Canton, Collinsville.
Beach J., Winchester, Winsted.
Burt Jairus, Canton.
Carrington George, Goshen, N.
Eldredge Jos., Norfolk.

Goodman E., Torrington, Torrington.

Gridley F., Sharon, Ellsworth.
Lathrop L. E., Salisbury.
Marsh Fred., Winchester, 1st.
Pepper John T., L.
Prentice Charles, Canaan, 1st.
Powers Grant, Goshen, 1st.
Perry David L., Sharon, 1st.
Smith Walter, Cornwall, 2d.
Stone T., w. c., Cornwall.
Talcott Hart, Warren.
Tyler Edward R., Colebrook.
Yale Cyrus, New Hartford, 1st.
21 min.; 22 chhs.; 1,863 com.

10. Litchfield South Association.

Andrew S. R., Woodbury, S.
Brownell G. L., do. N.
Camp J. E., Litchfield, Northfield.
Campfield R. B., Washington, N. Preston.

Couch Paul, Bethlem.
Gelston Maltby, Sherman.
Gelston M. Jr., w. c., Sherman.
Griswold D. O., Watertown.
Hart Luther, Plymouth.
Hickok L. P., Litchfield, 1st.
Harrison Fosdick, Roxbury.
Hayes G., Washington, 1st.
Pierce George, Harwinton.
Porter Wm. S., w. c.
Raymond M., w. c., Chatham, N. York.
Sackett Seth, w. c., Warren.
Shipman T. L., Southbury, 1st.
Warner J. F., Litchfield, South Farms.
Williams J., w. c., Middletown.
19 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,299 com.

11. Middlesex Association.

N. Bascom Ellery, L.
Case Wm., Saybrook, Chester.

Colton Chester, Lyme, 1st.
Crampton R. S., coll., E. Haddam, Hadlyme.
Curtis S. J., Chatham, East Hampton.
Ely Samuel R., L.
Emery J. S., L.
Harvey J., Colchester, W. Chester.
Hawes J., w. c., Lyme.
Hills Israel, L.
Hotchkiss F. W., Saybrook, 1st.
Hovey A., Saybrook, Pettipaug.
Miner N., East Haddam, Millington.

Parsons Isaac, E. Haddam, 1st.
Root Marvin, L.

Selden S., Saybrook, Westbrook.
Swift E. G., Killingworth, N.
Vaill J., coll., E. Haddam, Hadlyme.

Wood Luke, Killingworth, 1st.
20 min.; 15 chhs.; 2,454 com.

12. Tolland Association.

Beardsley N. B., w. c., Somers.
Booth Chauncey, Coventry, S.
Brockway D., coll., Ellington.
Calhoun Geo. A., Coventry, N.
Church Moses B., Stafford, E.
Dennis Rodney G., Somers.
Dickinson David, Columbia.
Ely William, Mansfield, N.
Ely James, Bolton.
Humphrey Chester, Vernon.
Hyde Lavius, coll., Ellington.
Lee Chauncey, D. D., Marlboro'.
Marsh Abram, Tolland.
Miller A., Coventry, Andover.
Nichols C., Hebron, Gilead.
Palmer Elliot, Stafford, W.
Tyler Jos. P., w. c., Griswold.
Underwood Alvan, Union.
Wood Francis, Willington.
19 min.; 17 chhs.; 2,355 com.

TOTAL.—12 associations; 273 ministers, of whom 21 are licentiates, 41 without pastoral charge, and 212 pastors; 232 churches, and 29,579 communicants.

CONGREGATIONALISTS IN OTHER STATES.

There are various Congregational churches scattered in the States south of New England, particularly in the northern and central portions of New York, and the northeastern of Ohio. An association has been recently organized, styled "The Central Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches of the State of New York." Its limits embrace the countries of Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison and Oswego. A circular, signed J. Hale, moderator, and J. Chadwick, clerk, has been issued, setting forth the reasons for its formation, and inviting the friends of religion generally to correspondence and co-operation.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, meets annually in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Thursday in May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and is opened with a sermon by the moderator of the preceding assembly. Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D., is Stated Clerk, and resides at 144 South Second Street, Philadelphia. Rev. JOHN M'DOWELL, D. D., 192 Mulberry Street, Philadelphia, is Permanent Clerk of the Assembly, Secretary of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Trustees of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Missions. JAMES S. GREEN, Esq., of Princeton, New Jersey, is Treasurer of the Trustees of the seminary. MR. ISAAC SNOWDEN, 218 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, is Treasurer of the Trustees of the General Assembly. Rev. WILLIAM A. M'DOWELL, D. D., is Secretary of the Assembly's Board of Missions,

and SOLOMON ALLEN, Esq., is Treasurer. Rev. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE is Secretary of the Board of Education, and Mr. JOSEPH B. MITCHELL, Treasurer; all reside in Philadelphia. The Permanent and Stated Clerks are a Standing Committee of Commissions. The Post Office address is given.

Synod of Albany, N. Y.

1. *Presbytery of Londonderry.*
Adams J. R., Londonderry, N.H.
Aiken Silas, *cong.*, Amherst.
Brown J., *w. c.*, Derry.
Barslow Z. S., *cong.*, Keene.
Bradford E. P., New Boston.
Coburn Jonas, *cong.*, Amherst.
Cutler Calvin, Windham.
Holt Peter, Peterborough.
Harris Saml., *w. c.*
Morse Stephen, *w. c.*
Miltimore W., *cong.*, Falmouth, Me.
M'Gregore David, *w. c.*, do.
Parker Clement, *w. c.*
Parker E. L., Derry, N. H.
Root D., *cong.*, Dover.
Savage Thomas, Bedford.
Whiton J. M., Antrim Centre.
17 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,899 com.
2. *Presbytery of Newburyport.*
Beckwith G. C., Portland, Me.
Campbell George W.
Dana D., D. D., Newburyport, Ms.
Foster Aaron, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Harris Moses T., *w. c.*
Miltimore J., *cong.*, Newburyport.
Perry G. B., *cong.*, Bradford.
Pierce S. G., *cong.*, Methuen.
Proudfit John, *w. c.*
Pitman B. H., *cong.*, Marlboro', Vt.
Stowe Calvin E., *prof.*, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Welch M., *w. c.*, Plaistow, N. H.
Williams W., *cong.*, Salem, Ms.
19 min.; 3 chhs.; 296 com.
3. *Presbytery of Champlain.*
Brown Oren, *w. c.*, Beekmantown, N. Y.
Burnap Bliss, *l.*
Brinckerhoff Abraham D.
Chase Moses, Plattsburgh.
Doolittle Charles, Mooers.
Edgerton John L., *w. c.*
Frye B. R., *s. s.*, Clintonville.
Foote Horatio, *w. c.*
Fisk Joel, Essex.
Gilbert James J., *w. c.*
Halsey F., *w. c.*
Hazard Elisha H., *miss.*
Ingalls M., *s. s.*, Kingsborough.
Johnson J., *cong.*, Chazy.
Kinney Ezra D., Champlain.
Lyman S., *cong.*, Keeseville.
Parmelee Moses, *w. c.*
Parmelee Ashbel, Malone.
18 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,915 com.
4. *Presbytery of Troy.*
Beman N. S. S., D. D., Troy, N. Y.
Beach E. A., Stephantown.
Bingham Amos, *w. c.*
Blodget L. P., *s. s.*, Hoosick.
Day Alvah, *s. s.*, Hebron.
Fletcher T., *cong.*, N. Amenia.
Farlin James W., *s. s.*, Warrensburgh.
Fleming Archibald.
Hendricks John, *w. c.*
Harrison James, Troy.
Hayden Gardner, Sand Lake.
Johnson Leonard, *w. c.*
Kendall J. B., *w. c.*
Kennedy J., *w. c.*, Troy.
Ketchill Jonathan, *s. s.*
Lusk Wm., Cambridge.
M'Cullough J. W., Lansingburgh.
May S. W., *w. c.*
Morris Henry, East Granville.
Newton E. H., Glenn's Falls.
Noble J. H., *s. s.*
Roosevelt Washington, *s. s.*, Sandy Hill.
Smith R., Waterford.
Shipperd Fayette, Troy.
Shaw J. B., *s. s.*, Utica.
Savage A. Jr., *s. s.*, Granville.
Seymour Ebenezer, Troy.
Tracy S. J., West Nassau.
Tucker Mark, D. D., Troy.
Underwood Almon, *l.*
Whiton John, Salem.
Willoughby R., *w. c.*, Chester.
32 min.; 29 chhs.; 4,246 com.
5. *Presbytery of Albany.*
Armstrong L., *w. c.*, Maltaville, N. Y.
Backus J. T., Schenectady.
Blatchford J., *cong.*, Bridgeport, Ct.
Campbell J. N., Albany, N. Y.
Cheever E., *Sec. Pres. Ed. Soc.*, New York.
Clancey John, Charlton.
Center Saml., *w. c.*, Albany.
Clayton J. A., *s. s.*, Moreau.
Carmichael Wm. F., *l.*
Davis John K., *w. c.*
Donald J., New Scotland.
Donnan Wm., *l.*
Fraser T., *s. s.*, Schenectady.
Gregory Edward E., *l.*
Goodman Eldad W., *s. s.*
Hunter E. S., D. D., *Ag. B. Ed.*, Albany.
Holiday T., *w. c.*, New Scotland.
James Wm., *w. c.*, Albany.
- Knight Caleb, *cong.*
Kirk Edward N., Albany.
Lohead Wm., *do.*
Mair Hugh, Johnstown.
M'Master E. D., Ballston Spa.
Nott E., D. D., *Pres. U. Coll.*, Schenectady.
Nott John, *w. c.*
Platt A. W., *w. c.*
Redfield T., *s. s.*, West Greenfield.
Scovel A., *s. s.*, Columbiaville.
Steele J., *cong.*, Castleton, Vt.
Sweetman J., *w. c.*, Charlton.
Sprague W. B., D. D., Albany.
Sears R., *w. c.*, Galway.
Smith M., Rensselaerville.
Wickes T. S., *w. c.*, Sand Lake.
Wood Jas., Amsterdam, N. Y.
Wood J., *s. s.*, Mayfield.
Weed H. R., *Agent B. Ed.*, Wheeling, Va.
Wood Joel, *s. s.*, Milton.
Yale Elisha, Kingsborough.
39 min.; 36 chhs.; 1,182 com.
6. *Presbytery of Columbia.*
Buck J. J., *w. c.*, Cairo, N. Y.
Bassett A., *w. c.*, Walton.
Barns David R., *l.*
Brown Robert, *l.*
Churchill Silas, New Lebanon.
Chapin Seth, *w. c.*
Coue Jona., Durham.
Duffy Calvin, Hunter.
Fellows L. H., West Durham.
Frazer Edward A., *w. c.*
Goodrich C. H., Windham.
Gardner Alfred, Big Hollow.
Hovey Jonathan, *w. c.*
Johnson William, *w. c.*
Kirtland O. L., *l.*, Delhi.
Kendall Thomas, *w. c.*
Morse David S., *w. c.*
Osborn Joel, Spencertown.
Porter D., D. D., *w. c.*, Catskill.
Somers Alvan, *w. c.*
Smith T. M., Catskill.
Seely Amos W., *w. c.*
Schuyler William C., *l.*
Taylor H., Canaan Centre.
Van Dyke L. B., *w. c.*, Hillsdale.
Willison S., *w. c.*, Durham.
Woodbridge T., Austerlitz.
Woodbridge Sylvester, *w. c.*
Waterbury J. B., Hudson.
Whiting G. B., *miss.*
Willis E. D., *w. c.*
Woodbridge H. H., *l.*
32 min.; 19 chhs.; 2,240 com.

Synod of Utica, N. Y.

1. *Presbytery of Watertown.*
Boyd J. R., Watertown, N. Y.
Boardman G. S., Watertown.
- Conklin Thomas L., *l.*
Clinton Isaac, *w. c.*, Lowville.
Camp Phineas, *w. c.*
- Clary Dexter, *w. c.*
Clark Daniel A., Adams.
Crandall A. L., *s. s.*, Antwerp.

Foster Isaac, Leyden.

Hart I. A., s. s.

Irwin J. W., Sacketts Harbor.

Kimball Reuel, s. s., Leyden.

Murlock James, w. c.

Pickands J. D., s. s., Lowville.

Pettibone R., s. s., Evans Mills.

Snowden Samuel F., w. c.

Stow W. B., s. s., Flat Rock.

Sessions John, s. s., Brownville.

Sawyer L. A., Martinsburg.

19 min.; 28 chhs.; 2,932 com.

2. *Presbytery of St. Lawrence.*
Brauerd Asa, w. c., Potsdam,
N. Y.

Butler J., s. s., Richville.

Canon F. E., Potsdam.

Harbut J., s. s., Heuvelton.

Hand Richard C.

Johnson H. S., Canton.

Kennan Thomas, w. c., De Kalb.

McGregor J. M., s. s., Hammond.

Rogers J., s. s., Oswegatchie.

Savage J. A., s. s., Osgdenburgh.

Taylor J., s. s., Columbia Vil-
lage.

Taylor A., s. s., South Canton.

Williams S. Jr., s. s., Lewis.

13 min.; 10 chhs.; 974 com.

3. *Presbytery of Oswego.*

Barton John, s. s.

Burge C., s. s., Sandy Creek,
N. Y.

Condit R. W., Oswego.

Dixon David R., Mexico.

Hough James T., l.

Lewis Clement, s. s., Annsville.

Leavitt Oliver, s. s., Palermo.

Powell Martin, s. s., Fulton.

Pond Billions, l., Camden.

Robinson Ralph, Richland.

Sweezy Samuel, Florence.

11 min.; 23 chhs.; 1,995 com.

4. *Presbytery of Oneida.*

Aiken Samuel C., Utica, N. Y.

Allen Judson, w. c., Utica.

Boyle James, w. c.

Burchard Eli, w. c.

Burchard Jedediah, w. c.

Bogue Publius V., s. s.

Busnell C., w. c., N. Hartford.

Burt D. B., w. c., Coventryville.

Barrows E. S., s. s., Cazenovia.

Barnes Edwin, s. s., Norway.

Burrut S. W., Holland Patent.

Brauerd Israel, Verona.

Coe Noah, New Hartford.

Clark Daniel, l.

Crane Abijah, Sec. E. Agency,
Utica.

Chassel David, w. c., Fairfield.

Davis Henry, w. c., Clinton.

Deming Rufus R., Trenton.

Davis Richard M., Marshall.

Everett Robert, s. s., Winfield.

Fisk Henry, l.

Frost J., w. c., Whitesborough.

Foot Lucius, w. c.

Gillet Moses, Rome.

Goodell W., w. c.

Garrison Aaron, Waterville.

Gale G. W., Whitesborough.

Headley Isaac, s. s., Litchfield.

Hutchkin Beriah B., Sanquoit.

Hoyt Ova P., s. s., Utica.

Hopkins Asa T., Utica.

Hyde Oren, s. s., Fayetteville.

Jackson William R., l.

Kellogg H. H., w. c., Clinton.

Knowles C. J., Agt. T. Soc.,
Utica.

Loss Lewis H., N. York Mills.

Morgan John, l.

Nichols E. H., Vernon Ce tre.

Roberts Evan, w. c.

Spencer E. M., s. s., Verona.

Smith Nathaniel S., w. c.

Strong Salmon, s. s.

Smith Carlos, s. s., Manlius.

Southworth Tertius D., w. c.

Stuart Charles, l.

Smith D. M., s. s., N. Stock-
bridge.

Tompkins W. B., Paris.

Truman George, s. s.

Wetmore Oliver, w. c., Utica.

Whittelsey Samuel, w. c., Utica.

Waters J., s. s., N. Hartford.

Weld Charles H., l.

51 min.; 39 chhs.; 5,714 com.

5. *Presbytery of Otsego.*

Allen Aaron, l.

Clark William, s. s., Milford.

Cowan A. M., Cherry Valley.

Evans W., s. s., Canajoharie
Centre.

Goodrich Chauncey E., s. s.,

Gilbertsville.

Smith John, Cooperstown.

Spanking G., s. s., Bainbridge.

Tappan C. W. D., w. c.

Valkenburgh D. V., s. s., Columbia.

Wilcox L., s. s., Springfield.

Worthington Albert, l.

Wadsworth C., Carlisle.

12 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,777 com.

Synod of Geneva, N. Y.

1. *Presbytery of Chenango.*

Abell James, Oxford, N. Y.

Bogue Horace P., Vernon.

Clark Luther, Plymouth.

Childs Elias, Smyrna.

Eggleston Ambrose, w. c.

Fitch Octavius, l.

Hoyt John B., Coventry.

Hull Leverett, s. s., Guilford.

Lilly Alvah, s. s., Hamilton.

Leonard Sam. W., s. s., West
Monroe.

Manning Samuel, s. s.

Pooler Jephtha, s. s.

Rexford L. S., w. c., Sherburne.

Smith Azor, l.

Stoddard Elijah W., Windsor.

Spague Isaac N., Sherburne.

Woodruff J., s. s., Triangle.

17 min.; 23 chhs.; 2,229 com.

2. *Presbytery of Delaware.*

Boice Harper, Harpersfield.

Chapin Augustus L., s. s.

Chapman C., s. s., Walton.

Fish John B., s. s., Chester.

Fisher William, Meredith.

Fenn Stephen, s. s., Jefferson.

Orton S. G., s. s., Warren.

Waterbury Daniel, Franklin.

8 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,869 com.

3. *Presbytery of Courtland.*

Adams I. F., s. s., Pitcher, N. Y.

Blakslee James, Marathon.

Clark Caleb, s. s., Truxton.

Collins Levi, w. c., Smyrna.

Clark G. K., s. s., Preble.

Catlin Oren, s. s., Cincinnati.

Gillet Nathan, s. s., Nelson.

Harrison M., s. s., Preble.

Keep John, Cleaveland, Ohio.

Luce Eleazar, s. s., Freetown.

Leonard J., w. c., Litchfield.

Lord John, w. c., Morrisville.

Mills S. T., Peterborough.

13 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,976 com.

4. *Presbytery of Onondaga.*

Adams J. W., Syracuse, N. Y.

Adams Roger, w. c., Ridgeville.

Adams E. H., s. s., Fayetteville.

Beach E. C., s. s., Lysander.

Baldwin T. s. s., Baldwinsville.

Corning Richard S., Otisco.

Corning Alex. B., Lafayette.

Chapman E. J., s. s., Joslin's
Corners.

Dady Lemuel, l.

Fairchild E. w. c., Syracuse.

Hamington Andrew, l., Pompey
Hill.

Lombard H. J., w. c.

Marsh Daniel, w. c., Jamesville.

Marsh Edwards, s. s.

Ostrom J. J., Little Falls.

Prentice J. H., Onondaga Hill.

Stockton B. B., Camillus.

Sullivan Lot B., s. s.

Thatcher Washington, Jordan.

19 min.; 27 chhs.; 2,923 com.

5. *Presbytery of Cayuga.*

Axtell D. C., Auburn, N. Y.

Avery C. E., Scipio-Square.

Avery Jared R., miss.

Benedict Win. H.

Brace S. W., Skaneateles.

Coan Thos, miss., Patagonia.

Clark Chapin R., miss.

Close Reuben H., l.

Clark J., w. c., Scipio-Square.

Cooke C. s. s., Ira.

Campbell A. E., Ithaca.

Clark Abner P., Augusta.

Drake Benjamin B., miss.

Eastman Oliver, w. c.

Furman C. E., w. c.

Hitchcock Harvey R., miss.

Hixon A. l.

Hopkins Josiah, Auburn.

Hopkins D. C., w. c., Weeds-
Post.

Hough J. S., s. s., Mentz.

Harrison Marcus, s. s., Groton.

Ingersol John, w. c.

Johnson N. E., s. s., Cortlandville.

Johnston C., w. c., Summer-Hill.

Johnson William, w. c.

Lyman Asa, s. s., Skaneateles.

Lyons Lorenzo, *miss.*

M'Dougall James.

Mead Eunuch.

Mills Henry, D. D., *prof.*, Auburn.

Parsons Levi, s. s., Marcellus.

Pomeroy Medad, Elbridge.

Pease Lorenzo W., l.

Perrine M. L. R., D. D., *prof.*, Auburn.

Richards J., D. D., *prof.*, Auburn.

Reasoner John S.

Robertson Archibald, l.

Smalley Seth, s. s., Milan.

Stow Timothy, w. c., Auburn.

Smith S., Kings-Ferry.

Strong Noble D., l.

Shaw Benjamin, *miss.*

Taylor G., s. s., Sempronius.

Vandyke Lawrence, *miss.*

Williams Win., s. s., Summer Hill.

45 min.; 32 chhs.; 4,264 com.

6. Presbytery of Tioga.

Bradford W., s. s., Virgil, N. Y.

Burt S., s. s., Lisle.

Ford Marcus, Newark Valley.

Ford H., *miss.*, Lisle Village.

Gould Nahum, Maine.

Hill Oliver, *miss.*, Maine.

Johnson Joseph R., s. s., l., Newfield.

Lockwood P., w. c., Binghamton.

McCreary J. B., s. s., l., Groton.

Morse D. S., w. c., Richford.

Osborne J., w. c., Candor.

Perry D. S., s. s., l., Spencer.

Robertson S., Dryden.

Riggs Zenas, s. s., Candor.

Ripley David B., s. s.

Stevens Solomon, w. c.

Smith Ira, s. s., Nauticoke.

Schaffer Samuel, s. s.

White Charles, Owego.

19 min.; 16 chhs.; 2,353 com.

7. Presbytery of Geneva.

Allen S. A., Vienna, N. Y.

Adams Eli F., s. s., Port Bay.

Bailey Benj., w. c.

Barton Morris, Romulus.

Betts W. R. S., Phelps.

Clarke W., s. s., Port Bay.

Chapin E., w. c., Waterloo.

Carle J. H., Truemanburg.

Crosby Stephen, Pennyan.

Dwight H., w. c., Geneva.

Day Orin, *Tr. Soc. Agt.*

Eddy C., *Agent*, Auburn.

Eddy A. D., Canandaigua.

Flagler Isaac, s. s., Hopewell.

Gaylord Flavel S., Gorham.

Hubbell Lucas, Lyons.

Johns E., w. c., Canandaigua.

Lounsbury T., Ovid.

Laue A. D., Waterloo.

Merrill Joseph.

M'Masters J., s. s., Williamson.

Messer Asa, w. c.

North Linus, w. c., Palmyra.

Orton Azariah G., s. s., Seneca Falls.

Pomroy F., w. c., E. Palmyra.

Phelps Eliakim, Geneva.

Porter S., s. s., Castleton.

Strong Henry P., w. c., Vienna.

Squire M. P., w. c., Geneva.

Townsend Jesse, w. c., Sodus.

Todd W., s. s., Tyrone.

Williams R., s. s., Elmira.

Whelpley S. W., Palmyra.

Wing Conway P., Sodus.

Ware J. K., s. s., Newark.

35 min.; 35 chhs.; 3,860 com.

8. Presbytery of Both.

Billington L. W., s. s., Starkey.

N. Y.

Barret Lyman, s. s., Howard.

Crawford J., w. c., Tyone.

Donaldson Asa, s. s., Wayne.

Farnsworth M. L., Elmira.

Goodrich Charles, w. c.

Higgins David, s. s., Bath.

Harrowar D., s. s., Reading.

Harmar Merit, s. s.

Lathrop Eleazar, s. s., Geneva.

Platt Isaac W., Bath.

Pratt B. F., Southport.

Pratt Ethan, Horseheads.

Peck Simon, l.

Rudd G. R., Prattburgh.

Rowlett J., s. s.

Smith Benj. B., s. s., Barring-

ton.

White Samuel, s. s., Havana.

Wells E. D., s. s., Lawrence-

ville, Pa.

Washburn Daniel, s. s.

20 min.; 36 chhs.; 2,471 com.

9. Presbytery of Angelica.

Baldwin J. T., s. s., Franklin-

ville, N. Y.

Caldwell Abel, s. s., Hunt's Hol-

low.

Hurd R., w. c., Black Creek.

Hubbard Silas, s. s., Burton.

Hunter Moses, s. s., Almond.

Littlejohn Augustus, l.

Spicer Jabez, s. s., Andover.

7 min.; 17 chhs.; 986 com.

Synod of Genesee, N. Y.

1. Presbytery of Ontario, 1832.

Brown Silas C. West Bloom-

field, N. Y.

Brown Amos P. Sparta.

Bull Norris, Genesee.

Barnard John Jr. Lima.

Crabb Isaac, Groveland.

Eastman John, s. s., Fowlersville,

York.

Forman A. w. c., Genesee.

Hart Jacob, s. s., Avon.

Johnson Daniel, s. s., Victor.

Lindsley John, w. c., Portage.

Lyman Orange, s. s., Richmond.

M'Masters J. W. w. c., Mount

Morris.

Miller Hiram L. s. s., Brighton.

Parnele Reuben, w. c., Victor.

Stow Jeremiah, Livonia.

Wallage Elijah, s. s., Avon.

Walker J. s. s., Moscow.

Whitelsey John B. York.

Wilcox James B. w. c., Mount

Morris.

Walker Elam H. l., Moscow.

20 min.; 23 chhs.; 1,639 com.

2. Presbytery of Rochester.

Andrews E. D. w. c., Pittsford.

N. Y.

Bliss J. F. s. s., North Penfield,

N. Y.

Byington Joel, s. s., Brockport.

Burbank J., w. c., Marion.

Buck Elijah, w. c.

Cheeseman L. s. s., Scottsville.

Clapp R. s. s., *cong.*, Greece.

Donning R. s. s., W. Mendon.

Evans Edward, w. c.

Furman C. E. Clarkson.

Hulburd Hiland, s. s., Holly.

Johnson D. s. s., Bushnell's Basin.

Lyons Luke, Rochester.

Mead Ebenezer, Knowlesville.

Morgan G. w. c., Rochester.

Marsh S. s. s., Brockport.

Pratt Silas, s. s., Chili.

Pierpont Josiah, Bergen.

Pierpont H. B. w. c., Hopewell.

Pemey J. D. D., *cong.*, North-

ampton, Mass.

Sill G. G. *miss agent*, Roch-

ester.

Sedgwick Avelyn, Ogden.

Thallimer John, Mendon.

Wisner Wm. Rochester.

Wisner W. C. Rochester.

Wright W. s. s., Churchville.

Walwer John, Bergen.

26 min.; 23 chhs.; 3,128 com.

3. Presbytery of Genesee.

By report of 1831, 22 min.; 23 chhs.;

988 com.

4. Presbytery of Niagara.

Bates C. s. s., Gaines, N. Y.

Crawford Gilbert, s. s., Albion.

Elliot John, *miss.*

Gelston M. s. s., Niagara Falls.

Halsey Herman, s. s., Cambria.

Myers Joseph, Lockport.

Murray R. G. Henrietta.

Pratt David, w. c., Ridgeway.

Page D. s. s., Knowlesville.

Parsons Silas, w. c.

Pierson Oro, l.

Reed Herbert A. s. s., Medina.

Rawson Andrew, s. s., Roylton.

Raymond Eben. s. s., Shelby.

Torry W. F. w. c., Sandy Creek.

15 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,317 com.

5. Presbytery of Buffalo.

Beardsley O. C. s. s., Silver

Creek.

Coleman E. B. East Aurora.

Cowles Sylvester, Napoli.

Coan G. w. c., North Fairfield, Ct.

Eaton Sylvester, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eddy Isaac, s. s., Jamestown.

Gregory D. D. s s, Westfield, N. Y.
 Gumbell J. M. Buffalo
 Gray B. B. Orrington
 Gillet Erastus J. Jamestown
 Harris T. S. s s, Boston
 Hall Lemuel, s s, Bethany
 Hamill Hugh, Norristown, Pa.
 Jones Isaac, w c, N. Y.
 Leonard S. w c, Jamestown
 Lane Joshua, w c, Westfield
 Lord John C. I, Buffalo
 Marsh Justin, s s, Griffin's Mills
 Martyn Job H. Buffalo
 Parmele Abiel, s s, Springville
 Perry Samuel, s s, Eden
 Preston J. B. s s, Ripley
 Parmele J. C. s s, Tallmadge, O.
 Remington James, s s, Cayuga Creek, N. Y.
 Stone Randolph, s s
 Stillman Timothy, s s, Dunkirk
 Stratton E. H. Mayville
 Wilcox W. J. s s, Conewango
 West Amasa, w c
 Wright A. miss, Buffalo
 Woodward J. W. s s, Alden
 31 min.; 42 chhs.; 2,756 com.

Synod of New York, N. Y.

1. *Presbytery of Hudson.*
 Arbuckle Jas. Blooming Grove, N. Y.
 Baldwin M. Scotchtown
 Boyd John, s s, Munroe
 Blain William, Montgomery
 Babbitt J. M. w c, Liberty
 Carpenter Michael, w c, Centreville
 Cummins Charles, d p, Florida
 Crane Daniel, w c, Cornwall
 Downer Edwin, w c, Mt. Hope
 Dean Artemas, Stone-Mills
 Depew Theron C. West Town
 Demiston Goldsmith, l
 Harris Oscar, l
 Leggett John H. Hopewell
 Lewis John N. s s, Goslien
 McIntosh Donald, w c
 Pelton Samuel, Blauveltville
 Russell James, w c
 Sergeant Stephen, w c
 Sweezy Sylvester, Ridgebury
 Thompson A. Deer Park
 Timlow William, Amity
 Torrey W. miss, Buenos Ayres, S. America
 Wood D. T. Middletown, N. Y.
 24 min.; 27 chhs.; 2,970 com.
2. *Presbytery of North River.*
 Armstrong R. G. Fishkill, N. Y.
 Butolph Milton, Legrange
 Ball Hosea, s s, West Point
 Beach I. C. New Paltz Landing
 Dewing Jared, w c, Esperance
 Grier Thomas, Cold Spring
 Johnston John, Newburgh
 Lowe John G. Amenia
 Price Eliphalet, Wappinger's Creek
 Page William, Poughkeepsie
 Rouse Lucius C. l
 Thomas J. H. New Windsor
 Tuckerman F. Pittsburg
 Wile B. F. Pleasant Valley
 14 min.; 19 chhs.; 2,514 com.
3. *Presbytery of Bedford.*
 Benedict E. P. Patterson, N. Y.
 Butler C. F., w c, North Castle.
 Dickerson J., Sing Sing.
 Green Jacob, Bedford.
 Long C., w c, City of N. York.
 M'Leod R. B. E., South East.
 Pieton T., w c, City of N. York.
 Prime N. S., w c, Sing Sing.
 Remington David, s s, Rye.
 Saunders S., South Salem.
 Stebbins G., s s, New Rochelle.
 Winkoop R., York Town.
 12 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,101 com.
4. *Presbytery of Long Island.*
 Beers D., Southampton, L. I.
 Condit J. D., East Hampton.
 Francis A., Bridge Hampton.
 Fuller W., s s, Southold.
 Gardiner J. D., w c, Sag Harbor.
 Hunting J., s s, Southold.
 Luce A., s s, Riverhead.
 Lockwood Jesse, l
 Moser J. R., s s.
 Phillips E., w c, North Salem.
 Robison J., s s, Canoe Place.
 Robison P., s s, Riverhead.
 Stocker John, l
 Youngs E., s s, Cutchogue.
 15 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,455 com.
5. *Presb. of Long Island, 2d.*
 Cook N. B., s s.
 Gillet N. H., s s.
 Green Zeck, Brook Haven.
 Holiday S. F., Huntington.
 King Ezra, Middle Town.
 Ketcham A., s s, Moriches.
 Lord D. M., l
 Pilsbury I., s s, Smithtown.
 8 min.; 9 chhs.; 770 com.
6. *Presbytery of New York.*
 Alden J., l, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Burrough B. Jr., w c, Savannah, Ga.
 Barrett G., Wethersfield, Ct.
 Boardman H. A., l, Princeton, N. J.
 Crane E. W., Jamaica, L. I.
 Carroll Daniel L. Brooklyn.
 Cornish Samuel E., w c.
 Chase Isaac, w c.
 Dewey L. D., w c, New York City.
 Goldsmith J., Newtown, L. I.
 Henry J. V., s s, Sing-Sing.
 Hunter Henry, N. York City.
 Johnston J. R., s s, Mobile, Ala.
 Kuypers William P., w c, New York City.
 Krebs J. M., do.
 M'Elroy W. C., Princeton, N. J.
 Marshall W., Peekskill.
 M'Cartee R., d. v., New York City.
 M'Laughlin E., w c, do.
 Mason Cyrus, do.
 Mason John, l, do.
 Nimmo J., s s, Sweet Hollow.
 Parkiss I., miss., La Prairie.
 Phillips W. W., d. v., New York City.
 Phelps P. F., Agent, do.
- Rowan S. N., d. d., w. c., New York City.
 Riley Henry A., l, do.
 Spencer I. S., Brooklyn.
 Spring G., d. v., N. York City.
 Webster C., Hempstead, L. I.
 Wright T. S., s s, New York City.
 31 min.; 14 chhs.; 4,536 com.
7. *Presbytery of New York, 2d.*
 Brown N. w c, N. York City, N. Y.
 McElroy J. d. v. do.
 M'Auley Thomas, d. v. do.
 Monteth W. w c, do.
 Maxwell E. K. Delhi
 Phillips A. H. w c, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Snodgrass W. D. d. v. Agt. N. York City.
 8 min.; 4 chhs.; 784 com.
8. *Presbytery of New York, 3d.*
 Aphorh William P. l
 Baldwin E. W. N. Y. City, N. Y.
 Baldwin Joseph B. w c
 Cox S. H. d. v. do
 Curry William F. w c
 Downer David R. do
 Delavan George W. l
 Diell John H. miss S S H
 Eccles James H. l
 Finney Charles G. do
 Gray Wilham, w c
 Greenleaf Jona. Sec A S F S
 Gniteau Sheridan, l
 Hallock Wilham A. l, do
 Hall Charles, Agent, do
 Leavitt Joshua, Editor, do
 Lindlow H. G. do
 Lansing Direk C. d d, do
 Loring J. B. Agent, do
 Mason Erskine, do
 Murray John A. do
 Mason Eben. w c, do
 M'Dawall John R. miss, do
 Norton Heman, do
 Nash John A. l
 Owen J. J. Agent Ed. do
 Peters A. d. v. Gen. Agt. do
 Patton William, do
 Parker Joel, New Orleans
 Parsons Horatio A. w c
 Perkins G. W. Montreal, U. Canada
 White Henry, New York City.
 Woodbridge J. do
 Wickham Jos. d. v. do
 32 min.; 15 chhs.; 4,654 com.

Synod of New Jersey, N. J.

1. *Presbytery of Newark.*
 Allen Edward, s s, Milford, Pa.
 Condit A. w c, Hanover, N. J.
 Crane Noah, w c
 Conkling Nathaniel, w c
 Cochran Thomas, w c
 Dickinson Baxter, Newark
 Fisher Saml. d d, Paterson
 Ford John, Parsippany
 Fairchild E. R. s s, Harmony
 Graham S. Temp. Agt.
 Grover S. Caldwell
 Gildersleeve C. s s, Bloomfield
 Hillyer A. d d, w c, Orange
 Hay Philip C. Newark
 Hamilton W. T. do
 Judd G. N. Bloomfield
 Jewell Moses, w c
 Kanouse J. G. s s, Stockholm
 Kanouse Peter, Deckertown
 King Barnabas, Rockaway
 Morse Abner, s s
 Osborn Enos A. Succasunna
 Pierson Albert, l
 Perrine Humphrey M. w c
 Pierson George, Orange
 Tuttle Jacob, w c
 Tobey William, s s, Hanover
 Weeks W. R. d d, Newark
 Williams M. B. w c
 Wickoff J. s s, Sparta
 White William C. Orange
 Williams Albert, l
 32 min.; 25 chhs.; 4,456 com.

2. *Presbytery of Elizabethtown.*
 Arms C. S. Bottle Hill, N. J.
 Briant J. w c, Mt. Freedom
 Barton W. B. Woodbridge
 Blauehl W. W. New Germantown
 Bond Lewis, Plainfield
 Burroughs William H. s s, New Providence
 Chester A. w c, Morristown
 Doolittle Horace, w c
 Frazer Alexander G. w c
 Hyndshaw James B. w c
 Hunt H. W. Metuchin
 Hoover C. Morristown
 Hunting J. M. Westfield
 Halsey J. T. l
 Janeway T. L. Rahway
 Johnson D. H. Mendham

Magie D. Elizabethtown
 Meeker Eli, w c
 Murray N. Elizabeth
 Ogden J. M. Chatham
 Riggs Elias, miss
 Shaw P. H. s s, Perth Amboy
 Thompson Stephen, Union
 Vandervoort J. C. Baskingridge
 Williamson A. Chester
 25 min.; 19 chhs.; 4,249 com.

3. *Presbytery of New Brunswick.*
 Alexander J. W. editor, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Adger John B. l
 Alexander A. d d, prof. Theol. Sem. Princeton, N. J.
 Axtell Henry, Lawrenceville
 Bishop George B. l
 Bucknall James, l
 Baird R. Agent S. S. U. Philadelphia
 Brown I. V. w c, Lawrenceville
 Brown Rezeau, l
 Comfort David, Kingston
 Carnahan J. d d, pres, Princeton
 Cooley Eli F. Trenton
 Dod A. B. prof. Princeton
 Fyler J. D. w c
 Gallandette T. l
 Gallick P. J. miss, Sand. Isl.
 Henry S. C. Cranbury
 Hodge C. prof. Theol. Sem. Princeton
 Hanks F. s s, Heightstown
 Holiday William A. l
 Jones J. H. New Brunswick
 Miller S. d d, prof. Theol. Sem. Princeton
 M'Lean J. vice pres. Princeton
 M'Lean D. V. Freehold
 Martin Thomas, l
 M'Intire Sloan, l
 M'Geoch James, l
 Ogden B. Pennington
 Perkins H. Allentown
 Rice B. H. d d, Princeton
 Rogers R. K. Boundbrook
 Studdiford P. O. Lambertsville
 Stewart Charles S. chap
 Woodward J. W. s s, Shrewsbury
 Wilson Lewis F. l

Woodhull G. S. Middletown Point
 36 min.; 19 chhs.; 3,096 com.

4. *Presbytery of Newton.*
 Campbell J. Hackettstown, N. J.
 Castner J. R. Asbury
 Clark J. F. Flemington
 Cander I. N. s s, Belvidere
 Edwards J. C. s s, l, Newton
 Force J. G. miss, Flemington
 Field J. T. s s, Stroudsburg, Pa.
 Gray J. Easton, Pa.
 Hunt H. W. Sr. Perryville
 Heberton A. s s, Bath, Pa.
 Hutton M. S. Washington
 Hunt H. W. Jr. w c, Schooley's Mountain
 Kirkpatrick J. Ringoes
 Lowe B. J. Gratitude
 Love R. s s, Harmony
 Macklin A. s s, Clinton
 M'Jimpsey William, s s
 M'Dermott Thomas, l
 Sturgeon Samuel, miss
 Sloan William B. Bloomsbury
 Shafer J. L. Newton
 Talmage Jehiel, Centreville
 Vanderveer J. C. Easton, Pa.
 21 min.; 32 chhs.; 3,105 com.

5. *Presbytery of Susquehanna.*
 Andrus Richard, w c, Burchardville, Pa.
 Dorrance J. s s, Wysox
 Franklin Wm. Smithfield
 Henderson Samuel, Orwell
 Jones S. R. w c, Southport
 King S. s, Warrenham
 Prinz George, Wyalusing
 Rhodes J. miss, Northmoreland
 8 min.; 16 chhs.; 947 com.

6. *Presbytery of Montrose.*
 Adams J. s s, Dundaff, Pa.
 Chapin Joel, w c
 Cooke S. s s, Brooklyn
 Campbell Joel, Howsdale
 Derruelle D. Montrose
 De Witt A. s s, Great Bend
 Kingsbury E. w c, Harford
 Miller Adam, Harford
 Richardson Lyman, s s, Pleasant Mount
 Wood J. w c, Gibson
 10 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,245 com.

Synod of Philadelphia, Pa.

1. *Presbytery of Philadelphia.*
 Andrews S. M. Doylestown, Pa.
 Belleville R. B. Hartsville
 Boyd Alex. Newton
 Carl B. w c, Bridgeton, West N. J.
 Davie J. T. M. Frankford, Pa.
 Engles Wm. M. Philadelphia
 Forbes Cochran, miss, Sandwich Islands
 Gibson W. J. Philadelphia
 Grier John W. chap U S Navy, Morgantown
 Green Ashbel, d d, editor, Philadelphia
 Hoff Brogan, w c, Bridgeton, West N. J.
 Harned N. w c, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hughes B. F. w c
 Junkin G. pres, Easton
 Janvier G. W. Pittsgrove, N. J.
 Koontz H. M. Penn township, Pa.
 Latta William, Warren Tavern
 Larzelere Jacob, s s
 Lawrence S. Greenwich, N. J.
 M'Cuen G. Deerfield
 M'Calla W. L. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Moore Joshua, w c
 M'Dowell J. d d, Philadelphia
 Matthews J. D. w c
 Neill William, d d, s s, Germantown
 Nassau C. W. w c, Montgomery Square
 Orsborn E. Fairfield, N. J.
 Potts George C. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Parker A. H. s s, Chester

Parvia Theophilus, *w c*, Fairfield, N. J.

Piney J. B. *miss*, Liberia, Africa

Potts Theophilus, *l*

Ramsay William, *miss*, Bombay, India

Steel Robert, Abington, Pa.

Smith James, *w c*, Philadelphia

Symmes J. H. Philadelphia

Smith R. H. *l*

Thompson R. G. *l*

Wilson P. R. *l*

Winchester S. G. Philadelphia

Williamson C. Woodbury, N. J.

Williamson Moses, Cold Spring, 42 min.; 36 chhs.; 4,534 com.

2. Presb. of Philadelphia, 2d.

Brown Charles, *s s*, Whiteleysburg, Del.

Barnes Albert, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bacon W. *agent* S. S. U. Philadelphia

Bertron S. R. *s s*, *miss*

Chandler George, Kensington

Davis J. M. Manayunk

Dashiell, A. H. *s s*, Philadelphia

Eustace T. Philadelphia

Ely E. S. *d d*, Philadelphia

Eckard J. R. *l*

Ely David De Forest, *l*

Granger A. *w c*

Grant J. L. Philadelphia

Haight Sylvanus, *s s*, Pottsville

Holt Eleazar, Reading

Jones Warren G. *l*

Judson Albert, Philadelphia

Laudis R. W. Wilmington, Del.

Lovejoy Elijah P. *l*, Mo.

Morris A. G. *s s*, *l*

Patterson J. Philadelphia

Skinner Thos. H. *d d*, *prof*, Andover, Mass.

Scott J. W. *w c*, Philadelphia

Smith J. *w c*, Ivy Mills

Woodbury Samuel *l*

25 min.; 18 chhs.; 4,555 com.

3. Presbtery of New Castle.

Adair Robert, Wilmington, Del.

Babbitt Amzi, *s s*, Salem, N. J.

Bell S. *w c*, Newark, Del.

Boyer Stephen, *w c*, York, Pa.

Barr Joseph, Williamstown

Douglass Orson, Marietta

Dickey J. M. Oxford

Dickinson R. W. Lancaster

Davis Reuben H. *l*

Dickey John, *l*

Finney William, Herbert's \times Roads, Md.

Gilbert E. W. Wilmington, Del.

Grier John N. C. Brandywine Manor, Pa.

Graham Robert, New London

\times Roads

Houston W. F. Columbia

Howe J. C. St. George's, Del.

Knox James, New Castle

Love Thomas, Loveville

Latta F. A. *w c*, Black Horse, Pa.

Latta James, Black Horse

Martin S. *d d*, Chanceford

Morrison Alex. G. Culveram

Magraw J. *d d*, Rising Sun, Md.

Patton J. Chesnut Level, Pa.

Park Samuel, Peachbottom

Perkins J. D. *w c*, Coatesville

Russell A. K. Newark, Del.

Stevens W. A. *w c*, W. Chester, Pa.

Scott J. W. *l*

Sterritt David, *l*

Sample N. W. *w c*, Strasburg

White Robert, Cochranville

Wallace J. *w c*

33 min.; 36 chhs.; 5,423 com.

4. Presbtery of Lewes.

Balch Thomas B. *w c*

Campbell A. Poplar Town, Md.

Laird R. M. *s s*, Princess Anne, Pa.

Mustard C. H. Snow Hill

Mitchellmore J. Lewis, Del.

Strong A. *l*, Lewestown

6 min.; 16 chhs.; 738 com.

5. Presbtery of Carlisle.

Buchanan J. Greencastle, Pa.

Brackenridge J. G. *w c*, Schellsburg

Cathcart Robert, *d d*, York

Creigh T. Mercersburg

Denny D. Chambersburg

Duffield George, Carlisle

Dewitt W. R. Harrisburg

Fullerton M. L. Hagerstown, Md.

Grier R. S. Emmetsburg, Pa.

Irwin J. F. *w c*, Harrisburg

Keller I. *s s*, Williamsport, Md.

Kennedy R. Welsh Run, Pa.

M'Knight J. Chambersburg

M'Ginley A. A. Fannettsburg

Moody John, Shippensburg

M'Kinley D. *w c*, Carlisle

M'Cachren Robert, Newville,

Mahon Joseph, *l*

Olmstead J. M. *w c*, Shippensburg

Paxton W. *d d*, Millerstown

Patterson M. B. Bloomfield

Quay A. B. Dillsburg

Ritter Lindley C. Andersons-

burg

Snodgrass J. Hanover

Sharon J. R. Paxton

Williams Joshua, *w c*, Newville

Wilson Henry R. Shippensburg

Williamson J. Hognestown

Williamson M'Knight, Carlisle

Watson J. C. Gettysburg

Wilson H. R. *jr*, *miss*

31 min.; 45 chhs.; 4,781 com.

6. Presbtery of Huntingdon.

Amann W. Brown's Mills, Pa.

Adams J. B. *agent*

Bishop Garry

Collins Bruton E. Millerstown

Coulter J. East Waterford

Fleming John, *miss*

Galbraith J. Hollydaysburg

Gray George, Waterloo

Hutchison J. Millintown

Hilt Samuel, Union Furnace

Linn James, Bellefont

M'Keehan A. *s s*, Shirleysburg

M'Kinney D. *w c*, Logan

Nourse J. Valley, Mifflin Co.

Peebles John, Huntingdon

Porter G. D. *l*

Stuart William, Boalsburg

Woods J. S. Lewistown

Wilson S. Alexandria

19 min.; 31 chhs.; 3,854 com.

7. Presb. of Northumberland.

Bryson J. Milton, Pa.

Barber D. M. *s s*, Mill Hall

Dunlap Robert, Danville

Grier Isaac, *l*

Grier J. H. Jersey Shore

Hood T. Lewisburgh

Kirkpatrick D. *s s*, Milton

Laird Matthew, *l*

Patterson J. B. Washingtonville

Power W. R. *l*

Painter Joseph, *s s*, M'Cuen-

ville

Stone W. S. Northumberland

Todd N. *s s*, Millinburg

13 min.; 13 chhs.; 1,310 com.

Synod of Pittsburg, Pa.

1. Presbtery of Allegheny.

Boyd A. Butler, Pa.

Brackin Reid, Harmony

Coulter John, Butler

Core John, Hulsburg

Glenn John, Agnew's Mills

Johnson J. *w c*, Lawrenceburg

Munson John, Centreville

Moore John, Waxford

M'Garrah R. *s s*, Callensburg

May H. *w c*, Franklin

Riggs Cyrus, Scrubgrass

Reddick John, Freeport

12 min.; 29 chhs.; 2,141 com.

2. Presbtery of Erie.

Anderson Thos. Franklin, Pa.

Alexander James, Greenville

Bushnell Wells, Meadville

Chamberlin P. *s s*, Rockdale

Condit Ira, Georgetown

Chase Amos, *w c*

Eaton Johnston, Fairview

Gleim Robert, Franklin

Hassinger Peter, *s s*, Meadville

Hampson G. W. Oil Creek

Hart Edson, *s s*, Springfield

Lyon George A. Erie

Morgans Morgan D. *l*

M'Cready A. Watsburg

Marcy Bradford, *w c*

Tait Samuel, Mercer

Wallace Benjamin J. *l*

17 min.; 34 chhs.; 2,493 com.

3. Presbtery of Harford.

Adair William A. *l*, Poland, O.

Beer Joshua, Sandy

Dilworth Robert, Darlington

Hughes T. E. *p*, & *s s*, Wells-

ville

Harper Joseph, *s s*, Deerfield

Macleam William, Beavertown

Nesbit William, New Bedford
 Reed William, Foulkstown
 Stafford Ward, Youngstown
 Strattan Wm. O. Canfield
 Satterfield James, Sharon
 Semple Robert, New Castle
 Valandigham C. New Lisbon
 Wood William, New Wilmington
 Wright J. Mount Jackson
 15 min.; 35 chhs.; 3,113 com.

4. Presbytery of Redstone.

Brooks A. s s, Clarksburg, Va.
 Bristol C. B. s s, Polkley's Mill
 Fairchild A. G. Smithfield
 Guthrie James, Uniontown
 Henry Robert, Greensburg
 Johnston Robt. w c, Gamble's
 Post Office
 Johnston Wm. Brownsville
 Johnson J. W. l, Pittsburgh
 M'Candless A. Stewartsville
 Patterson A. O. Mount Pleasant
 Stoneroad Joel, Uniontown
 Terry S. H. Laurel Hill P. O.
 Vaneman G. Carmicetown
 Wilson J. l, Pittsburgh
 14 min.; 26 chhs.; 2,760 com.

5. Presbytery of Steubenville.

Anderson J. s s, St. Clairsville,
 Ohio
 Beatty Charles C. Steubenville
 Cozad J. New Hagarstown
 Cowles Salmon, s s, Fair View
 Chesnut T. M. s s, l, Beallville
 Coon Jacob, New Athens
 Eagleson J. l, Cadiz
 Elliot Thomas, Richmond
 M'Arthur J. Cadiz
 Mitchel B. Mount Pleasant
 Ree John, Cadiz
 Robertson J. Annapolis
 Scott A. w c, Smithfield

Smith J. s s, Carrollton
 Tidball J. C. Knoxville
 Wallace William, Moorfield
 16 min.; 29 chhs.; 2,722 com.

6. Presbytery of Washington.

Anderson J. d d, West Mid-
 dletown, Pa.
 Anderson W. C. Dunningville
 Aldrich W. P. s s, prof, Wash-
 ington
 Brown R. Holiday's Cove, Va.
 Campbell Richard, w c
 Dodd Cephas
 Elliot David, Washington, Pa.
 Hales John, Fairview, Va.
 Hervey D. Mount Pleasant
 Hoge Thomas, Washington
 Hervey James, Wheeling, Va.
 Hawkins J. w c, Connellsville
 Macurdy E. Briceland's
 Roads, Pa.
 M'Conaughy D. d d s s, pres.
 M'Cluskey J. West Alexandria
 M'Kenna J. W. West Liberty
 Scott G. M. Hookstown
 Stockton J. Cross Creek
 Smith W. D. miss.
 19 min.; 23 chhs.; 3,040 com.

7. Presbytery of Ohio.

Andrews J. Agt. Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Allen M. Racoon Post Office
 Brown M. d d, pres, s s, Canons-
 burg
 Baird T. D. Pittsburgh
 Brown A. B. l, do
 Caldwell Samuel, l, do
 Cunningham J. K. Moutours
 Campbell A. D. Pittsburgh
 Hamilton Alfred. agent
 Halsey L. d d, prof, Pittsburgh
 Herron F. d d, Pittsburgh
 Halsey J. F. do
 Jennings S. C. s s, do

Joyce J. agent

Jeffery Wm. Herriottsville
 Kennedy J. H. prof, Canons-
 burg
 Leake L. F. Canonsburgh
 Mercer Boyd, w c
 M'Ilvaine Wm. B. Pittsburgh
 Marshall G. l, do
 Nevin John W. l, do
 Patterson R. s s, Pittsburgh
 Reed Joseph, l
 Ralston Saml. d d, Parkinson's
 Ferry
 Ray James D. Economy
 Smith W. prof, s s, Canonsburgh
 Stevens David, w c
 Swift E. P. agent, Pittsburgh
 Williams Aaron, l, do
 Woods Wm. w c, Pittsburgh
 Young Loyal, l
 31 min.; 28 chhs.; 3,628 com.

8. Presbytery of Blairsville.

Barret E. D. Glade Run
 Barclay D. w c, Punyatawney
 Campbell James, s s, Salem
 Roads
 Davis Thomas, Blairsville
 Graham J. Pittsburgh
 Henderson J. W. w c, Indiana
 Hughes Watson, Saltsburgh
 Kirkpatrick J. H. Yellow Creek
 Laird F. Murrysville
 Lewis D. s s, Blairsville
 Montgomery S. Murrysville
 M'Farren Samuel, New Alex-
 andria
 Pollock A. D. l
 Reed John, Indiana
 Swan Samuel, Ligonier
 Smith Jesse, w c
 16 min.; 26 chhs.; 3,113 com.

Synod of the Western Reserve, Ohio.

1. Presbytery of Detroit.

Armstrong R. s s, Blissfield, Mich.
 Ter.
 Beach John, s s, Ann Arbor
 Bridgeman A. s s, Farmington
 Clark Charles G. s s, Dexter
 Ferry W. M. s s, Mackinaw
 Hornel George, s s, Adrian
 Humphrey L. s s, Beardsley's
 Prairie
 Jones Wm. w c, Gull Prairie
 Olds Ira M. s s, Novi
 Prince Eri, s s, Farmington
 Ruggles Isaac W. w c, Pontiac
 Shaw Luther, s s, Romeo
 Warriner Phaul, s s, Monroe
 Weed Ira M. s s, Ypsilanti
 Wells A. S. w c, Tecumseh
 Wells Noah M. w c, Detroit
 16 min.; 22 chhs.; 1,988 com.

2. Presbytery of Grand River.

Adams William M. w c
 Austin E. s s, Austinsburg, Ohio
 Beardsley Wm. s s, Jefferson
 Burbank Caleb, Unionville
 Chapin Chester, s s, Cnagrin
 Childs Ward, Morgan

Churchill Ebenezer, l
 Cobb Nathl. Hamden Centre
 Cowles Giles H. d d, s s, Aus-
 tinsburg
 Cowles Henry, Austinsburg
 Goodell Joel, w c, Franklin
 Kelly Henry T. Kingsville
 Leslie Jona. w c, Harpersfield
 Palmer Urban, w c, Chester
 Popoon Jos. A. s s, Painesville
 Pratt Perry, Harpersfield
 Scott Elijah S. s s, Ashtabula
 Strong William, w c, Madison
 Tracy Myron, Claridon
 Wilson James B. Thompson
 Winchester Jona. w c, Madison
 Witter Dexter, Burton
 Woodruff Ephraim T. Wayne
 23 min.; 27 chhs.; 1,650 com.

3. Presbytery of Portage.

Baldwin Benson C. s s, Middle-
 bury, Ohio
 Bissell Samuel, Twinsburg
 Puffitt William L. Atwater
 Clark Ansel R. agent, Hudson
 Coe David L. w c
 Coe Harvey, agent, Hudson

Danforth Chas. s s, Freedom
 Fenn Benjamin, Nelson
 Hanford William, Windham
 Hopkins Tim. M. s s, Canton
 Hughes J. D. Springfield
 Isham W. editor, l, Hudson
 Keys John, s s, Dover
 Meriam Joseph, Randolph
 Nash Alvan, Ravenna
 Nutting Rufus, prof, Hudson
 Pitkin Caleb, w c, Hudson
 Sheldon Geo. agent, Franklin
 Seward John, Aurora
 Treat Joseph, s s, Windham
 20 min.; 24 chhs.; 1,701 com.

4. Presbytery of Huron.

Barber Eldad, s s, Milan, Ohio
 Betts Xenophon, Wakeman
 Bradstreet S. J. editor, Hudson
 Coe Alvan, w c, Vernon
 Conger Enoch, Lyme
 Dutton Sam. s s, Fitchville
 Judson Everett, s s, Milan
 Robinson James, s s, Tiffin
 Russ John H. w c
 Robins Loren, cong, Oxford, Ms.
 Salmon E. P. s s, Steuben, Ohio

Smith David, *s s*, Maumee
Van Tassel I. *s s*, Perrysburg
13 min.; 20 chhs.; 758 com.

5. *Presbytery of Trumbull.*
Andrews Wells, Hartford, Ohio
Badger Joseph, Gustavus
Barrett John, *w c*, Mesopotamia
Birge Chester, Vienna
Curtis Joseph W., *w c*
Eells Ozias S., Johnson
McIlvaine Isaac, *s s*, Kinsman

Millar Daniel, *s s*, Farmington
Woodruff J. Alden, *l*
9 min.; 17 chhs.; 894 com.

6. *Presbytery of Cleveland.*
Barnes S. V. *s s*, Medina, Ohio
Betts Alfred H., Brownhelm
Breck Jos. H., *w c*, Bricksville
Fay Gilbert, *s s*, Wadsworth
Hutchings S., *miss*, Ceylon, Asia
Lathrop D. W., *agent*, Elyria, O.
Lyons Harvey, *s s*, Grainger

M'Crea John, *s s*, Westfield
Monteith John, *s s*, Elyria
Noyes Varnum, *s s*, Guilford
Peet Stephen, *agent*, Cleveland
Shailer Israel, *miss*, Richfield
Shipplard John J., *w c*, Elyria
Smith Horace, *s s*, Richfield
Talcott Joel, Wellington
Taylor Reuben, *w c*, Freedom
Woodruff Simeon, Strongsville
17 min.; 26 chhs.; 1,280 com.

Synod of Ohio, O.

1. *Presbytery of Columbus.*
Allen Daras C., London, Ohio
Ballentine Elisha, *l*
Barton William, Circleville
Cratta Thomas, Marion
Dobner Benj., Milford Center
Eells James, *w c*, Worthington
Higbee B. W., *w c*, Bucyrus
Hoge James, D. D., Columbus
Jinks Abah, *s s*, Delaware
Jones William, *s s*, Tarlton
Labarge Jos. *s s*, Worthington
Leonard Abner, Columbus
Ransom Calvin N., Union
Shedd Henry, *s s*, Mount Gilead
Van Deman Henry, Delaware
Washington Ebenezer, Blenden
16 min.; 30 chhs.; 2,069 com.

2. *Presbytery of Richland.*
Beer T., *miss*, *l*, Wooster, Jack-
son, and Armstrong, Ohio
Cleveland Sam., Marshallsville and
Chupewa
Cox William, *s s*, Wooster
Cunningham Jas. *s s*, Eaton
Roads and West Carlisle
Hanna A., Fredericksburg

Hervey Henry, Martinsburgh
Hughes W. *s s*, Perrysville and
Loudenville
Lee Robt., *w c*, Bucyrus
Matthews Wm. *s s*, Ashland
McKinney John, Frederick
Morrison Andrew S., Unity
Morrow J. B., *miss*, New Phila-
delphia
Rowland Jas., Mansfield
Scott Jas., Mount Vernon
Snodgrass Jas., Dalton
Torrence A., *miss*, *l*, Lexington
Warner G. W., *l*, Wooster
Wolfe J., Truxville and Gam-
bell's Mill
18 min.; 41 chhs.; 2,736 com.

3. *Presbytery of Lancaster.*
Bartlett Francis, Rushville, Ohio
Culbertson Jas., Zanesville
Higley H. O., *s s*, Johnstown
Hunt John, *miss*, Putnam
Linn Jacob, Granville
Miles Solomon S., *w c*, Newark
Moore Thos., *w c*, Somerset
Parmelee Jas. H., *w c*, Zanesville
Putkin John, *miss*, Dresden

Plumstead J. B., McConnellsville
Putnam Chas. M., Jersey
Rose Sam., W. Homer
Wallace Wm., Cumberland
Wilson Samuel P., Norwich
Wright John, Lancaster
Wylie Wm. *s s*, Newark
16 min.; 35 chhs.; 2,320 com.

4. *Presbytery of Athens.*
Adams Henry, *l*
Bingham L. G., Marietta, Ohio
Bramard E., *s s*, Portsmouth
Carey Maurice, *l*
DeWitt Luke, *w c*, Burlington
Fisher Nathl. W., Burlington
Fisk C. R., E. Brewer, Me.
Hebard Eben., Gallipolis, Ohio
Howe H. R., *miss*, Wilkesville
Kimball Peter, Chester
Kimball Milton, Watertown
Kingsbury Addison, Belpre
Newbury Saml., Rutland
Smith Henry, *l*
Spaulding John, *agt*, Cincinnati
Wilson R. G., D. D., *pres*, Athens
16 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,119 com.

Synod of Cincinnati, Ohio.

1. *Presbytery of Miami.*
Belville J. L., Miamisburgh, O.
Boutelle Asaph, *s s*, Troy
Coe James, Piqua
Crane Simeon H., *s s*, Lebanon
Clark Thomas B., *w c*
Clute James, *s s*, Fort Wayne
Galloway J. S., Springfield
Gray, Wm., *s s*, New Carlisle
Hudson John, *s s*, Franklin
Linn R. G., Fairfield
Merrill D. *s s*, Urbana
Monfort Peter, *s s*, Dayton
Ogden Isaac A., *s s*, Greenville
Poage A. W., Yellow Spring
Putnam F. *s s*, Dayton
Stevenson Joseph, Belfontaine
16 min.; 26 chhs.; 2,210 com.

2. *Presbytery of Chillicothe.*
Benman G. C., *s s*, Piqueton, O.
Burgess Dever, *s s*, West Union
Blythe S. D., Hillsborough
Crothers Samuel, Greenfield
Dickey James, *do*
Dickey W., Bloomingburgh
Dunlap James, *l*
Eastman Jacob W., New Peters-
burgh

Fullerton H. S., Chillicothe
Forbush J., Winchester
Gilliland James, Ripley
Gage W., Old Town
Hall R. J., Georgetown
Lockhart Jesse H., Russellville
McDonald John, *w c*
Rankin John, Ripley
Rutherford Robert, *s s*, Lily's
Post office and New Market
Vandyke J. P., West Union
Williamson William, *w c*
19 min.; 25 chhs.; 2,942 com.

3. *Presbytery of Cincinnati.*
Alden Timothy, D. D., *w c*, Cin-
cinnati
Alexander Wm. P., *miss*, Sand-
wich Islands
Beecher Lyman, D. D., *prof*, Cin-
cinnati
Barr T., *miss*, Felicity
Biggs T. J., *prof*, Cincinnati
Brainerd T., *editor*, Cincinnati
Byrd Benj., *w c*, Kirkwood
Blood Daniel C., *miss*, Cleves
Bushnell Horace, *s s*, Cincinnati
Bullard Artemas, *agent*, Cincin-
nati

Cole T., *miss*, Newport
Dobbins R. B., *w c*, Williams-
burg
Frame Renben, Goshen
Folsom N. S., *prof*, Walnut Hills
Gallagher J. *s s*, Cincinnati
Gaines L. G., Montgomery
Graves Benjamin, Reading
Gallagher W., *miss*, Cincinnati
Graham W., *w c*, *do*
Gazeley Sayres, *miss*
Gallagher Allen D., *w c*
Garland Edmund, *w c*
Hayden Daniel, Reading
Jones John W., *l*
Kemper James, Walnut Hills
Kemper F. A., *l*
Monfort Francis, Hamilton
Marian Asa, *w c*
Morrison A. S., Kirkwood
Pomeroy Augustus, Hamilton
Rankin A. T., *s s*, Felicity
Rowland Jonathan M., *w c*
Rankin Robert H., *l*
Thomson W. M., *miss*, Pales-
tine
Vail F. Y., *w c*, Cincinnati
Wilson J. L., D. D., *s s*, Cincinnati
36 min.; 31 chhs.; 3,420 com.

4. *Presbytery of Oxford.*
 Aten Adrian, Franklin, O.
 Armstrong Thomas, w c
 Bishop R. H. D. D., *pres*, Oxford
 Craig Archibald, Sentinel Post
 Office, Ia.
 Fergusson W. F. l
 Gilleland A. B. Millville, O.
 Gollady Peter H. s s, Eaton

Hughes Edgar T. Dunlapsville
 Lewis Wm. s s, Rising Sun, Ia.
 Little Henry, w c, Oxford, O.
 M'Guffy W. H. *prof*, do.
 M'Farland A. s s, Lawrence-
 burgh
 Maynard Ulric, w c, Liberty, Ia.
 Miller S. J. West Alexandria, O.
 Morrill John, w c

Ross John, s s, Richmond, Ia.
 Scovell S. Harrison, Ohio
 Smith W. R. s s, Yankeetown
 Slack Elijah, w c
 Scott J. W. *prof*, Oxford
 Smith S. B. s s, Dick's Mill
 21 min.; 24 chhs.; 1,521 com.

Synod of Indiana, Ia.

1. *Presbytery of Salem.*
 Cobb L. s s, Charlestown, Ia.
 Cressy Benj. C. *agent*, Salem
 Chase Moody, l, Orleans
 Remley M. A. w c, Livonia
 Sneed S. K. s s, New Albany
 Williamson A. s s, Corydon
 Wilder M. H. l, China
 7 min.; 16 chhs.; 784 com.

2. *Presbytery of Madison.*
 Blythe James, D D, *pres*, South
 Hanover, Ia.
 Brown T. H. w c, South Han-
 over

Crow John Finley, *prof*, s s,
 South Hanover

Cunningham J. W. s s, South
 Hanover

Dickey John M. New Wash-
 ington

Gregg Samuel, Barbersville

Hammer Michael, l, Millersburg

Johnston James H. Madison

Matthews John, D D, *prof*, s s,
 South Hanover

Parsons John U. s s, China
 10 min.; 16 chhs.; 840 com.

3. *Presbytery of Vincennes.*
 Alexander S. R. Vincennes, Ia.
 Butler Calvin, s s, Evansville
 Campbell J. C. s s, Elbridge
 Crawford John, l, Merom
 Hawley Ranson, s s, Washing-
 ton, Portersville, and Berry s-
 ville.

Hall B. R. w c, Bloomington

Martin W. W. s s, Princeton

Reed Isaac, s s, Leesville

Wallace Matthew G. w c

Wylie A. D D, *pres*, Bloom-
 ington

10 min.; 19 chhs.; 726 com.

4. *Presbytery of Crawfordsville.*

Bell Launcelot G. s s, Frank-
 ford and Crawfordsville, Ia.

Carnahan James A. s s, Lafay-
 ette and Dayton

Crawford James, s s, Delphi

Hovey Edmund O. s s, Robroy
 and Covington

Kingsbury Enoch, s s, Danville,
 Illinois

Lowry Samuel G. s s, Green

Castle, Danville, and Putnam-
 ville

M'Nutt, Samuel H. s s, Rock-
 ville

Post Martin M. s s, Logansport

Shields J. H. w c

Thomson John, w c, Crawfords-
 ville

Thomson James, Crawfordsville

Thomson J. S. s s, Waveland
 and Rockville

Young Claybourne, s s, Craw-
 fordsville

14 min.; 21 chhs.; 757 com.

5. *Presbytery of Indianapolis.*

Hill J. miss, Nobleville

Kent E. s s, Shelbyville

Monfort David

Sickels W. s s, Rushville,

Todd John, w c, Indianapolis

Weaver J. S. w c

Wheelock J. R. s s, Greensburg

Woods W. W. s s, Greenfield
 8 min.; 19 chhs.; 683 com.

Synod of Illinois, Ill.

1. *Presbytery of Sangamon.*

Bergen J. G. s s, Springfield

Babbitt C. W. s s, Pekin

Barnes R. s s, Canton, Ill.

Farnam L. s s, Jacksonville

Foster L. s s, Athens

Kent Aratus, s s, Galena

Spillman Thomas A. s s
 7 min.; 10 chhs.; 339 com.

2. *Presbytery of Kaskaskia.*

Bliss S. s s, Centreville, Ill.

Baldwin Theron, *agent*

Bennet Isaac, *miss*

Brooks J. F. s s, Belleville

Ewing Alexander, l, Collinsville

Hale Albert, s s, Greenville

Hamilton W. s s, Carmi

Montgomery J. *miss*

Matthews J. s s, Kaskaskia

Stewart Wm. K. Vandalia

Spillman B. F. s s, Golconda
 11 min.; 22 chhs.; 663 com.

3. *Presbytery of Illinois.*

Brick J. w c, Jacksonville, Ill.

Beecher E. *pres*, do

Ellis J. M. *agent*, do

Frazer W. J. s s, do

Herrick H. *miss*, do

Hardy S. *miss*, Quincy

Jenny E. s s, Alton

Kirby W. *prof*, Jacksonville

Lippincott T. s s, Carrollton

Messenger B. Y. *miss*, Winches-
 ter

Sturtevant J. M. *prof*, Jackson-
 ville

Turner A. s s, Quincy

Watson C. L. s s, Rushville
 13 min.; 9 chhs.; 261 com.

Synod of Missouri, Mo.

1. *Presbytery of Missouri.*

Chamberlin H. s s, Boonville, O.

Cochran W. P. s s, Columbia

Hoxsey B. F. Jones's Tan-yard

M'Affee R. S. s s, Round Prairie
 4 min.; 9 chhs.; 330 com.

Donnell T. New Caledonia

Hatfield E. F. s s, St. Louis

Ingraham John, l

Potts W. S. St. Louis

Sadd J. M. s s, Farmington
 6 min.; 11 chhs.; 719 com.

Hall Wm. W. s s, St. Charles

Nichols Cyrus, *agent*

Nelson D. *pres*, s s, Marion Col-
 lege

Wood G. C. s s, Marion College

Wright A. *miss*, Paris
 6 min.; 12 chhs.; 427 com.

2. *Presbytery of St. Louis.*

Cowan J. F. Jackson, Mo.

3. *Presbytery of St. Charles.*

Ball John S. w c, Troy, Mo.

Synod of Kentucky, Ky.

1. *Presbytery of Louisville, 1832.*

Ashbridge Geo. W. s s, Louis-
 ville, Ky.

Banks D. C. w c, do

Blackburn J. N. s s, do

Bemiss John, l

Blackburn S. E. w c

Cameron A. Shelbyville

Hawthorn J. Lawrenceburgh

Jones J. s, New-Castle
Marshall J. L. Shelbyville
Remmels W. w c
Shauman A. A. s, Shelbyville
Scott Wm. Bloomfield
Sawtell Eli N. Louisville
Smrall J. G. l
14 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,186 com.

2. *Presbytery of Muhlenberg.*
Eard I. w c, Greenville, Ky.
Curry A. R. s, Russellville
Calvert Saml. W. s, Bowling
Green
Caldwell Thomas, s, Hopkins-
ville, Ky.

Lapsley R. A. s, Russellville
Patten Hugh, s, Elktion
Pierce J. J. pres, do
7 min.; 20 chhs.; 631 com.

3. *Presbytery of Transylvania.*
Brown J. H. s, Richmond
Barnes J. C. s, Mount Vernon
Burch J. K. w c, Danville
Breckinridge W. L. prof, do
Cleland T. D. s, Harrods-
burg
Dickson W. Hanging Fork
Findley S. w c, Waverly

Howe J. Greensburg
Huber J. prof, Danville
Jones W. D. l, Washington
Kerr J. R. sup. D. & D. Ass.
Danville
Lynn Samuel, Springfield
M'Allee G. G. l, Auburn, N. Y.
Paxton J. D. Danville
Rice J. J. l, Millersburg
Robertson S. B. Lebanon
Smith J. T. s, Perryville
Todd David, l, Cynthiaia
Wilson S. s, Columbia
Young J. C. pres, Danville
Yantis J. L. s, Stanford
21 min.; 25 chhs.; 2,473 com.

4. *Presbytery of West Lexing-
ton.*

Blackburn J. N. s, Versailles
Blackburn G. D. D. agent, do
Blythe J. W. w c, S. Hanover, Ia.
Cooms J. F. l, Lexington
Campbell C. A. s, New Town
Cunningham J. P. s, Versailles
Davidson Robert, Lexington
Edgar J. T. Frankfort
Forsythe W. H. Cynthiaia
Hall N. H. Lexington
Huckley O. S. s, Colebyville

Keith W. J. w c, Andover, Ms.
King W. M. s, Versailles
Logan J. H. s, Lexington
Marshall S. V. s, Versailles
Rice W. B. l, Nicholasville
Stuart R. s, Athens
Steel Samuel, s, Lexington
Salisbury S. s, Georgetown
Stuart C. Lexington
Taylor S. s, Nicholasville
Tratter J. P. w c, Lexington
Van Doren Isaac, w c
Young W. D. l, Frankfort
24 min.; 28 chhs.; 1,873 com.

5. *Presbytery of Ebenezer.*
Garrison S. Y. Mayslick
Harrison J. C. Sander's ridge
P. O.

Howell L. D. s, Maysville
Kerr Andrew M. l
Logan A. s, Maysville
Phillips C. Amanda P. O.
Rice John J. s, Millersburg
Smith Eli, Paris
Todd A. Flemingsburgh
Ward S. G. s, Carlisle
Whitney D. s, Mount Sterling
11 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,628 com.

Synod of Chesapeake, Md.

1. *Presbytery of Baltimore.*
Armstrong R. miss, Sand. Isl.
Breckinridge J. gen. agent, Phil-
adelphia, Pa.
Breckinridge R. J. Baltimore,
Md.
Decker John jr. l
Gibson John. w c, Baltimore
Harris John M. l
Hubbell Samuel, l
Hubbard A. O. w c, Princeton,
N. J.
Hamner J. G. Baltimore
Mattson Enoch, w c
Morrison G. Long Green Acad-
emy
Musgrave G. W. Baltimore
Nevins William, do
Osborn Truman, w c
Patterson Nicholas, w c
Smith J. w c, Frederick

Williams Stephen, l
17 min.; 6 chhs.; 1,149 com.

2. *Presbytery of District of Co-
lumbia.*

Brackenridge J. w c, Washing-
ton. D. C.
Bosworth E. miss, Bladensburg
Danforth Josh. N. agt. Col. Soc.
Boston, Mass.
Gurley R. R. Sec. Col. Soc.
Washington City
Harrison E. Alexandria
Hutchinson E. C. do
Laurie J. D. D. Washington City
Mines J. s, Rockville
Mines F. S. miss, Havre, France
M'Vean J. l, Georgetown
Noble Mason, Washington City
Post Reuben, do
Ramsay J. T. l

Skinner I. L. w c, Washington
Smith J. C. Georgetown
Smith E. D. Washington City
Walton W. C. cong. Hartford
17 min.; 9 chhs.; 1,259 com.

3. *Presbytery of East Hanover.*

Armstrong W. J. Richmond, Va.
Burwell R. Petersburg
Curtis J. E.
Cleveland R. F. s, Portsmouth
Converse A. editor, Richmond
Kollock S. K. Norfolk
Lacy D. w c
Mebane A. A. w c, Petersburg
Pryor T. Brunswick Ct. House
Plumer W. S. Petersburg
Smith H. Hanover Ct. House
Silliman J. New Kent Ct. House
Turner J. H. w c, Richmond
Taylor Stephen, do
17 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,329 com.

Synod of Virginia, Va.

1. *Presbytery of Winchester.*
Black J. w c, Shepherdstown, Va.
Brown James M. Martinsburg
Foote William H. Romney
Hill William, D. D. Winchester
Kennedy George W. w c, Sher-
ard's Store
Knox John, w c, Warrenton
Lodur John, s, Middletown
Matthews William C. s, Mar-
tinsburg
Riddle David H. Winchester
Scott W. N. s, Looney's Creek
Thornton F. Thornton's Gap
Tunstall Septimus, Charlestown
Williamson W. w c, Warrenton
Wilson S. B. Fredericksburg
14 min.; 22 chhs.; 2,149 com.

2. *Presbytery of West Hanover.*
Anderson Robert N. s, Meck-
lenburg C H, Virginia
Armistead Saml. Rough Creek
Church
Armistead Jesse S. Buckingham
C H
Baxter G. A. D. D. prof, Prince
Edward C H
Bowman Francis, Charlottesville
Bishop P. E. l
Cocke Stephen F. l
Campbell A. W. s, N. London
Carlisle H. s, Rough Creek
Church
Cable Jonathan, w c
Calhoun P. s, Washington,
N. C.

Chester Wm. w c, Prince Ed-
ward C H
Cochran Isaac, Prince Edward
C H
Davidson John, w c
Hammersley William, s, Hat
Creek, Virginia
Howe Norval D. l
Hart Andrew, Charlotte C H
Jackson M. W. s, Franklin C H
Kirkpatrick John, Langhorne's
Tavern
Leach James H. C. s, Prince
Edward C H
Lee H. s, Lunenburg C H
Mitchell Jacob D. Lynchburg
M'Lean John, w c
Mitchell Jas. w c, New London

Ogden T. A. s s, Halifax C H
 Proctor David C. s s, Prince
 Edward C H
 Paul Isaac, s s, Coveseville
 Price S. J. l
 Pollard William H. l
 Pharr Dion C. l
 Royall John J. w c
 Rogers Thornton, l
 Read Clement, Lynchburg
 Reid Wm. S. Charlotte C H
 Stanton B. F. Prince Edward
 C H
 Wharey James, Goochland C H
 White William S. Scottsville
 Watt John S. w c
 38 min.; 33 chhs.; 2,208 com.

3. *Presbytery of Lexington.*
 Baber J. s s, Huttonsville, Va.
 Blain John S. s s, Matthews ville
 Brown Henry. w c, Woodstock
 Brown S. l, Millborough Springs
 Calhoun William, Staunton
 Calhoun Nathaniel W. s s, Ken-
 awha C H
 Campbell W. G. s s, Frankfort
 Coyner David H. l
 Davidson A. B. s s, Lexington
 Dutton Francis, l
 Ewing John D. Fancyhill
 Fulton John M. Fincastle
 Houston S. s s, Natural Bridge
 Hendren John, Staunton
 Hudson J. P. l, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Kerr James, s s, Deerfield, Va.
 Kilpatrick A. W. Harrisonburg
 M'Elhenny John, Lewisburg
 Morrison James, Brownsburg
 M'Farland Francis, Greenville
 Metcalfe Allen D. s s, Fairfield
 Paine James, s s, Lexington
 Ruffier Henry, prof, Lexington
 Speece Conrad, D. D. Staunton
 Tanny Roswell, s s, Salem
 Vaulear J. A. s s, Clifton Forge
 Willson Wm. w c, Link's Store
 Willson James C. s s, Waynes-
 borough
 28 min.; 39 chhs.; 4,998 com.

Synod of North Carolina, N. C.

1. *Presbytery of Orange.*
 Caldwell Joseph, D D, pres,
 Chapel Hill
 Currie E. B. Mason Hall and
 Cedar Grove
 Caruthers E. W. Greensborough
 Chesley G. C. s s, Bloomsburg
 Chavis John, l
 Deuglass J. W. miss, Lexington,
 Va.
 Fernel George
 Graves E. s s, Clover Garden.
 Graham Samuel L. D D, Wa-
 terloo
 Goodrich H. P. prof, Prince
 Edward C H, Va.
 Gray J. J. l
 Hollister Edward, w c, Oxford
 Hatch Lemuel D w c
 Harding N. H. Oxford
 Lynch Thos. s s, Mason Hall
 M'Pheeters W. D D, Raleigh
 Mitchell Elisha, prof, Chapel
 Hill
 Montgomery A. D. s s, Red
 House
 M'Cutchen J. l
 Neill William, w c
 Osborne Michael, w c
 Paisley W. s s, Greensborough
 Paisley Samuel

Pickard John H. s s, Brown's
 Store
 Penick Daniel A. s s, Milton
 Pierson Philip, s s, Lexington
 Rankin Jesse, s s, Leaksville
 Russell D. L. s s, Chapel Hill
 Russell R. D. l
 Witherspoon John, Hillsborough
 Weatherby Jas. agent, Wash-
 ington
 Weller Sidney G. w c, Brenk-
 leville
 Wilson Alexander, Oak Hill
 Watts A. L. Lynesville
 34 min.; 37 chhs.; 2,264 com.

Rowland H. A. s s, Fayetteville
 Stanford Sam. w c, Duplin C H
 Smith Archibald, l
 Tate Robert, Rockfish
 Warnock John, Clark's Mills
 19 min.; 43 chhs.; 3,600 com.

2. *Presbytery of Fayetteville.*
 Baie Archibald, Philadelphia
 Brobst W. s s, Elizabethtown
 Brown Jos. Alfordsville
 Campbell D. A. Rockfish
 Hunt Thos. P. Wilmington
 M'Intyre John, s s, Montpelier
 M'Iver Colin, s s, Fayetteville
 M'Dougald A. Averashorough
 M'Queen A. Queensdale
 M'Iver Alexander, s s, Clinton
 M'Callum Angus, Tyson's Store
 M'Lean Hector, l
 M'Nair Evander, l
 Peacock W. N. Steel's Mills

3. *Presbytery of Concord.*
 Barr Absalom K. l
 Bradshaw C. s s, Ashville
 Freeman J. O w c, Murfreesboro'
 Frontis S. Bethany Church
 Gould Dan. w c, Statesville
 Hall Wm. A. Mocksville
 Hall James D. l
 Johnston Thomas P. l
 Kerr H. M. s s, Jonesboro', Ten.
 Lockridge A. Y. Houston's P O
 Lindley Danl. Pioneer Mills
 Morrison James E. l
 Morrison Robt. H. Charlotte
 M'Kee J. D D, w c, Mt. Mourn
 Pharr W. S. s s, Alexandria
 Pharr H. N. s s, Liberty Hill
 Robinson John, D D, Concord
 Silliman John, Morganton
 Sparrow P. J. s s, Salisbury
 Williamson John, Alexandria
 Williamson Saml. Providence
 Watson S. L. Steel Creek P O
 22 min.; 49 chhs.; 4,011 com.

Synod of Tennessee, Tenn.

1. *Presbytery of Abingdon.*
 Bovell S. D D, s s, Abingdon, Va.
 Crawford G. M. w c, do
 M'Ewen Alexander, do
 M'Intyre Dugald, s s, Burk's
 Garden
 Painter George, s s, Draper's
 Valley
 Wallace John H. s s, Montgom-
 ery C H
 6 min.; 11 chhs.; 792 com.

Dunlap Latten W. w c
 Dyke John, s s, Wood's Hill
 Eagleton E. M. s s, Madisonville
 Ewing J. C. w c, Maryville
 Grishy Aaron, s s, Leesburgh
 Hoyt Darius, prof, Maryville
 Hargrave J. T. s s, Leesburgh,
 Va.
 Likens J. G. s s, Athens, Tenn.
 Mandeville Sumner, agent, N.
 York City, N. Y.
 M'Campbell, Wm. A. s s, Knox-
 ville, Tenn.
 M'Ghee Alex. w c, Maryville
 Montgomery J. E. s s, Knoxville
 Nelson T. H. s s, Knoxville
 Noel Ephraim P. l
 Pearson Abel, w c, Philadelphia
 Pope Fielding, s s, Athens
 Rogan D. miss, Grainger Co.
 Ryland Bedford, l

Snoddy Robert, l
 Tedford Ralph E. l
 Thompson John, w c
 Vance Andrew, s s, Nine Mile
 Worcester Samuel A. s s, New
 Echota, Cher. Nation
 White G. S. s s, agent, Maryville
 Wallace Benjamin, s s, Wash-
 ington
 Wood Philips, w c, Rogersville
 Wilson J. D. miss, Maryville
 Wilson Joseph, l
 Wimpy Jesse, l
 34 min.; 29 chhs.; 2,993 com.

2. *Presbytery of Union.*
 Anderson Isaac, D D, Maryville,
 Tenn.
 Anderson T. A. w c, Athens
 Beecher J. W. Agt. Ed. Soc.
 Maryville
 Brown Thomas, s s, Kingston
 Butrick Daniel S. s s, Candy's
 Creek, Cher. Nation

3. *Presbytery of Holston, 1832.*
 Bell L. G. Leesburg, Tenn.
 Doak S. W. Greenville
 Dutton Matthew, w c
 Gallaher A. G. miss, Greene-
 ville

Glenn R. s s, Lee C H, Va.
King J. s s, Blountville, Tenn.
M'Linn J. pres, s s, Leesburg
Ross F. A. s s, Kingsport
8 min.; 14 chhs.; 1,941 com.

4. *Presbytery of French Broad.*
Coffin C. D. D, w c, Greenville
College, Tenn.
Foster Stephen, prof, Knoxville
Gass J. H. s s, New Market

Hood Nathaniel, s s, Newport
M'Campbell John, Dandridge
Mimis Wm. Snoddyville
M'Corckle F. A. s s, Greenville
7 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,252 com.

Synod of West Tennessee, Tenn.

1. *Presb. of West Tennessee.*
Arnell J. M. Columbia, Tenn.
Brown Duncan, D D, s s, Mount
Pleasant
Edmiston J. H. s s, Columbia
Henderson Robert, D D, w c,
Franklin
Hall T. J. s s, Farmington
Hardin R. D. D, s s, Spring Hill
Hayes Oliver B. w c, Nashville
Lindsley Philip, D D, pres, Nash-
ville
Lacy W. S. s s, Pulaski
Lanier Edmund, w c, Nashville
Laberee B. s s, Spring Hill
Lilly R. H. w c
M'Leod Lewis, w c
Parish Consider, l
Shaw Hugh, s s, Bigbyville
16 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,278 com.

2. *Presb. of Western District.*
Bland Peter R. s s, Somerville,
Tenn.
Campbell Alex. A. Jackson
Gray Daniel L. w c, Lynchburg,
Arkansas T.

Gillespie John, s s, Purdy
Hodge Samuel, s s, Portersville
Hamilton James, s s, Somerville
M'Leary James E. H. w c, Ran-
dolph
M'Milan M. w c, Denmark
M'Nutt A. G. w c, Jackson
Stafford J. w c
Sloan J. L. w c, Jackson
Weir D. w c, Cotton Grove
P O
Williamson S. M. s s, Memphis
13 min.; 21 chhs.; 630 com.

3. *Presbytery of Shiloh.*
Alexander J. s s, Readyville, W.
Tenn.
Allison J. l, Shelbyville
Bain J. R. w c, Gallatin
Bradshaw Amzi, s s, Fayette-
ville
Eagleton W. s s, Murfreesbor-
ough
Hall John Wortham, Gallatin
Kilpatrick T. J. l, Nashville
M'Connell S. C. w c, Carthage
M'Ewen E. s s, Fayetteville

Morrison Levi R. s s, Lebanon
Newton George, s s, Shelbyville
Smith J. M. l, Fayetteville
12 min.; 24 chhs.; 1,278 com.

4. *Presb. of North Alabama.*
Allan John, Huntsville, Al.
Barr Hugh, Courtland
Brotherton Robert, l, Moulton
Chamberlain Wm. miss, Wills-
town, Cher. Nation
Gillespie James H. s s, Somer-
ville
Holmes James, l, Portersville
Huss John, l
Morrison Silas H. s s, South
Florence
M'Milan E. s s, Moulton
Potter Wm. miss, Creek Path,
Cher. Nation
Sloss James L. Florence
Wood Joseph, s s, Athens
Wilson H. miss, Portersville,
Tenn.
13 min.; 15 chhs.; 738 com.

Synod of South Carolina and Georgia.

1. *Presb. of S. Carolina.*
Barr Wm. H. D D, Abbeville
C H, S. C.
Boggs John, w c
Carlsle W. s s, Varennes
Cater R. B. s s, Pendleton C H
Du Pree Benj. D. Pickens C H
Dickson Michael, Decatur, Ga.
Dickson H. Mount Hill, S. C.
Davis Samuel, w c
Humphreys D. Rock Mills
Kennedy John B. s s, Laurens
C H
Kennedy J. L. w c, Lincolnton,
Ga.
Lewers Samuel B. s s, Green-
wood, S. C.
Ross Anthony W. s s, Pendle-
ton C H
Waddell Moses, D D, Willing-
ton
Waddell I. W. s s, Calhoun's
Mills
15 min.; 32 chhs.; 283 com.

2. *Presbytery of Bethel.*
Adams J. S. Crowder's Creek,
S. C.
Adams James H. M. l
Davies J. B. White's Mills and
Laurens
Davies Wm. B. s s, Crowder's
Creek
Davies J. Le Roy, Hazlewood
P O
Harrison J. s s, Union C H
Johnston Cyrus, Brattons ville

Stafford J. B. Chesterville
Walker Robert B. Brattons ville
Williams A. Hopewell P O
10 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,970 com.

3. *Presbytery of Hopewell.*
Alexander J. Y. s s, Newnan,
Ga.
Blodgett Constantine, w c
Baker John, s s, Columbus
Brown J. D. D, Mount Zion
Beman C. P. w c, Mount Zion
Carter Hamden C. s s, Gains-
ville
Chamberlin Remb. s s, Jackson
Church A. D D, pres, Athens
Cassells S. J. Washington
Dwight T. M. l, Milledgeville
Gamble James, s s, M'Donough
Hoyt Nathan, Athens
Harrison John, s s, Jefferson
Holt Edwin, Macon
Hopping Ephraim S. l
M'Alpin Robert, s s, Cunning-
ham's Store
Mooney A. M. w c, Covington
Moderwell W. w c, Augusta
Pharr Edward, w c, Jefferson
Patton W. K. s s, Fayetteville
Patterson J. C. s s, Forsyth
Quillin W. s s, Clarksville
Richards W. B. w c, Morticello
Reid Henry, w c, Augusta
Reid John W. l

Scott T. F. s s, La Grange
Safford Henry, w c, Cherokee
Corner

Smith John B. l, Campbellton
Talmadge S. K. Augusta
Wilson J. S. Lawrenceville
30 min.; 55 chhs.; 2,910 com.

4. *Presb. of Charleston Union.*
Boggs G. D. miss, Bombay,
India
Buist T. Charleston, S. C.
Buist Arthur, w c, Charleston
Dickson John, w c
Goulding F. R. l, Columbia
Gilchrist Adam, Walterborough
Gildersleeve Benjamin, editor,
Charleston
Leland A. W. D D, w c, Charles-
ton
Landeau John F. l, Hamburg
Lewers James, l, Augusta, Ga.
Lee Wm. S. Charleston, S. C.
Mitchell John A. miss, do
M'Dowell W. A. D D, Philad.
Merriek J. L. l, Columbia
Palmer B. M. D D, Charleston
Palmer Edward, Pocatigo
Rogers Zaddiel, Charleston
Reid W. M. l, Columbia
Smith Thomas, s s, Charleston
Vandyck J. B. Walterborough
White Elipha, Charleston
Wilson J. L. miss, Africa
Yates W. B. l, Columbia
23 min.; 7 chhs.; 869 com.

5. *Presb. of Harmony.*
Brearily William, s s, Winns-
borough, S. C.

Boyd Charles L. R. Winnsborough
 Bailly Rufus W. *w c*, Columbia
 Campbell Robert B. *s s*, Russell Place
 Cousar John, Salem
 Davis S. S. *w c*, Augusta, Ga.
 English T. R. *l*, Marr's Bluff
 Erwin J. M. *s s*, Indian Town
 Howe George, *prof*, Columbia
 Harrington J. *s s*, Mount Clio
 James Robert W. Bradleyville

Means Robert, *s s*
 M'Ewen John, *s s*, Bradleyville
 Morgan N. R. *w c*, Havana, Al.
 M'Farland John, *s s*, Chesterfield C H, S. C.
 Powers Urias, *s s*, Cheraw
 Reid George, *s s*, Bradleyville
 Rennie John, *w c*, Waterloo
 18 min.; 27 chhs.; 2,236 com.

6. *Presbytery of Georgia.*
 Baker D. *w c*, Savannah, Ga.

Blodget H. F. *w c*, Savannah
 Clinton Lawson, *s s*, Waynesborough
 M'Whurr W. *w c*, Bryan C H
 Olcott James S. *w c*, Ellin ham
 Pratt H. S. *w c*, St. Mary's
 Pratt Nathaniel A. Darien
 Quarterman R. Riceborough
 Stiles J. C. *w c*, Darien
 Winston D. M. *w c*, Bryan C H
 10 min.; 5 chhs.; 263 com.

Synod of Mississippi and South Alabama.

1. *Presbytery of Mississippi.*
 Blair W. C. *s s*, Natchez
 Chase B. *s s*, do
 Chamberlain J. D. *s s*, *pres*, Rodney
 Fullenwider P. H. *s s*, Jaynesville
 Hutchison J. R. *s s*, East Baton Rouge, La.
 Hagaman A. Natchez
 Hazard S. H. Woodward's Store
 Holt David R. *w c*
 Montgomery Wm. Fayette
 Montgomery J. L. *s s*, St. Francisville
 M'Clulloch J. I., Toller
 Ogden A. O. B. *s s*, East Baton Rouge
 Potts George, Natchez
 Smylie J. *w c*, Toller
 Vancourt J. H. *s s*, Kingston
 15 min.; 24 chhs.; 591 com.

2. *Presbytery of South Alabama.*
 Alexander T. Selma, Ala.
 Bradshaw F. *s s*, Mount Meigs

Carothers J. N. Centreville
 Cunningham A. N. *s s*, Montgomery
 Cunningham R. M. D. D, *w c*, Tuscaloosa
 Davis T. P. *w c*, Columbus
 Gray J. H. Springfield
 Haddin Isaac, *s s*, Marion
 Holman R. *s s*, Washington
 Hillhouse J. *s s*, Greensborough
 Kennedy R. W. B. Y. *w c*, Springfield
 Martin J. *s s*, Clinton
 M'Millan Neil, *s s*, Claiborne
 Newton Thomas, *w c*, Ashville
 Porter F. H. *s s*, Marion
 Preston David R. *w c*
 Sample A. H. *w c*, Mount Meigs
 Smith S. H. *w c*, Prairieville
 Stratton J. *s s*, Greenville
 Warren John B. *w c*, Ibberville
 Parish, La.
 Williams W. H. Tuscaloosa
 Witherspoon T. S. *s s*, Lowndesborough
 22 min.; 34 chhs.; 1,714 com.

3. *Presbytery of Tombigbee.*
 Archibald T. *s s*, Columbus, Miss.
 Byington C. *s s*, do
 Hotchkiss E. *l*, Fort Towson, Ark Ter.
 Kingsbury C. *s s*, Columbus
 Stuart T. C. *s s*, Cottingham Port
 Wright A. *miss*, Fort Towson, Arkans. Ter.
 Wright D. *s s*, Columbus
 Williams L. S. *miss*, Little River Lick, Ark Ter
 8 min.; 10 chhs.; 420 com.

4. *Presbytery of Clinton.*
 Butler Z. Port Gibson, Miss.
 Comfort D. *pres*, Clinton
 Dickerson A. C. *l*, Manchester
 Donau P. *s s*, Clinton
 Moore G. *s s*, Harrington's Store
 Marshall M. M. *w c*, Nashville, Tenn.
 Newton A. *s s*, Livingston
 Rickhow J. *w c*, Port Gibson
 8 min.; 5 chhs.; 102 com.

"This portion of the Catholic Church of Christ in the world, under one General Assembly of bishops and ruling elders, styled *commissioners*, which, with the *delegates* from corresponding bodies, in May last, consisted of two hundred and seventy-four persons, comprehends, according to the returns now in my possession, twenty-four *synods*; one hundred and eleven *presbyteries*; eighteen hundred and fifty-five ordained *bishops*; two hundred and fifteen *licentiates*; making two thousand and seventy *teachers of the gospel*; two hundred and twenty-nine *candidates* in a state of preparation for the ministry; twenty-five hundred *churches*; and two hundred thirty-three thousand five hundred and eighty *communicants*. Our INCREASE during the last year has been in *bishops* one hundred and twenty-five, in *licentiates* ten, in *candidates* nine, in ordained and licensed *preachers* one hundred and thirty-five, in *churches* one hundred and nineteen, and in *communicants* sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-two. The communicants added on examination last year were twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty-six; being ten thousand six hundred and fourteen LESS than were reported in 1832, as added in the same way. Seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two were added last year by certificate from other churches, or passed from one of our congregations to another, being three hundred and sixty-six MORE than were received in the same manner the year previous. The total of additions now reported, is thirty thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. Of these, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six must be considered as equal to the number of persons who have deceased, or been dismissed or suspended, or who were at the time of making the reports in a state of transition from the care of one session to another, or who for some reason have not been reported as members: leaving as above stated, the net gain in communicants of 1833, over the whole number of 1832, at sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-two. The baptisms now returned, amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty; of which six thousand nine hundred and fifty were of *adults*, fourteen thousand and thirty-five of *infants*, and eight hundred and thirty-five of persons *not distinguished*. The baptisms of 1832 exceeded those of 1833 by two thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. The funds reported as having been collected in the year preceding the meeting of the last

General Assembly, were for MISSIONARY PURPOSES, seventy-six thousand four hundred twenty dollars and thirty-nine cents; for defraying the expenses of COMMISSIONERS to the Assembly, four thousand six hundred eighty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents; for different THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES, six thousand three hundred eleven dollars and twenty-three cents; for the EDUCATION of poor and pious youth, principally with reference to their becoming ministers of the gospel, forty-seven thousand one hundred fifty-three dollars and sixty-five cents; and for the CONTINGENT EXPENSES of the Assembly, eight hundred ninety-two dollars and eighty-seven cents: which give a total of one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred sixty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents collected for charitable uses. This sum is less than the total for the same objects in 1832, by two thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents. Eleven presbyteries have made no returns of any collections; and four have reported only on the commissioner's fund. In all the presbyteries, there are several churches which have made no reports on any subject, for some time past; and some which have never returned so much as the number of their communicants since I have been stated clerk. Our statistics, however, are much more complete than they formerly were; and must be regarded as a near approximation to an exact statement of the numbers and operations of our whole body."—*Stated Clerk.*

Reformed Dutch Church.

The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church will hold its next meeting in the City of New York, on the first Wednesday in June, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. THOMAS M. STRONG, Flatbush, Long Island, Stated Clerk.

PARTICULAR SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

1. *Classis of New York.*
 Baldwin E., New York, Houston st.
 Bourne George, do. w. c.
 Broadhead J., d. d. do Broome st.
 Brownlee W. C., d. d. do Collegiate church
 Brush Wm., New York, I.
 DeWitt T., d. d. do Collegiate ch.
 Dubois George, do Franklin st.
 Jackson John F., Fortham.
 Kip Francis M., N. York, Ninth st.
 Knox John, d. d. do Collegiate ch.
 Labagh A. I., do. w. c.
 Labagh Isaac, do. w. c.
 Marselus N. I., Greenwich.
 Smith Thos. G., Tarrytown.
 Van Pelt Peter I., Staten Island.
 Vermule C. C., Harlem.
 Westbrook C. D., d. d. New York, w. c.
 17 min.; 11 chhs.; 2,599 com.
2. *South Classis of New York.*
 Alburtis John, w. c.
 Ambler James, w. c.
 Bogart D. S., w. c.
 Dey R. V., New York, w. c.
 Janeway J. J., d. d. New Brunswick, N. J., w. c.
 Kirkland R., w. c.
 Knoese Charles, Manhattan.
 Matthews J. M., d. d. New York, South ch.
 Mecker S. H., Bushwick.
 M'Murray W., New York, Market st.
 12 min.; 6 chhs.; 1,183 com.
3. *Classis of New Brunswick.*
 Beekman J. T. B., Middletown.
4. *Classis of Bergen.*
 Abeel Gustavus, Belville.
 Boice I. C., Bergen Neck.
 Cornell F. F., Montville.
 Demund I. S., Pompton.
 Duryea John, w. c.
 Duryea P., English Neighborhood.
 Kuypers Z. H., Ponds, Preakness, &c.
 Raymond H. A., Fairfield.
 Romeyn J. V. C., Hackensack.
 Talmage J. R., Pompton Plains.
 Taylor B. C., Bergen.
 11 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,126 com.
5. *Classis of Paramus.*
 Bogardus W. R., Aquackinunck.
 Christie J. I., Warwick.
 Cole Isaac D., Totowa, 2d ch.
 Eltinge W., Totowa 1st ch. and Paramus.
 Goethius S., Saddle river and Passaic.
 Lansing N., Tappan.
 Warner Alex. H., Clarkstown.
 Wynkoop J., W. and New Hempstead and Ramapo.
 8. min.; 11 chhs.; 1,288 com.
6. *Classis of Long Island.*
 Beattie John, New Utrecht.
 Crookshank Wm., Flatlands and New Lots.
 Demarest James, Williamsburgh.
 Dwight M. W., Brooklyn.
 Lubigh I. P., Gravesend.
 Oterson Jas., Hempstead and Oyster Bay.
 Schoonmaker J., Newtown and Jamaica.
 Strong Thos. M., Flatbush.
 8 min.; 11 chhs.; 577 com.
7. *Classis of Philadelphia.*
 Bumstead S. A., Manayunk.
 Halsey A. O., N. & S. Hampton.
 Heermance Henry, Blawenburgh.
 Labagh P., Haverling.
 Livingston G. R., d. d. Philadelphia.
 Ludlow G., New Shanack.
 Sears J. C., Philadelphia.
 Van Lieuw, North Branch.
 8 min.; 8 chhs.; 1,671 com.
8. *Classis of Poughkeepsie.*
 Cahoon W., jr., Hydo Park.
 Cuyler G. C., d. d. Philadelphia.
 Fisher G. H., Fishkill.
 Hurdenburgh J. B., Rhinebeck.
 Heyer Wm. S., Fishkill Landing.
 Holmes E., Litchingow.
 Kittle A. N., Red Hook.
 Vedder L., Greenbush and Taghkanick.
 Whitehead C., Hopewell.
 9 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,685 com.

PARTICULAR SYNOD OF ALBANY.

1. *Classis of Albany.*
 Amerman T. A., w. c.
 Brook R., Washington and Gibbonsville.
 Ferris Isaac, Albany.
 Fort A., Union and Salem.
- Kissam S., Bethlehem and Jerusalem.
 Ludlow J. d. d., Albany.
 Lusk Matthias, I.
 Searle Jer., Coxsackie.
 Van Houson —, w. c.
- Wilson Joseph, Westerlo.
 10 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,256 com.
2. *Classis of Rensselaer.*
 Garretson G. I., Stuyvesant.
 Hunt C., Nassau.

Liddle J. A., Greenbush.
Ostrander S., Bloominggrove.
Siekles Jacob, Kinderhook.
Slyter Richard, Claveruck.
Van Cleef Cornelius, Athens.
Van Liew J. C., Leeds and Kiskatom.
Van Santvoord S., Schoodack.
Wyckoff I. N., Catskill.
Wykoop P. S., Hillsdale and Ghent.
11 min.; 14 chhs.; 1,781 com.

3. *Classis of Ulster.*
Boyce Wm., Woodstock.
Gosman John, Kingston.
Ostrander H., Saugerties.
Overbush P. A., Flatbush.
Quaw James E., Dashville Falls.
Roosa E., Ashokan.
Van Dyck C. L., Marbletown.
Van Kuren B., Esopus.
Van Linda O., New Paltz.
Westfall B. S., Rochester & Clove.
10 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,366 com.

4. *Classis of Washington.*
Bogardus C., w. c.
Boyd H. M., Saratoga.
Fonda J. D., Union Village.
Laing J., Argyle.
Marselus A. A., Schaghticoke.
Schoonmaker R. L., Waterford.
Thomason D. R., Fort Miller.
7 min.; 10 chhs.; [125 reported.]

5. *Classis of Schenectady.*
Blair R. I., w. c.
Bogardus N., Helderberg.
Boyd J., Rotterdam.
Lockwood L. R., Princetown.
Murphey J., Glenville.
Romeyn T., w. c.
Slingerland E., Glenville.
Steele J. B., w. c.
Van Vechten J., Schenectady.
Van Wagenen J. H., Niskeuna.
Yates J. A., w. c.
11 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,401 com.

6. *Classis of Montgomery.*
Chittenden A. B., Glen and Harles-
ton.
Hoggen J. W., Mapletown and
Corrystown.
Ketcham I. S., Stone Arabia and
Ephrata.
Manly J., Manheim.
Pitcher J. H., Herkimer and Ger.
Platts.

Spinner J. P., do.
Stevenson J., Florida.
Stryker H. B., St. Johnsville.
Wells R., Canajoharie.
9 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,510 com.

7. *Classis of Schoharie.*
Basler Benjamin, L.

Garretson J., Middleburgh.
Gray John, w. c.
Myers A. H., Beaverdam.
Paige W., Broome.
Salisbury W., Blenheim.
Stimpson H. B., w. c.
Weidman P., Schoharie.
8 min.; 13 chhs.; 1,195 com.

8. *Classis of Cayuga.*
Bennet A., Lodi.
Bethune G. W., Utica.
Gregory Oscar H., Farmersville.
Hammond S., Owasco.
Hoffman A., Cato.
Man A. M., Ithica.
Mandeville H., Geneva.
Rogers L., Catlin.
Waek C. R., Caroline.
Yates A., D. D., Chittenango.
10 min.; 13 chhs.; 1,113 com.

9. *Classis of Orange.*
Bevier J. H., Shawangunk.
Edwards T., s. s., Wurtsboro.
Lee R. P., Montgomery.
Switz A. J., Warwarsing.
Ten Eyck, J. B., Berea.
Vanderveer F. H., New Hurley.
Van Vechten S., Bloomingburgh.
Ward J. W., New Prospect.
8 min.; 9 chhs.; 870 com.

Protestant Episcopal Church.

The next general convention will be held in Philadelphia on the third Wednesday in October, 1835. This convention is at such a time every third year as may be appointed by the preceding convention. The church in each State is entitled to a representation of both the clergy and laity, which representation may consist of one or more deputies, not exceeding four of each order, chosen by the convention of the State. Rt. Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., of Pennsylvania, is the Presiding Bishop.

I. EASTERN DIOCESE.

This diocese comprehends the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER VIETS GRISWOLD, D. D., Salem, Ms., Bishop. Rev. THEODORE EDSON, Lowell, Ms., Secretary. Annual meeting last Wednesday in September.

1. *Maine.*
Meeting of the Convention 2d
Wednesday of June. SAMUEL
CUTLER, Portland, Secretary.
Chapman G. T., D. D., Portland.
Clapp Joel, Gardiner.
Hilliard Timothy, Gorham.
Heny Gideon W., Portland.
Ten Broeck P. S., do.
Vaughan J. A., Saco.
Wolcott Calvin, Bangor.

2. *New Hampshire.*
Meeting of the Convention, 4th
Wednesday of June. ALBERT
CADY, Concord, Secretary.
Barker Darius, Charlestown.
Burroughs C., D. D., Portsmouth.
Chase Moses E., Hopkinton.
Fowle Robert, Holderness.
Hale Benj., prof., Dartmouth Coll.
Howe J. B., Claremont.
Leonard George, Cornish.
McBurney Samuel, Salmon Falls.

3. *Massachusetts.*
Convention meets on the third
Wednesday of June. Rev. AL-
FRED L. BAURY, Newton, Sec'y.

Babcock Samuel B., Dedham.
Ballard Edward, Pittsfield.
Bartlett Josiah M., Cambridge.
Baury Alfred L., Newton.
Blackaller Henry, Taunton.
Blaidsale Silas, Ashfield.
Blake John L., South Boston.
Boyle Isaac, Boston.
Coit Thomas W., Cambridge.
Caswell Henry, Methuen.
Croswell William, Boston.
Dickinson R., Montague.
Eastman G. C. V., Marblehead.
Eaton Asa, D. D., Boston.
Edson Theodore, Lowell.
Everett James, Chap. U. S. Navy.
Foxcroft Francis A.
Gilbert Sturges, Great Barrington.
Goodwin D. L. B., Sutton.
Haskins George F., Boston.
Hicks Galen, Taunton.
Howe M. A. D. W., Roxbury.
Jarvis S. F., D. D., in Europe.
Knight Henry C., Rowley.
Leach Daniel, Quincy.
Morris James, D. D., Newburyport.
Munroe Ephraim, Hopkinton.
Potter William T., Quincy.
Price Joseph H., Amesbury.

Richmond J. C., Salem.
Shaw Samuel B., Amesbury.
Stone John S., Boston.
Strong Titus, Greenfield.
Wainright J. M., D. D., Boston.
Wells E. M. P., do.

4. *Rhode Island.*
Meeting is on the second Tues-
day in June. Rev GEORGE W.
HATHAWAY, Warren, Secretary.
Bristed John, Bristol.
Brown Jos. M., Smithfield.
Burge Lemuel, North Kingston.
Clark John A., Providence.
Cooke James W., Lonsdale.
Crocker N. B., D. D., Providence.
De Wolfe Erastus, South Kingston.
Fenner Joseph, Portsmouth.
Hathaway G. W., Warren.
Nash Sylvester, East Greenwich.
Peck Francis, Waterford.
Taft George, North Providence.
West John, Newport.
Wheaton Salmon, Newport.

Total in the diocese, 65.

II. DIOCESE OF VERMONT.

Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D., Bishop, Burlington. Meeting last Wednesday in May. Rev. SILAS A. CRANE, Middlebury, Secretary.

Chase Carlton, Bellows Falls.	Hicks John A., Rutland.	Peck R., Berkshire & Montgomery.
Crane Silas A., Middlebury.	Horton William, Windsor.	Saline John T., Fairfield.
Fay Charles, Vergennes & Milton.	McDonald Lewis, Shelburne.	Sabine James, Bethel.
Foot Luman, Arlington.	Parker B. C. C., Woodstock.	
Hard A. B., Highgate & Sheldon.	Pierson Jacob, Guilford.	

Total, 14 clergymen.

III. DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.

Rt. Rev. THOMAS CHURCH BROWNELL, D. D., LL. D., Bishop, Hartford. Meeting second Tuesday in October. Rev. WILLIAM JARVIS, Chatham, Secretary.

Andrews G. B.	Geer Alpheus, Hebron and M. Had-	Prindle Clauney, Oxford.
Atwater H. S., New Preston and	Washington.	Purdy L. M., Sharon & Salisbury.
Baldwin Asahel Oxford.	Hallam R. A., Meriden.	Pyne Smith, Middletown
Baldwin D., Guilford & N. Guilford.	Halecomb Frederick, Watertown.	Rossiter R., Munroe & Trumbull.
Barlow William.	Hapson Oliver, Salem Bridge and	Scott Jos., Woodbury.
Beech Stephen, Salisbury.	Bethany.	Shepard G. C., Stratford.
Benham Benjamin, Brookfield.	Hull Lemuel B., Reading.	Smith Charles, Fairfield.
Bradley C. W., Derby and Hum-	Hurtington Enoch, New Milford.	Smith John D., Simsbury & Granby.
phreysville.	Ives Edward J., East and North	Steele Asahel, <i>miss.</i>
Burlions Daniel, D. D., Plymouth	Haven.	Stratton Samuel C., Newtown.
and Newtown.	Ives Reuben, Cheshire.	Tadd Ambrose S., Stamford.
Cesar G. V.	Jarvis William, Chatham.	Tadd Charles J., Ridgefield and
Cornwall Levi, Cheshire.	Jewett S., Derby & Humphreysville.	New Canaan.
Coit J. S., Bridgeport.	Jones Edward.	Tomlinson D. G., Milton and Brad-
Corson Levi H., Windham Co.	Jones Isaac.	leyville.
Covell Jos. S., Brookfield.	Judd Bethel, D. D., Cheshire.	Totten Silas, <i>prof.</i> , Washington Col.
Croswell H., D. D., New Haven.	Keeler J., Hitchcockville, North-	Walker William H., Milford.
Curtis William A., Wallingford.	field.	Warner R., Warehouse Point.
Curtis William P., New Haven.	Kellogg E. B., Brooklyn & Pomfret.	Whenton N. S., D. D., <i>pres.</i> , Wash.
Davis T. J., Glastenbury.	Kemper J., D. D., Norwalk.	Colt.
Eastman G. C. V., <i>miss.</i>	Marsh Truman, Litchfield.	White George S., Canterbury.
Fuller Samuel, Litchfield.	Morgan Allen C., Waterbury.	Wilcox Milton, Simsbury.
Guion J. M., Saybrook.	Noble B. G., Bridgeport.	
	Paddock Seth B., Norwich.	

63 clergymen.

IV. DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

Rt. Rev. BENJAMIN TREDWELL ONDERDONK, D. D., Bishop, and Professor in the General Theological Seminary. Rev. WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM, New York, Secretary. Meeting first Thursday in October.

Adams Hiram, Binghamton.	Carter L., New Rochelle and East	Gregory H., <i>miss.</i> , Homer.
Adams N. H., <i>miss.</i> , Unadilla.	Chester.	Grigg John, Athens.
Adams Parker, New Hartford.	Carter Lucius, <i>miss.</i> , Richford.	Haight Benj. L., New York.
Allanson —, <i>miss.</i> , Hobart.	Clark J. T., <i>miss.</i> , Skaneateles and	Hall Richard D., Hempstead.
Andrews Edward, <i>miss.</i>	Mercellus.	Hammel Wm., New York.
Antion H., D. D., New York.	Clark O., <i>miss.</i> , Delhi & Walton.	Harris Robert W., White Plains.
Balcock D., <i>miss.</i> , Ballston and	Clark Thomas, <i>miss.</i> , Elmira.	Hart Abram B., New York.
Saratoga.	Clark William A., D. D., New York.	Hart Wm. H., Walden.
Baldwin A. G., <i>miss.</i> , Turin.	Clarke J. P. F., Goshen.	Haskell Samuel, New Rochelle.
Barrows L. A., <i>miss.</i> , Chenango Co.	Coit Jos. H., <i>miss.</i> , Plattsburg.	Hawks F. L. D. D., New York.
Bartlett H. M., Red Hook.	Creighton Wm., D. D., New York.	Hickox Burton H., Palmyra.
Bayard L. P., New York.	Croes Robert B.	Holcomb O. P., <i>miss.</i> , Windham.
Beardsley S. W., Onondaga.	Crosby Alex. H., Yonkers.	Holliester A. S., <i>miss.</i> , Manlius and
Bennett Alva, Nassau.	Cumming F. H., Castleton.	Fayetteville.
Bennett Moses P.	Curtis J. W., New York.	Hooker Herman.
Berrian William, D. D., New York.	Cutler Benj. C., Brooklyn.	Hubbard Kenben, Granville.
Bingham Moore, <i>miss.</i> , Hampton.	Davies Robert, <i>miss.</i> , Niagara Co.	Huddart Richard T., New York.
Blakeslee S., Otsego and Chenango	Davis Edward, Charlton.	Hughes John, Otsego and Chenango
Counties.	Davis S., Oneida Castle.	Co.
Bolles J. A., Rochester.	Dorr Benj., Utica.	Humphrey A., Waddington and
Bostwick W. W., Bath.	Dowdney John Jr.	Morristown.
Breintnall Thomas, New York.	Dyer Palmer, <i>miss.</i> , Syracuse.	Huntington D., Haiperville.
Bridgeman George.	Eastburn Manton, New York.	Huse Nathaniel, Paris.
Brittan T. S., New York.	Ernst John F., Geneva.	Jackson William, New York.
Brown David, <i>miss.</i>	Fiske Geo., <i>miss.</i> , Oriskany, &c.	Jelliffe Hiram, North Salem.
Brown J., Newburg & New Wind-	Fitch Augustus, Bloomingdale.	Johnson E. M., Brooklyn.
sor.	Forbes John M., Flushing.	Johnson S. R., Hyde Park.
Bruce N. F., M. D., Geneva.	Fowler Edward K., Monticello.	Johnson Wm. L., Jamaica.
Burt M., Amsterdam and W. Charl-	Fraser Alex., <i>miss.</i> , Cattaraugus	Jones Lot, <i>miss.</i> , New York.
ton.	Co.	Jones George, Chap. U. S. Navy.
Bush Leverett, Oxford.	Freeman R. H., Ellicottville.	Judah H. R., Troy.
Butler David, D. D., Troy.	Fuller Samuel, Rensselaerville.	Kearny R., <i>miss.</i> , Ontario Co.
Cairns William D., Hudson.	Garfield John M., Albany.	Keese Wm. L., Albany.
Campbell Robert, Saratoga Co.	Garran Isaac, Otsego Co.	Kingsbury Nathan, State of Dela-
Carter James D., Ithica.	Gear E. G., Brownville.	ware.
Carmichael William M., Rye.	Gilbert J. D., Big Flatta.	Lewis Wm. H.

Lyell Thos., D. D., New York.
 McCarty, *miss.*, Oswego Co.
 McCabe Charles, Milton.
 McCallum T. K. M.
 McVicar John, D. D., Columbia College.

Mason R. S., D. D., *pres.*, Geneva.
 Meachem Thomas, Alleghany Co.
 Metcalf Kendrick, *miss.*, Le Roy.
 Milnor James, D. D., New York.
 Minor T.
 Moore David, Staten Island.
 Muhlenburg Wm. A., Flushing.
 Murray Rufus, Mayville.
 Nash Daniel, Otsego Co.
 Nichols Samuel, Bedford.
 Northrop B., *miss.*, Perryville.
 Norton Geo. H., Richmond.
 Pardee Amos.
 Peck Isaac, Troy.
 Perry M. A., Holland Patent.
 Phillips Jos. A., Cow Neck.
 Phinney Sam., Newburgh.
 Porter G. S., *miss.*, Fredonia.
 Potter Alonzo, *prof.*, Union College.
 Potter Horatio, Albany.
 Pound Jesse, Seneca Falls.
 Powell Wm., Westchester.
 Prentiss Jos., Catskill.

Proal A. P., Union College.
 Punderson Ephraim, *miss.*, Cairo.
 Pyne Thos., Brooklyn.
 Reed John, D. D., Poughkeepsie.
 Reed Thos. C., *prof.*, Union Coll.
 Richmond Wm., New York.
 Rogers Joshua M.
 Rowlands Samuel.
 Rudd John C., D. D., Auburn.
 Salmon Richard, Jeddes.
 Sayres G. H., Jamaica.
 Schroeder J. F., New York.
 Seabury C., Setauket and Islip.
 Seabury Samuel, Flushing.
 Searle Addison, Detroit Mills.
 Selkirk James, Pompey.
 Shelton Geo. A., Newtown.
 Shelton Wm., Buffalo.
 Sherwood Reuben, Ulster.
 Shimeall R. C., Canandaigua.
 Smedes A., Jr., New York.
 Smith Hugh, *miss.*, do.
 Smith Lucius.
 Smith Orasmus H., Otsego Co.
 Spalding Erastus.
 Stebbins Cyrus, Waterford.
 Staunton Wm., Lyons & Palmyra.
 Sunderland James, Phillipstown.
 Stokes J. O., *miss.*, Medina.

Tappan J. M., *miss.*, Stillwater, &c.
 Thibou Lewis Jr., Angelica.
 Thomas Wm. B., Duaneburgh.
 Thompson James, Durham.
 Tiffany F. T., Cooperstown.
 Treadway A. C., Johnstown.
 Tremaine F., Chenango Co.
 Turner S. H., D. D., *prof.*, N. York.
 Vanhorne F., Coldenham.
 Van Kleeck Robert, Fishkill.
 Van Ingen John V.
 Verren Antoine, Columbia Coll.
 Warner T., *Chap.*, West Point.
 Weber Wm. M., *miss.*, Fairfield.
 Wheeler Eli, Little Neck.
 Wheeler U. M., Johnstown.
 Whipple P. L., Lansingburgh.
 Whitehouse H. J., Rochester.
 Whittingham Wm. R., New York.
 Williams Eleazer.
 Williams Peter, New York.
 Withington William.
 Woodward John W.

180 clergymen.

V. DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

Rt. Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, D. D., Bishop. Rev. JOHN CROES, New Brunswick, Secretary. Meeting last Wednesday in May.

Arnold S. F., Freehold.
 Barry E. D., D. D., Jersey City.
 Beasley F., D. D., Trenton.
 Chapman James, Perth Amboy.
 Croes John, New Brunswick.
 Douglas W., *miss.*, Piscataway, &c.
 Dunn Clarksou, Newton.
 Freeman R. H., *miss.*, Warren Co.

Finch H., Shrewsbury and Middle-town.
 Henderson M. H., Newark.
 Holmes Benjamin, Orange.
 Jaques P. L., *miss.*, Knowlton, &c.
 Mason H. L., Salem, &c.
 Matthews Matthew.
 Morehouse Geo. Y., Mt. Holley.

22 clergymen.

VI. DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Rt. Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., Bishop, senior of the American Episcopal Church, and rector in Philadelphia. Rt. Rev. HENRY USTICK ONDERDONK, D. D., Assistant Bishop. Rev. WILLIAM C. MEAD, D. D., Philadelphia, Secretary. Meeting third Tuesday in May.

Abercrombie J., D. D., Philadelphia.
 Alden Charles H., do.
 Allen Thos. G., do.
 Ayres Robert, Franklin.
 Beasley F. W.
 Bedell G. T., D. D., Philadelphia.
 Bowman Samuel, Lancaster.
 Boyd George, Philadelphia.
 Brinckle S. C., do.
 Bryant Wm., do.
 Buchanan E. Y., Meadville.
 Bull L., East Nantmeal, Churchtown, &c.
 Chambers C., Lewistown.
 Clay J. C., Philadelphia.
 Clemson J. B., do.
 Cooper J. G., do.
 Crusé C. F., do.
 Colton A. S., do.
 Colton C. A., Bristol.
 Cole G. W., do.
 Davis Robert, Philadelphia.
 Davis John.
 De Lancey Wm. H. D. D., Philadelphia.
 De Pui J., Pottsville.

Douglass J. M., Philadelphia.
 Drake G. C., Bloomsburgh.
 Dupuy Charles M., Philadelphia.
 Freeman L. N., *miss.*
 Glover Bennet, do.
 Good Caleb I., Bristol.
 Hare Geo. E., Carlisle.
 Henderson Raymond, Philadelphia.
 Hilton Wm., *miss.*
 Hutchins Benj., Philadelphia.
 Jacobs Cyrus H., Lancaster Co.
 James John W., Philadelphia.
 Jaquett Joseph, do.
 Kirk George, *miss.*
 Lacey Wm. B., D. D., Pittsburgh.
 Lord S. S., *miss.*, Athens.
 McCoskry S. A., Reading.
 Marks Sam., *miss.*
 Marsden John H., Gettysburg.
 May James, Wilkesbarre.
 Mead Wm. Cooper, D. D., Philadelphia.
 Mintzer Geo., *miss.*
 Montgomery J. D. D., Philadelphia.
 Moore R. C. Jr., do.
 Morgan R. U., *miss.*

Morton Henry J., Philadelphia.
 Perkins Wm. S., Bristol.
 Pigott Robert, Philadelphia.
 Rees Wm. H., Del. and Chester Co.
 Reno Francis, Beaver Co.
 Reynolds J., Perkiomen & Norristown.
 Ridgeley G. W., Philadelphia.
 Rodney John, Jr., Germantown.
 Selden S. W., Beaver Co.
 Sheets George, Oxford and Lower Dublin.
 Smith George A., Philadelphia.
 Smith I., Davisville and Sunbury.
 Stem Nathan, Harrisburgh.
 Taylor John, Pittsburgh.
 Tyng Stephen H. D. D., Philadelphia.
 Thorn J. V. E., Carlisle.
 Upfold George, D. D., Pittsburgh.
 Van Pelt Peter, Philadelphia.
 Wilmer Simon, do.
 Wilson Bird, D. D., New York.
 Wiltbank James, Philadelphia.

71 clergymen.

VII. DIOCESE OF DELAWARE.

Rev. ISAAC PARDEE, Wilmington, Secretary. Meeting Saturday next preceding the second Monday in June.

Davis H. L., D. D., Middletown.
 Hedges C. S., Wilmington.

Higbee Dan., Lewes & Georgetown.
 Pardee Isaac, Wilmington.

5 clergymen.

VIII. DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MURRAY STONE, D. D., Bishop, residing at Salisbury, Somerset county. RICHARD M. HALL, Baltimore, Secretary. Meeting last Wednesday in May.

Addison W. D., Georgetown, D. C.	Harrison Hugh T.	Mackenhimer G. L., Queen Anne
Aisquith Henry, Westminster.	Hatch F. W., Washington, D. C.	p. Prince George Co.
Austin C. C., St. Thomas's p. Baltimore Co.	Hawley Wm., do.	Mitchell R. H. B., Great Mills, St. Mary's Co.
Barlow John V., Baltimore.	Henshaw J. P. K., D. D., Baltimore.	Prout R., Durham p. Charles Co.
Bayne Thomas, Easton.	Higbee E. Y., Havre de Grace.	Reid Thomas.
Billogg T., Queen Caroline Co.	Humphreys Hector, D. D., Annapolis.	Robertson J. J., Missionary to Greece.
Brooke J. T., Georgetown, D. C.	Johns H. V. D., All Saints', Frederick Co.	Smallwood Wm. A., Bladensburg.
Blanchard J. G., Annapolis.	Johns John, Baltimore.	Smith P. F., Georgetown.
Chesley W. F., Calvert and Anne Arundel Co.	Johns Leonard H., Cumberland.	Spencer Jos., D. D., St. Michael's, Talbot Co.
Claxton John, Leonardtown.	Jones C. F., Chester p., Chestertown.	Swan John, Upper Marlborough.
Drano Robert B., Hagerstown.	Jones N. M., All Faith, St. Mary's.	Taylor Fitch W., Allen's Fresh, Charles Co.
Duke William, Elktion.	Judd Jona., Great Choptank.	Wiley J. J., Worcester Co.
Foreman John.	Keach John R., Bello Air.	Wilberger Christian, Rock Creek.
Gilliss L. G., Prince George's, & C. Montgomery Co.	Laird F. H. L., Newport.	Wilmer Lemuel, Port Tobacco Co.
Goldsborough R. W., Centreville.	Levington William, Baltimore.	Wyatt Wm. L., D. D., Baltimore.
Goodwin H. B., Nottingham.	McComick A. T., Washington, D. C.	Wright L. B.
Harris M., Christ's Church, Prince George Co.	McElhiney G., Somerset p., Somerset Co.	
	McKenney J. A., Sassafras Neck.	

51 clergymen.

IX. DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.

Rt. Rev. RICHARD CHANNING MOORE, D. D., Bishop, and rector of the Monumental Church, Richmond. Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MEADE, D. D., Assistant Bishop, Millwood, Frederick county. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Secretary. Meeting third Wednesday in May.

Adams E., Christ ch., Lancaster Co.	Grammer John, Wyoming.	Mann Charles, Alexandria.
Adie George, Leesburg.	Gunter S. S., Northampton C. H.	McGuire E. C., Fredericksburg.
Andrews C. W., Millwood.	Hanson F. R.	McGuire J. P., Loretta.
Bean H. H.	Hill J. H., Missionary to Greece.	Norris Alex., Charles City.
Berkoley P. F., Richmond.	Jones W. G. H., Orange C. H.	Page C. H., New Glasgow.
Boydson Eben., Norfolk.	Jackson J. C., Winchester.	Parker Ira, Portsmouth.
Boydson Mark L., Old Point Comfort.	Jackson Thomas, Richmond.	Smith F. G., Lynchburg.
Clapham J., Mattox Bridge.	Jackson William M., Berryville.	Steele William, Halesstone.
Cobbs N. H., New London.	Jackson William G., Coventry.	Stewart Annesley, Alexandria.
Cole John, Gloucester, C. H.	Jones A., St. Andrews p., Charles-town.	Swift J. S., miss.
Cooke John, New Found Mills.	Johnston J. C., Alexandria.	Syme Andrew, Petersburg.
Crawford Wm., Louisa C. H.	Keeling Jacob, Suffolk.	Taliaferro C. C., Lunenburg Co.
Dale J. M. G.	Keith Reuel, D. D., prof., Alexandria, D. C.	Tyler J. L.
Doughen James.	Lamon A. H., Madison C. H.	Woard J. D., Alexandria.
Dresser Charles, Halifax C. H.	Lee Wm. F., Richmond.	Wingfield J. H., Portsmouth.
Ducachet H. W., M. D., Norfolk.	Leimmon George, Warrenton.	Woodbridge George, Richmond.
Empie Adam, D. D., Williamsburgh.	Lippitt E. R., prof., Alexandria, D. C.	Woodville John, Culpeper C. H.
Friend William, Caroline Co.		
Goldsmith Z. H., Hampstead.		

55 clergymen.

X. DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rt. Rev. LEVI SILLIMAN IVES, D. D., Raleigh, Bishop. E. L. WINSLOW, Fayetteville, Secretary. Meeting last Wednesday in May.

Avery John, D. D., Edenton.	Hawks William N., miss.	Sannders John H.
Burke John, miss., Hanover Co.	Miller R. J., St. Andrews' church, Burke County.	Shaw Robert, Washington.
Buxton J. B., Fayetteville.	Morgan John, Rowan Co.	Taylor Lewis, miss., Bucks Chapel.
Davis Thomas F., Wadesborough.	Mott T. S. W., miss.	Wiley P. B., Elizabeth City.
Freeman George W., Raleigh.	Norwood William, Scotland Neck.	
Goodman G. R., Newbern.	Rogers Seth S., miss., Beaufort Co.	
Green William M., Hillsborough.		

19 clergymen.

XI. DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rt. Rev. NATHANIEL BOWEN, D. D., Bishop, and rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston. Rev. F. DALCHO, Charleston, Secretary. Meeting second Wednesday in February.

Adams J., D. D., Charleston Coll.	Do Lavaux F. P., St. Bartholomew's p.	Gadsden Philip, do.
Barnwell W. H., Pendleton.	Elliott C. P., Prince William's p.	Gervais Paul T., Colleton.
Campbell D. J., Black Oak and the Rocks.	Field John S.	Gibbes Allston, Charleston.
Chanler John W.	Folker P. H., Charleston.	Glennie Alexander, Waccamaw.
Cobia Daniel, Charleston.	Fowler Andrew, Christ ch. p.	Hanckell Christian, Radcliffeboro'.
Converso A. L., Claremont.	Fraser H., All Saints, Waccamaw.	Keith Paul T., Winayaw.
Dalcho F., M. D., Charleston.	Gadsden C. E., D. D., Charleston.	Lance Maurice H., Charleston.
		Leverett C. E., Greenville.

McElheran David, St. Helena Isl.	Rutledge F. H., do.	Walker J. R., Beaufort.
Marshall A. W., Cheraw.	Taylor T. H., Sullivan's Island.	Wilson Wm. L., St. Matthew's p.
Mitchell Wm. H., Charleston.	Thomas E., Edisto & Edingsville.	Young T. J., St. Luke's p.
Phillips Edward, Camden.	Trapier Paul, James's Island.	
Pogson Milwood, Charleston.	Tschudy J. J., Berkeley.	37 clergymen.

XII. DIOCESE OF GEORGIA.

WILLIAM P. HUNTER, Macon, Secretary. Meeting second Monday in April. "To entitle a diocese to the choice of a bishop, there must be at the time of such choice, and have been during the year previous, at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, regularly settled in a parish or church, and qualified to vote for a bishop, and six or more parishes represented in the convention electing." Two or more adjoining dioceses may, however, unite and choose a bishop.

Barlow T. B., St. Simon's Island.	Ford Edward E., Augusta.	
Bragg S. G., Macon.	Neufville Edward, Savannah.	4 clergymen.

XIII. DIOCESE OF MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. FOOTE, Natchez, Secretary. Meeting first Wednesday in May.

Cloud J. W.	Fox James A., New Orleans.	3 clergymen.
Connelly Pierce, Natchez.		

XIV. DIOCESE OF TENNESSEE.

Rev. JAMES H. OTEY, D. D., Franklin, Bishop Elect. G. M. FOGG, Nashville, Secretary. Meeting last Thursday in April.

Chilton John, Jackson.	Norment J. H., Athens.	Wright Thomas, <i>miss.</i> , Memphis
Litton S. G., Nashville.	Stephens Daniel, D. D.	and Randolph.
Muller Albert A., D. D., Clarksville.	Weller George, Nashville.	8 clergymen.

XV. DIOCESE OF KENTUCKY.

Rt. Rev. BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, D. D., Bishop, and rector of Christ Church, Lexington. Dr. JOHN E. COOKE, Lexington, Secretary. Meeting third Thursday in June.

Adams John A., Danville.	Deacon D. H., <i>miss.</i> , Henderson.	Peers B. O., <i>pres.</i> , Lexington.
Ash R., Shelbyville.	Giddings George P., Hopkinsville.	Ward J. do.
Cleaver Amos, Paris.	Page D. C., Louisville.	9 clergymen.

XVI. DIOCESE OF OHIO.

Rt. Rev. CHARLES PETTIT McILVAINE, D. D., Bishop, and President of Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, Gambier. Rev. WILLIAM SPARROW, Gambier, Secretary. Meeting first Wednesday in September.

Allen Ethan, Dayton.	Guion Alvah, Troy.	Rogers R. V., Circleville.
Aydellott B. P., M. D., Cincinnati.	Hall John, Unionville.	Sanford A., Medina.
Bausman J. P. Jr., Norwalk.	McElroy James, Delaware.	Smith H. S., Gambier.
Bryan J. L., Boardman.	Morse I. Steubenville and Cross	Sparrow William, <i>prof.</i> , Gambier.
Burr Erastus, Washington.	Creek.	Wheat J. F., Marietta.
Caswell Henry, Portsmouth.	Muencher Jos., <i>prof.</i> , Gambier.	Wing M. T. C., Gambier.
Davis Seth, Cleveland.	Preston William, Columbus.	
Dennison George.	Potter D., Portsmouth.	24 clergymen.
Fitch C. W., <i>prof.</i> , Gambier.	Peet E. W., Chillicothe.	

XVII. DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN.

Meeting second Friday in June. E. FARNSWORTH, Secretary.

Cadle Richard F., Green Bay.	Freeman S., Upsilanti.	O'Brien John, Monroe.
Chase Philander, D. D., Gilead.	Lyster N. W., Tecumseh.	5 clergymen.

XVIII. DIOCESE OF ALABAMA.

The Convention of Alabama meets on the first Wednesday in May. A. P. BALDWIN, Mobile, Secretary.

Ives Caleb S., Demopolis, &c.	Finney Norman, Mobile.	3 clergymen.
Lewis S. S., Tuscaloosa.		

OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Datchelder J., Jacksonville, Ill.	Chadderton William, St. Louis, Mo.	Steele Ashbel, Pensacola, Florida.
Bowman William, Feliciana, La.	Davis John,	do. Wall Spencer, Franklin, La.
Brown D., St. Augustine, Flor.	Horrell Thomas,	do. 8 clergymen.

TOTAL.—18 dioceses; 15 bishops; 2 assistant bishops; 648 clergymen.

Baptists.

The General Convention of this body meets triennially. The next meeting will be held at Richmond, Virginia, on the last Wednesday in April, 1835, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. JESSE MERCER is President of the Convention; Rev. Drs. SHARP, KENDRICK, CHAPIN, BRANTLEY, WAYLAND, CHAPLIN, NOEL, and Rev. BASIL MANLY, Vice Presidents; Hon. HEMAN LINCOLN, Boston, Treasurer; Rev. LUCIUS BOLLES, D. D., Boston, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Prof. KNOWLES, Newton, Mass., Recording Secretary; Rev. S. H. CONE, New York, is to be the Preacher at the next meeting, and Mr. MANLY, of Charleston, S. C., Substitute. The Convention was formed in 1814, at Philadelphia. The next meeting is the eighth.

We have the minutes for 1833, of the Penobscot, York and Eastern Maine Associations, in Maine; of all in the State of New Hampshire; of the Boston, Salem, Berkshire, and Old Colony, in Massachusetts; of the Warren, Rhode Island; of the Centre, and Abingdon, Pennsylvania; of the Huron, Ohio; and of all in Virginia. In respect to the others we copy from the accurate Baptist Register of Mr. Allen, printed in 1833, and giving an account of the Baptist Churches mostly for 1832, but in a few instances for 1831.

MAINE.

1. Penobscot Association.

Briggs O. Hampden, 2d.
Carter Edward, Plymouth
Chase Stephen, *l*, Lincoln
Coburn Robert, Newport
Copeland N. Athens
Dexter Stephen, Corinth
Hall Joseph, Abbot
Hall Zenas, Parkman
Hale Henry, Charlestown
Hatch Forrest, Ripley
Havce Herry, Hampden, 1st
Hatch Jacob, Dexter
Hunting Enoch, do
Lathrop Alfred, *l*, Dover
Lennon Bryant, Hampden, 2d
Macomber T. Guilford
Macomber S. Foxcroft
Marshall Walter, Dexter
Messer A. P. *l*, Cold Stream
Newton Gideon J. *l*, do
Norcross C. T. Charlestown
Page Jona. F. Atkinson
Ripley Thos. B. Bangor
Roberts Jos. Palmyra
Robinson Nathaniel, Dover
Roundy John, Charlestown
Spaulding R. C. Levant
Thomas Nathan, No. 3
Watson Edmund, *l*, Lincoln
Winchester B. P. Corima
30 min.; 32 chhs.; 1,719 com.

2. Eastern Maine Association.

Allen Amos, Brooksville, 1st
Bond Plinchas, Eastport
Buck Benjamin, Harrington
Beckwith Wm. H.
Billings John, Addison
Bedell E. Deer Isle & Isle Haut
Carey Calvin L. Mt. Desert
Desisles Francis, *l*
Dodge Daniel, *l*
Gillpatrick J. Bluehill, 1st

Henderson Joseph, Addison
Jordan George, *l*
Johnson John, *l*
Johnson William
King John, Trenton
Kimball Philip N. *l*
Lord B. Surry and Ellsworth
Mirick Eben. Sedgwick, 1st
Marshall W. Penobscot
20 min.; 35 chhs.; 2,861 com.

3. York Association.

Ballard J. South Berwick
Chadborne John, Sandford, 2d
Clark A. Waterboro', 2d
Cook G. Sanford
Delano Zebedee, Lebanon
Emerson Charles, Acton
Fogg Parker L. Parsonsfield
Flanders Abner, Berwick
Gillpatrick Joseph, York
Gooding Wm. Milton
Haines John, Cape Neddock
Heard George, *l*
Hubbard John, Hollis
Littlefield N. South Berwick
Lord Wentworth, Parsonsfield
Mason Eaton, Eppingham
Merriam Isaac, Wells
Robbins Samuel, Kennebunk
Remick Timothy, Cornish
Roberts Joshua, Limerick
Seavy J. Limington
Stevens Luther, *l*, Shapleigh
Smith Henry, Waterboro'
Tyler Samuel, Alfred
Tripp Shubael, Kennebunkport
Walker P. *l*, Kennebunkport
Wilson A., N. Buxton
27 min.; 27 chhs.; 2,002 com.

4. Bowdoinham Association.

Adams J. Jay
Billings O.

Cole B. Lewiston
Cross William, *l*
Case Isaac, Readfield
Day Jotham, Lisbon, 2d
Denslow J. Bowdoin, 1st
Fogg Samuel, Winthrop
Francis Thomas, Leeds
Goldthwait T. *l*
Grant W. O. Litchfield, 1st
Garcelon J. Lewiston
Houghton J. Fayette
Kendall H. Topsham
Lawrence M. *l*, Jay
Leonard M.
Low R. Readfield
Mayhew N. Jay
Norton Noah, Bowdoin, 2d
Pierson D. Bowdoinham, 2d
Purrrington E. Bowdoinham, 1st
Pierce Daniel, Green
Robinson T. B. Wayne
Torrey Joseph, Hallowell, 2d
24 min.; 25 chhs.; 1,820 com.

5. Kennebec Association.

Allen Datus T. Industry
Boardman S. New Sharon
Chaplin J. D D
Drinkwater A. Mount Vernon
Green H. K. Waterville
Hawes Herry, Fairfield
Hooper N. Bloomfield
Knox S. Clinton
Powers Francis, Anson
Porter Lemuel, Augusta
Stanley Seneca, Cornville
Sperring J.
Stewart J.
Taylor Elias, Belgrade
14 min.; 21 chhs.; 1,122 com.

6. Lincoln Association.

Allen William
Post Offices.

Bedel Abraham, Camden
 Bartlett Daniel, Warren
 Burbank William
 Blanchard C. Nobleborough
 Chism Samuel, Waldoborough
 Emory Ephraim H.
 Eames B. South St. George
 Eames Benj. St. George
 Glover Willard, Wiscasset
 Ingraham Josiah, l, Camden
 Kellock Amariah, Thomaston
 Norcross C. T.
 Pillsbury Phinehas
 Pool William, Whitefield
 Richardson Abiather, Appleton
 Wakefield John, Warren
 Watson R. Y. Vinalhaven
 Washburn Job, East Thomaston
 Walker Gardiner, l
 20 min.; 26 chhs.; 2,252 com.

7. *Cumberland Association.*
 Bailey John, Brunswick

Butler John, North Yarmouth
 Maginnis John S. Portland
 Mariner S.
 Noyes R. A. l, N. Gloucester
 Ricker George, Minot
 Starr R. C., N. Gloucester
 Smith Isaac S. Freeport
 Stearns Silas, Bath
 Titcomb Benjamin, Brunswick
 Woodward S.
 11 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,261 com.

8. *Oxford Association.*
 Chase Nathaniel, Buckfield
 Haynes John, Norway
 Hooper James, Paris
 Harlow E. West Buckfield
 Jordan Larkin L. l, Denmark
 Mason Daniel, Bethel
 Milner Reuben, Bridgton
 Norton Ransom
 Nelson Elias

Nutter D.
 Owen Shimeuel, Brunswick
 Reed Amaziah, Weld
 Tripp John, Hebron
 Wyman W.
 19 min.; 23 chhs.; 1,309 com.

9. *Waldo Association.*
 Bowler William, Palermo
 Copeland Nathaniel, Albion
 Cox E. Hope
 Fuller Simeon, Freedom
 Hall Isaac, Knox
 Martin Jesse, China
 Mitchell R. S. Dixmont
 Palmer Joseph, Mortville
 Rich Lemuel, Hope
 Ricker Daniel, Freedom
 Stevens Daniel, South China
 Seaver Horace, Belfast
 Trask Enos
 13 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,143 com.

TOTAL.—180 ministers; 223 churches; 15,488 communicants.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Next meeting of the State Convention at Jaffrey, on the fourth Thursday in June, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. G. WILLIAMS, Cornish, Corresponding Secretary. Rev. OREN TRACY, New London, Recording Secretary.

1. *Salisbury Association.*
Churches.
 Boswell James A. Bow
 Chapman N. Weare, 1st
 Cummings E. E. Concord
 Chapman N. Weare, 2d
 Cooms Stephen, Springfield
 Cooms S. Wilnot
 Everett S. Salisbury, 2d
 Foss A. T. Hopkinton
 Pillsbury Stephen, Sutton
 Richardson P. Gilmanton
 Richardson J. Pittsfield
 Strong J. E. Gilford
 Winter E. T. Bradford & Hen-
 niker
 Wilcox Bela, Deerfield
 14 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,155 com.

2. *Meredith Association.*
 Caswell L. E. Meredith, 1st
 Cheney Moses, Lyme
 Clement Joshua, Dorchester
 Evans George, Canaan
 Martin McDaniels

Nichols Noah, Rumney
 Peacock J. New Chester
 Peacock John, Danbury
 Ropes Benj. Haverhill
 Smith Eli B. New Hampton
 Taylor Wm. Sanbornton, 2d
 Worth Edmund, Hebron and
 Groton
 12 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,465 com.

3. *Dublin Association.*
 Ames Nathan, Washington
 Aldrich Tristram, Swanzey
 Andrews Elisha, Hinsdale
 Cummings Charles, Sullivan
 Fisher D. Fitzwilliam & Troy
 Goodnough J. R. Society-Land
 Greenleaf Calvin, Jaffrey
 Sibley Clark, Dublin
 8 min.; 16 chhs.; 692 com.

4. *Milford Association.*
 Atwood John, New Boston
 Davis Joseph, Antrim
 Merriam Asaph, New Ipswich

Pratt D. D. Dunstable
 Woodbury J. Mason Village
 5 min.; 14 chhs.; 1,061 com.

5. *Portsmouth Association.*
 Cooke Samuel, Brentwood
 Canaan John, Exeter
 Crawford Luther, Portsmouth,
 Mid. St.
 Fletcher Simon, Chester
 Gilbert S. C. South Hampton
 Hooper Noah, Dover
 Harris Benj. A. Newtown
 Megregory Elias, Northwood
 8 min.; 10 chhs.; 715 com.

6. *Newport Association.*
 Barron Oliver, Cornish
 Hough Joseph, Plainfield
 Higbee Jeremiah, Alstead
 Miner Ezra, Lempest
 Person Ira, Newport
 Tracy Oren, New London
 Tracy Leonard, Claremont
 7 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,349 com.

TOTAL.—56 ministers; 64 churches; 6,437 communicants.

VERMONT.

1. *Shaftsbury Association.*
Post Offices.
 Green Edward, Pownal
 House M. l
 Hodges C. W. Shaftsbury
 Hall Jeremiah, Bennington
 Matteson I. North Bennington
 5 min.; 7 chhs.; 722 com.

2. *Fairfield Association.*
 Arthur William, Williston
 Bryant I. C. l, Fairfax
 Butler E. Fletcher
 Cole Luther, Enosburg
 Ingraham Chester, Essex
 Ide John, Cambridge
 Parr S. S. Hinesburg

Pearce Elder, Berkshire
 Rockwell J. St. Albans
 Rockwell J.
 Sabin Alvah, Georgia
 Stone A. Johnson
 Stone A. Morristown
 Sabin Daniel
 Smith Homer, Berkshire
 Spaulding John, Franklin
 16 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,410 com.

3. *Vermont Association.*
 Barlow J. C. Castleton
 Carpenter Burton, Addison
 Dodge J. A. Paxton
 Fisk P. B. Monkton
 Fuller I. East Poultney

Green Henry, Shoreham
 Hendee David, Bristol
 Ide G. B. Brandon
 Merriam J. Bridport
 Mott E. Charlotte
 Peck John, Clarendon
 Procter H. Rutland
 Packer J. Ira
 Reynolds L. J. Middletown
 Smith Eli B. East Poultney
 Sawyer Reuben
 Wright J. l
 Wescott Isaac, Whiting
 18 min.; 23 chhs.; 2,219 com.

4. *Danville Association.*
 Clark Harvey, Newport

Davison Silas, Passumpsic
Downes N. H. Troy
Dodge Amos
Fisher Lewis, Danville
Grow Marvin, Hardswick
Graves J. M. Passumpsic
Mitchell E. Burke
Powell Prosper, Coventry
9 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,116 com.

5. *Barre Association.*
Churches.

Allen A. Stockbridge
Doolittle Jared, Rochester
Kimball Willard, Bethel
Parker James, Sharon
Sanborn Ebenezer, Braintree
Spaulding T. Thetford & Fairlee
6 min.; 14 chhs.; 524 com.

TOTAL.—Including some unassociated churches, 86 ministers; 125 churches; 10,525 communicants.

6. *Woodstock Association.*
Post Offices.
Chandler G. C. I., Springfield
Chamberlain S., W. Townsend
Ely R. M. Saxton's River
Freeman A. B. Jamaica
Freeman Joseph, Cavendish
Fuller M. L. Weston
Howard Leland, Windsor
Hurlbut Elias, Ludlow
Kingsbury S., W. Townsend
Monroe Calvin, Andover
Manning Joel, do
Pierce Sam. Londonderry
Packer D. Mount Holly
13 min.; 21 chhs.; 2,682 com.

7. *Leyden Association.*
Bucklin Benjamin, Guilford
Bruce Mansfield, Wilmington

Carpenter J. Readsboro'
Fish Samuel, Halifax
Gambell Joseph, Wardsboro'
Grant D. H. Dover
Grant D. H. I., Williamsville
Huntley Jonathan, Brattleboro-
ough
Jewell J. I., Readsboro'
Lamb Amherst, Whitingham
Moore F. Putney
Phillips G. I., Putney
Packer J. Brattleborough
Perry Joseph, I
14 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,115 com.

8. *Washington Association.*
Wait Archibald, Rupert
1 min.; 1 chh.; 137 com.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *Boston Baptist Association.*
Churches.

Aldrich J. Cambridge, 2d
Bowen Wm. Medway
Brown Caleb, Townsend
Coly J. North Randolph
Cressy T. R. Hingham, 1st
Chase Irah, prof., Newton
Driver Thomas, Dedham
Grafton Joseph, Newton
Hague William, Boston, 1st
Jackson H. Charlestown, 1st
Jacobs Bela, Cambridge, 1st
Kenney Silas, Littleton
Knowles J. D. prof., Newton.
Leverett William, Roxbury
Malcom H. Boston, Federal St.
Medbury Nicholas, Watertown
Nelson E. West Cambridge
Neale R. H. Boston, South
Ripley H. J. prof., Newton
Sawyer Conant, Malden
Sharp Dan. D. Boston, Charles
Street
Stow Baron, Boston, 2d
Train Charles, Framingham
Wade Benjamin C. Woburn
Warne J. A. Brookline
25 min.; 27 chhs.; 4,556 com.

2. *Salem Baptist Association.*

Adam S. Gloucester Harbor
Bolles Lucius, D. D., Salem, 1st
Bolles L. S. I., Lynn
Barnaby James, Lowell, 2d
Briggs Avery, Marblehead
Carleton Michael, Salem, 1st
Convers Josiah, Rowley, 1st
Crocker W. G. I., Newbury and
Newburyport
Evans J. I., South Reading
Foster Elijah, Salisbury and
Amesbury
Freeman E. W. Lowell, 1st
Grosvenor C. P. Salem, 2d
Holroyd John, Danvers
Huckings J. Andover
Hathorne P. H. I., Salem, 1st
Hill Stephen P. Haverhill, 1st
Jennings Russell, Billerica

Kimball Charles O. Methuen
Miller Charles, Wenham
Matthews G. North Reading
Osgood James, I., Methuen
Parker J. W. I., Tyngsboro' &
Dunstable
Pease Bartlett, Gloucester
Parkhurst John, Chelmsford
Richardson Daniel, I., Andover
Reed G. W. I., Salem, 1st
Sargent J. W. I., Methuen
Sargent S. G. I., Methuen
Wilmarth E. Rowley, 1st
Williams N. W., Newbury and
Newburyport
Wing Otis, Haverhill, 2d
Wilcox J. F. I., Lowell, 1st
33 min.; 24 chhs.; 3,814 com.

3. *Old Colony Bap. Association.*

Allen John, Kingston
Briggs Ebenezer, Middlebor-
ough, 4th
Coombs H. C. I., Central Mid-
dleboro'
Conant Thomas, Plymouth
Curtis David, Carver
Dunbar Darius, Hanover
Fittz H. Central Middleboro'
Hall Silas, Abington
Kelly J. Pembroke and Hanson
Messenger E. C. I., Middleboro',
3d
Niles Asa, Marshfield, 1st
Paris J. P. I., Middleboro', 2d
Ripley Silas, North Marshfield
Seagrave Edward, Scituate
Smith Isaac, Stoughton
Tingley T. C. Foxborough
16 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,300 com.

4. *Berkshire Co. Baptist Associ-
ation.*

Beach A. Pittsfield
Deming Amos, I., South Adams
Hall I., Tyringham and Lee
Jackson A., Hinsdale
Johnson W. G. Lanesborough
and Williamstown
Keyes C. B. North Adams

McCluckock N. Savoy, 1st and
2d
Reynolds L. J. Peru and Hins-
dale
Sweet Elnathan, South Adams
and Cheshire, 3d
Sands E. Lebanon Springs
Wildes J. Sandisfield, 1st and
2d
Walker G. Windsor
12 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,286 com.

5. *Worcester Association.*
Post Offices.

Belknap Appleton, Holden
Bowen William, Westborough
Boomer Job B.
Binney J. G. West Boylston
Burbank Aaron, Westminster
Converse Otis, Grafton
Freeman E. I., Bellingham
Goddard L.
Greene John, Leicester
Going E. Worcester
Goddard L.
Harrington Moses, Sutton
King Alonzo, Northborough
Morse W. Gardner and
Templeton
Messenger E. C. I., Bellingham
Pratt Dora D. I.
Paine John, Ward
Samson Abisha, Harvard and
Southborough
Walker John, Sutton
Willard F. A. Worcester
Wiswall J. I., Bellingham
Waters George, I., Princeton
22 min.; 19 chhs.; 2,140 com.

6. *Sturbridge Association.*

Bennett A. Longmeadow
Boomer James, Charlton
Chapman R. B. I.
Chase John, Brookfield
Fisher A. Sturbridge
Gleazier J.
Leonard Z. L. Sturbridge
Munger W. I., Holland
Parker A. Southbridge

Wakefield T. Wales and
Belchertown
Waters G. I
9 min.; 13 chhs.; 1,251 com.

7. *Franklin County Association.*

Alden J. jr. I, Colerain
Coley J. M. Conway
Case Anthony, Shelburne
Davenport Edward
Howe Phineas, Heath
Hall Arad, Rowe
Keyes Calvin, Conway
Pease David, Charlemont
Remington B. F. Bernardston
and Leyden
Robinson G. Colerain
Smith Enos, Ashfield
11 min.; 11 chhs.; 844 com.

8. *Westfield Association.*

Archibald H. Middlefield
Bridges J. F. Southwick

Child Isaac, Chesterfield
Day A. Westfield
Grant J. Chester Factories
Hubbard W. Goshen
Kingsley S. Chester Factories
McDonald J. W.
Putnam B. Springfield
Reed A. I, Cummington
Root Silas
Smith A. M. Westfield
Shelden D. N. I, Springfield
Townsend C. Middlefield
Wilson J. Russel
Wright D. Cummington
Willard B. Northampton
Wilson J.
17 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,409 com.

9. *Stephentown Association.*

Leland J. Cheshire
Marshall E. jr. Egremont
Parke F. S. Hancock
Vincent J.
4 min.; 3 chhs.; 247 com.

10. *Wendell Association.*

Andrews E.
Andrews Eras. Sunderland
Austin Linus, Shutesbury
Briggs J.
Fay L. I
Fitts Rufus, I
Goddard D. Wendell
Marshall T. Royalston
Nelson S. S. Athol
Rand T. Millington
Rand A. I
Simonds S. Winchendon
12 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,020 com.

11. *Barnstable Association.*
Churches.

Brownson Miles, I, Falmouth
D. II J. S. Gay Head
Ewer Seth, Holmes' Hole
Harris E. N. Barnstable
Holbrook John, I, Edgartown
Lathrop D. West Harwich
Marchant Henry, Brewster
10 min.; 11 chhs.; 787 com.

TOTAL.—Including several unassociated churches, 224 ministers; 197 churches; 20,744 communicants.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Warren Association.*

This Association includes
several churches in Massa-
chusetts.

Benson Caleb, Dartmouth
Brounson A. Troy, 1st
Bestor Foronda, Bristol, 1st
Caswell A. Providence, 1st
Choules J. O. New Bedford
Church P. Providence, 2d
Driver J. M. Sharon
Farnsworth B. F. Providence, 2d
Forbush J. E. Attleborough

Grafton B. C. Taunton, 2d
Loring H. N. Arkwright
Lovell Shubael, Troy, 1st
Miner Bradley, Pawtuxet
Niles Asa, Taunton, 1st
Pattison R. Everett, Providence,
1st
Phillips William, Providence, 3d
Read John, Dighton
Ross Arthur A. Warwick and
Coventry
2d Smith Jonathan, Pawtucket
Shurtliff Flavel, Pawtuxet

Slade Elisha jr. Somerset
Simonson P. Woonsocket Falls
Welsh J. C. Warren
Wayland F. Jr. D D, *pres*, Provi-
dence, 1st
12 min.; 26 chhs.; 3,713 com.

2. *Stonington Union Association.*

Meech L. Exeter
Sheffield N. West Greenwch
2 min.; 5 chhs.; 909 com.

TOTAL.—17 ministers; 31 churches; 4,622 communicants.

CONNECTICUT.

1. *Hartford Association.*

Ambler Silas, Cornwall
Appleton G. W. Berlin
Ballard J. B. Windsor, 1st
Bently W. Wethersfield
Bridges J. F. Enfield
Benedict T. I, Norfolk
Doty Erastus, Manchester, Ver-
non, Colebrook, 2d, and East
Windsor
Dwinnell Isaac, do
Davis G. F. Hartford
Ellis Harmon, Norfolk
Graves J. M. Colebrook, 1st
Hodges W.
Hutchinson W. Amenia
Jennings J. I
Morse A. Hartford and
Colebrook, 2d
McCarty William, Sharon
Phippen G. Canton
Page S. B. I
Robins G. Hartford and
Avon
Russell G. L. I
20 min.; 25 chhs.; 1,765 com.

2. *New London Association.*

Ackley Alvin, Lyme, 2d
Brown Esek, Lebanon
Brocket P. Saybrook, 2d
Dickinson Sim. East Haddam
Darrow Francis, Waterford
Dennison W. Saybrook, 1st
Goff B. G. Colchester & East
Haddam
Goff B. G. Hadlyme
Hodge William, Saybrook, 4th
Hilliard E. I, Salem
Potter Thomas, I, Bozrah
Palmer Wm. Norwich
Stewart I. R. I, New London
Shailer Simon, Haddam
Shailer D. T. do
Shailer N. E. Montville
Tilden C. New London
Warren E. R. I, Waterford
Wightman F. Lyme, 1st
West S. Saybrook, 1st
Wilcox Asa, Colchester and
Salem
21 min.; 18 chhs.; 2,276 com.

Bennet David, Ashford, 1st
Babcock Amos, Woodstock, 2d
Branch Nicholas, Pomfret
Cole Albert, Killingly
Gage Leonard, Ashford, 3d
Grew James, Thompson
Gregory Alva, Willimantic Falls
Hunt J. M. Mansfield
Leonard L. G. I, Willington
Mallary S. S. do
Parker J. S. I, Willington
Sanger John, I, Woodstock, 2d
Skinner Ezekiel, Ashford, 2d
Snell Amos, Stafford
Weston R. I
20 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,697 com.

4. *Union Association.*

Benedict N. D. New Milford
Beecher E. do
Baldwin D. I
Bulkley N. Danbury, 1st
Larcombe T. Danbury, 2d
Whitney A. W. Wilton
7 min.; 4 chhs.; 321 com.

5. *New Haven Association.*

Atkins Irenus, Southington

3. *Ashford Association.*
Atwell G. B. Woodstock, 1st

Ball M.
Branley David, Woodbridge & Salem
Cushman E. New Haven
Cookson John, Middletown, 1st
Gear H. Middletown, 1st
Highby Seth, Middletown, 3d
Jennings Russel, Meriden
Linsley James H. Milford
Lines H. New Haven
Lockwood R. A. l
Linsley James H. Stratford
Potter Samuel, Woodbridge & Salem
Parkis J. W. l
Platts Charles, l

Spencer Orson, Saybrook, 3d
Stillman E. A. l, Meriden
Sperry Charles, l, North Haven
Shaler Simon, Wallingford
Stanwood Henry, Bristol
Wildman N. Weston
Watrous A. D. l, Saybrook, 3d
Wildman Daniel, Newtown
20 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,785 com.
6. *Stonington Union Association.*
Anderson J. S. Stonington Burrough
Paker J. H. do
Burrows R. Groton, 2d
Cole Nathaniel, Plainfield

Cheesbro E. Stonington Burrough
Denison E. Groton, 1st
Gates Alfred, Preston
Kneeland L. Canterbury
Miner J. North Stonington, 1st
Miner A. do. 2d
Peckham P. Coventry & Sterling
Reynolds L. l, N. Stonington, 2d
Wightman John G. Groton, 1st
14 min.; 11 chhs.; 2,126 com.

7. *New York Association.*
Ellis John, Stamford
1 min.; 1 chh.; 69 com.

TOTAL,—97 ministers; 92 churches; 10,039 communicants.

NEW YORK.

1. *New York Association.* *Past Offices.*

Coles B.
Dunbar D. New York
Griffiths J. W.
Hayborn J.
James D.
Miller Wm. G. New York
Marsh L. P. New York
Martin A. R. Tompkinsville
Parkinson Wm. New York
White Samuel, l
10 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,826 com.

2. *Warwick Association.*

Beebee G. New Vernon
Conklin G.
Grenell Z. Unionville
Harding A.
Murphy J. C. Warwick
5 min.; 9 chhs.; 771 com.

3. *Olsego Association.*

Amner James, Butternuts
Carpenter C. G. Little Falls
Curtis Wm. B. Monticello
Eaton Zelora, Newport
Hodgson Wm. Stratford
Holt George jr, Springfield
Hutchins S. Exeter
Judd Willard, Salisbury
Kelsey Horace, Edmeston
Latimer P. Leonardsville
Miner Erastus, l
Newell I. D. West Winfield
Robertson D. l, Eatonsbush
Smith R. T. Norway
Sawin John, Springfield
Taylor Stephen, Edmeston
Vinton J. H. Burlington Flats
Wightman B.
Wells Joshua, Unadilla Forks
Whitman J. I. Cranie's Corners
20 min.; 26 chhs.; 2,402 com.

4. *Saratoga Association.*

Corey D. l, Edinburg
Fletcher J. Saratoga Springs
Groom Wm. Broadalbin
Green T. H. l
Harris John, Burnt Hills
Hall E. Providence
Haff H. H. Stillwater
Holt J. C. Moreau
Perkins H. l, Auriesville
Powell T.

Rockwell A. F. l
Skinner H. C.
St. John J.
Seamans A. Northampton
Wilkins S.
Waterbury W. E. Ballston
Wood Samuel, Corinth
17 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,778 com.

5. *Cayuga Association.*

Ames B. l, Venice
Blain John, Auburn
Bellamy D.
Barrell Noah, Throopsville
Bucklin I. Sennett
Clark Ansel, Scipio
Clark H. R. Springport
Chatfield E. l, Port Bay
Dye Daniel, Kelloggsville
Fuller C. M. Elbridge
Hosford J. D. Butler
Jeffries John, Fosterville
Osborn R. Port Byron
Pratt David, Conquest
Plum S. M. Fleming
Taylor Hull, l
Thomas J. l
Wyckoff C. P. Owaseo
Wakely A. Sherwood's Corner
19 min.; 19 chhs.; 2,228 com.

6. *Black River Association.*

Ashley R. B.
Allen Ezra W.
Bishop John F.
Brown Perley
Blodget J. Lowville
Clark Charles, Boonville
Cook Martin E. Ellisburgh
Danielson B. M.
Elliot Jesse, Pulaski
Freeman J. Adams
Fish Jonathan jr.
Geary W. Alexandria
Knapp Jacob, Watertown
Lawton A. Lyme
Little Sardis, Champion
Lyle George
Maydock R. Rodman
Morgan E.
Taylor C. B. l
Wedge Albert, l, Denmark
Wilkie M. Leraysville
Wait Richard, l, Lorraine
Warner Thomas A.
23 min.; 31 chhs.; 2,950 com.

7. *Madison Association.*

Abbott E. L. l
Adams Robert, Oxford
Brown David, l
Beckwith A.
Breed Allen, Fayetteville
Card Nathan, South Otselec
Clarke William, Sangerfield
Cooley J.
Dye E. l
Dean William, l
Ford L. l
Fitch L. l
Gilbert Samuel, Fenner
Hascall D.
Houston T. l
Jerrill Thomas, Lebanon
King Lyman B. l
Kingsley A. C. Cincinnati
Kendrick Nathl. E. Hamilton
Kingsley Amos, Hamilton
Kellogg Nathl. Smithville Flats
Lawn John, Pitcher
Leonard L. Cazenovia
Montague O. l
Morey R. l
Morton Charles, Manlius
Palmer C. l
Peck John, New Woodstock
Reccord C. Smyrna
Randall J. Norwich
Smitzer John, Delphi
Sears Barnas, Hamilton
Spalding Silas, Clockville
Swan, J. S.
Swain E. R. l
Sparks E. B. l
Shepherd Timothy
Tucker Charles, l, Morrisville
Webster L. W. l, De Ruyter
Whitman S. S. Hamilton
Wheelock A. l, North Norwich
41 min.; 33 chhs.; 4,285 com.

8. *Lake George Association.*

Barker J. H. Hague
Cobb Daniel A.
Grant William, Bolton
Hendrix T. l, Chestertown
Seofield J. l, P. M., Paradox
Seofield Levi
Woodward A. Scharoon Lake
8 min.; 10 chhs.; 937 com.

9. *Franklin Association.*

Baldwin E.

Crane D. B.
 Frederick M. Deposit
 Gregory Seth
 Griswold S. P. Masonville
 Hayes C. sup. Greene
 Jones Horace
 Mumford N. l
 Parke Aaron
 Robertson H. Hartwick
 Raymond L. Laurens
 Robinson D.
 Sawin Benjamin
 Sweet D. Milford
 Tuttle O.
 Van Valkenburg J. l
 Wakefield S.
 Wattles Nathaniel
 18 min.; 21 chhs.; 2,490 com.

10. Oneida Association.

Bloss Samuel
 Beckwith Orren, Floyd
 Burdick Elias, Lenox
 Budlong D. Sauquoit
 Covell A. L. Whitesborough
 Fulton J. l. Vernon
 Galusha Elon, Utica
 Martin —, Camden
 Newcomb Benjamin, Nankin
 Read Caleb, Westmoreland
 Ransom D. D. Stockbridge
 Rhodes J.
 Simmons J. P. Lairdsville
 Williams R. Z. Trenton
 14 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,938 com.

11. Holland Purchase Assoc.

Andrus C.
 Bemis V. Centre Almond
 Carr C.
 Ellis John, l, Great Valley
 Freeman E. W. l
 Going Eliab, Franklinville
 Going James, l, Freedom
 Harmon Elias, Holland
 Ingals L. Boston
 Loomis E. Springville
 Metcalf W. Sardinia
 Miner A. Rushford and Friend-
 ship
 Pattison W.
 Pratt Stephen, Collins
 Rector N. D. Hamburg, North
 Boston
 Stodard I. C. Eden, Erie Co.
 St. John B. Sheldon, Gen. Co.
 and North China
 Smith Wm. W. Willink, Erie
 Co.
 Tucker Elisha, Buffalo
 Tuthill A. Genesee Valley
 Vining E. Ellicottville
 Vining R. W.
 21 min.; 29 chhs.; 1,990 com.

12. Seneca Association.

Abbott A.
 Burdick James R. Ithaca
 Hodge E. Ovid
 Miller U. B. Lodi
 Reynolds James, Hector
 Sheardown T. S.
 Stark J. F. l
 Shed Philander, Dryden
 Sears John
 Wait D. C. l

Woolsey R. Covert
 Wise S. Big Flats
 Whiting N. N. Farmersville
 13 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,907 com.

13. Ontario Association.

Allen Marvin, Manchester
 Allen O. Bethel
 Bentley N. Geneva
 Colby T. W. Lyons
 Crane W. I. Marion
 Dimick Solomon, Vienna
 Fisk Jacob, Williamson
 Goodrich L. Tyre
 Goff John, Benton Centre
 Goodale S. Bristol
 Haskell Eli, Canandaigua
 Latham J. L. l, Seneca Falls
 Miner Martin, South Sodus
 Morley Luke, Clyde
 Powell Robert, Palmyra
 Potter J. B. l, Canandaigua
 Roe William
 Rice Caleb
 Sha Ansel, Canandaigua
 Sabin Rufus, Bethel
 Witter William
 21 min.; 26 chhs.; 2,554 com.

14. St. Lawrence Association.

Bachelor R. Louisville
 Green J. H. Parishville
 Gearf W. Fowler
 Gurnsey A. l, do
 Hayford B. l, l, Potsdam
 Howard J. M. l, Ogdensburg
 Havens C. Morristown
 Jordan Elijah, Stockholm
 Marsh Asa, l, Depauville
 Marshall Samuel, Malone
 Peck Joel, Canton
 Pratt Silas, Lawrence
 Palmer R. S.
 Robinson L. l, Chateaugay
 Safford H. Fort Covington
 Sawyer J. W. Gouverneur
 Smith E. Chateaugay
 Scott Ozias, l, Russell
 Walden J. H. l, Potsdam
 19 min.; 23 chhs.; 1,714 com.

15. Hudson River Association.

Barlow M. Kingston
 Brouner J. H. New York
 Benedict George, New York
 Banvard J. l
 Crosby C. C. P. Brooklyn
 Cone S. H. New York
 Davies L. l
 Dowling J. Catskill
 Frey C. F. Sing-Sing
 Gibbs J. W.
 Gillet A. D. Schenectady
 Haddow —, Lattingtown
 Hill B. M. Troy
 Haswall J. M. l
 Hall Daniel
 Le Ree De, l
 Middleton J. New York
 Maclay A. New York
 Pomroy S.
 Price Jacob, Brooklyn
 Perkins Aaron, Poughkeepsie
 Putress J.
 Richards Wm. Hudson
 Sangster A. C.

Stokes Thos. Cairo
 Soumers C. G. New York
 Sturgess William
 Stanford John
 Treadwell S. Albany
 Vaughn Ashley, Watervliet
 Wayland F. Sr.
 Welch B. T. Albany
 Winslow O. l
 Willey E. F. Lansingburgh
 36 min.; 25 chhs.; 3,921 com.

16. Steuben Association. Churches.

Bigelow S.
 Chapman J. S. l, Wayne
 Chase A. Prattsburgh
 Chase J. B. Milo, 1st
 Gould Wm. P. Reading
 Grennell S. Middlebury
 Ketchum J. Barrington
 Lamb R. P. Milo, 2d
 Lamb N. Poulney, 2d
 Martin E. W. Plainville
 Owen E. D. l, Jerusalem
 Stone J. Tyrone
 Short David, Addison
 Sutherland S. Milo, 2d
 Thompson E. Poulney, 1st
 Wall U. R. Jersey & Tyrone
 Wisner L. L. l, Wheeler
 17 min.; 24 chhs.; 1,634 com.

17. Berkshire Association. Post Offices.

Birdsall J. O. Coventryville
 Church N. Nanticoke Springs
 Corwin Jason, Binghampton
 Clark Richard, l
 Evarts M. M. l, Virgil
 Ford Samuel W. Owego
 Hayes C. Whitney's Point
 Holcomb Asahel, Greene
 Leach David, Upper Lisle
 Miller John, Genegantslet
 Nelson Caleb
 Otis Nathaniel
 Prink Peter, l
 Root D. M. Chenango Forks
 Spaulding William
 Sabin Phiny
 16 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,099 com.

18. Niagara Association.

Beckwith B. Gaines
 Carpenter J.
 Davis G. B. Gates
 Davison S. l, Knowlesville
 Irons A. Albion
 Kimball R. Hartland
 Minus J.
 Olney S. J.
 Reed A. l, Murray
 Savage E. Medina
 Taggart R. Lockport
 Wisner J. Newfane
 Wilson R. L. Somerset
 13 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,336 com.

19. Onondaga Association.

Bartlett J. M. Victory
 Barnes G. l, Mexico
 Caldwell Asa
 Chittenden D. D. Camillus
 Dudley Ira, l, Canton
 Goodenough E. New Haven

Graves A. Volney
Holmes J. Richland
Lothrop Jason, Oswego
Lowell J. J. I, Cicero
Merritt Charles, Granby
Noy Joel W.
Tolman J. F.
Warner Horatio, Clay
Woodin Peter, Hannibal
Wright Judah, Lysander
Witt Peter
Warren A. I
18 min.; 20 chhs.; 2,006 com.

20. Washington Association.

Baldwin H. F. Hartford
Case Anthony, Shushan
Call Stephen
Dillaway S. C. North Granville
Fox Norman, Adamsville
Swain C. H.
Sawyer I. jr. Hampton
Stearns Amos, Kingsbury and Port Ann
Walker Levi, Hebron
9 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,460 com.

21. Chautauque Association.

Pius William, I
Bramin B. Napoli
Corwin Ira, I
Cale Jiral D. Fredonia
Frink A. I
Goodell Abner, Mayville and Quincy
Hardy Joy, Dunkirk
Haseall Jon. Evans
Johnson Elias
King John S. Harmony
Sawin George, Ripley
Simmons G. D. Forestville and Villanova
Winchell H.
Winsor W. Stockton and Carroll
14 min.; 12 chhs.; 766 com.

22. Chautauque Association. Churches.

Beaver John, Gerry
Bernard D. Laona
Bennett James, Hanover, 1st
Cornell Hiram, Northeast and Ripley
Cross Palmer, Harmony
Harrington E. Ellery
Highy S. I
Kenyon H. B. Chautauque
La Hatt Charles, Portland
Nichols S. I, Randolph
Pease Alanson, Mina 1st and French Creek
Powers S.
Palmer Z. M. Jamestown
Richards P. S. Hanover, 2d
Spencer Orange, Northeast, Ripley, &c.
Turner Asa
16 min.; 27 chhs.; 1,428 com.

23. Cortland Association. Post Offices.

Andrews Benj. Milan
Bennett Ira, I, Solon
Bellows Isaac
Bennett Alfred, Homer

Beebe T. B. Ludlowville
Backus J. S. I
Brisbin R. C. I, Fabius
Capron B. W. Freetown and Scott
Carr S.
Draper Alanson, Summerhill
Dye W. G. McGrawville
Emmis Abraham
Graves D. T. I
Gardner Solo.
Hart John D. Tully
Moore N. L.
Purinton Thomas, Truxton
Purinton J. M. I
Peck Nathan, Cortlandville
Purinton D. B. Freetown Corners
Powers Wm. W. McLean
Shed Philander, Etua
Tarey David, I, Solon
Vogell Henry, Groton Hollow
Warden J. B. Marcellus
27 min.; 23 chhs.; 3,178 com.

24. Essex Association.

Benedict E.
Burlow J. C. Crown Point
Dodge H. B. Jay
Sawyer C. Jay
Sawyer Isaac, Westport
Stearns J. Elizabethtown
Woods A. Essex
7 min.; 10 chhs.; 971 com.

25. Rensselaerville Association.

Baker Josiah
Burritt Reed, South Westerlo
Cowan David, Chesterville
Crocker E. Rensselaerville
Hare Samuel
Herick Elijah, Charleston
Hervey Herman, Durham
Howe Charles
Jones Jesse
Jones Seth, I, Middleburgh
Padock Seth
Smart William, Greenville
Wickes Eben'r. New Baltimore
Winans John, Rensselaerville
Winegar Renben
15 min.; 13 chhs.; 1,120 com.

26. Genesee Association.

Anson L. Pine Hill
Blakesley E. York
Brown T. Darien
Clark I. La Grange
Colman M. Byron
Eldridge D. Perry
Elliott Joseph, Wyoming
Foster E. East Pembroke
Freeman P. Warsaw
Glass W. Pavillion
Jones S. Bennington
Leach B. N. Linden
Miller J. Le Roy
Parker J. Alexander
Peck D. Bethany Centre
15 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,995 com.

27. Monroe Association. Churches.

Baker T. Piusford
Benedict R. H. Riga & Chili
Brown D. Henrietta, 1st
Case Zenas, Sweden
Comstock O. C. Rochester

Davis Henry, Brockport
Davis J. Ontario & Penfield
Davison S. I, Walworth
Freeman Z. I
Gorton T. Henrietta, 2d
Griswold H. Wheatland
Hamlin E. I, Holley
Hartsborn C. Parma, 2d
Kelsey P. North Penfield
Kinne J. Greece
Miner H.
Roberts J. Penfield
Weaver E. Mendon
Woodward J. North Murray & Clarkson
19 min.; 22 chhs.; 2,596 com.

28. Union Association.

Fountain E. Bedford
Griffin M. Peekskill
Hobbie Joshua, Cross River
Mitchel John, Patterson
Robinson Nath'l. Fishkill, 2d
Warren John, Carmel
6 min.; 12 chhs.; 800 com.

29. Genesee River Association.

Patenman C. Groveland
Bostwick John, Pike
Cady Parley, I
Case J.
Clark Ezra W. Nunda
Fuller H. Castile
Hawley N. Portage
Hurlbut A. I, Weathersfield
Kendal E. Portage
Mabie D. Portage
Messenger Samuel, Grove and Portage
Powers Peter, Cuba
Reed J. Portage
Sawyer William, Gainesville
Wimer Daniel, I
12 min.; 11 chhs.; 628 com.

30. Livingston County Association.

Post Offices.

Brown Isaac J. Livonia
Justin Ira, Lakeville
Oviatt Benjamin, Springwater
Shute Henry Jr. I, Richmond
4 min.; 6 chhs.; 410 com.

31. Bottskill Association.

Allen Barney, Fort Ann
Barber Edward, Greenwich
Billings Elisha, I, Schuylersville
Brayton Caleb, I, Hartford
Brayton W. I, Fort Ann
Colver Nathaniel, Kingsbury
Colver P. Fort Ann
Day Timothy, West Milton
Finch Joshua, I, Schuylersville
Mason Coomer, I, Fort Ann
Parker Richard, I, Greenwich
Smith Sears, I, West Milton
Tinkham Daniel, White Creek
Vaughn W. I, Fort Ann
Winchup John, I, Kingsbury
Winegar R. I
Witherell George, Hartford
Wright Eben'r. I, White Creek
18 min.; 8 chhs.; 1,380 com.

32. Stephentown Association.

Baker —, Sand Lake

Hull Justus
Jones Matthew, Stephentown
Lewis Nathan, Grafton
Palmer Asa H. l
Palmer Henry, Austerlitz
Roberts P. Jr. Sand Lake and
Chatham
Rogers J. D. Berlin & Peters-
burgh
Tucker Eber, Canaan
11 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,225 com.
33. *Shaftsbury Association.*
Brand Thomas, l, Waterford
Champion J.
Glazier Jonas, l

Hubbell E. D.
Keach Israel, Hoosick
Peck A.
Williams C. C. Schodack
7 min.; 5 chhs.; 748 com.
34. *Hartford Association.*
Winter Thomas, North East
1 min.; 2 chhs.; 183 com.
35. *Chemung Association.*
Brown J. Chemung & Southport
1 min.; 1 chh.; 62 com.

36. *Unassociated Churches.*
Post Offices.
Barrett M. Kent
Blakeslee D. Peterborough
Brown P. J. Augusta
Briant R. Peru
Johnson N. Paulings
Morris David, Rome
Putnam Daniel
Story S. M. Beekman
Turner Holland, Plattsburgh &
Moore
Vaughn E. l, Saranac
Williams C. C. Sand Lake
Williams E. J. Steuben
13 min.; 51 chhs.; 1,273 com.

TOTAL.—545 ministers; 605 churches; 60,006 communicants.

NEW JERSEY.

1. *New Jersey Association.*
Allen G. Burlington
Bacon William, Pittsgrove
Barker E. M. Canton
Boozier J. Burlington
Brooks Thomas, Dividing Creek
Challiss James M. Imlaytown
Clark William, Tuckahoe
Dickerson E. W. l
Garrett Ambrose, Cape May
Garrison J. C. Bridgetown
Hervey S. l, Haddonfield
Hopkins Charles J. Salem
Maylin J. Mount Holly
Mulford Clarence W. Pemberton
Park C. C. Manahawkin
Powell P. Burlington
Rhees Morgan J. Trenton
Smalley H. Roadstown
Sheppard W. l, Roadstown
Smith Samuel, Cape May
Sexton Ezekiel, l, New Egypt
Sheppard J. Mount Holly
Sisty John, Haddonfield
Thompson J. P. Canton
Welsb J. E.
25 min.; 24 chhs.; 1,802 com.
2. *New York Association.*
Broome P. C. Morristown

Cox M. R.
Dodge Daniel, Newark
Elliot A.
Frost E. l
Goble J. C. South River
Hill D. T. Plainfield
Lathrop L.
Lewis D. D. Patterson
Quin M. sup.
Rogers John, Scotch Plains
Sparks P.
Sloper Jacob
Wilcox J.
Webb G. S. New Brunswick
14 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,319 com.
3. *Warwick Association.*
Ball Henry
Harding A.
Jackson Tim. Deckertown
Teasdale John, Hamburg and
Newton
5 min.; 6 chhs.; 512 com.
4. *Central Association.*
Bartolett C.
Burrass Thomas
Boggs John, Hopewell
Burrass E. l

Pollard William
Seger John, Heightstown
Snydam C.
Stout D. B. Lambertsville
Wright Joseph
9 min.; 10 chhs.; 1,024 com.
5. *Hudson River Association.*
Platt P. L. Newark
1 min.; 1 chh.; 33 com.
6. *Philadelphia Association.*
Curtis William, Kingwood
Robinson W. R. l
Williamson A. l, Kingwood
3 min.; 1 chh.; 198 com.
7. *Central Union Association.*
Smith A. Camden
Sexton C. do
2 min.; 1 chh.; 33 com.
8. *Unassociated Churches.*
Quin M. Schooley's Mountain
Toukin Henry, Hackensack
2 min.; 2 chhs.; 22 com.

TOTAL.—61 ministers; 61 churches; 3,981 communicants.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Abingdon Association, Pa.*
Brown Isaac, l, Bethany
Curtis H. Bethany and Canaan
Dobell George, Palmyra
Frear William, Eaton
Hayden Lucian, l, Bethany
Horye William, Greenfield
Hubbard C. H. Damascus
Hubbard A. B. l, Damascus
Jones J. D. Falls
Miller John, Abingdon Centre
Mark Levi M. Lenox
Miller Charles, Dundaff
Owen Enoch, s s, Lebanon
Peck Elijah, Mt. Pleasant
Sampson E. l, Staruoca
Thomas William, Carbondale
16 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,222 com.
2. *Philadelphia Association.*
Aaron Samuel, New Britain
Ashton William E. Philadelphia
Allen I. M. l, do
Bowen James B. Davisville
Burrows S. Philadelphia
Black G.
Compton R.
Collon, Jona. G. l
Collins W. l, East Nantmeal
Culp T. l, Philadelphia
Denison C. W. l, Philadelphia
Dagg John L. Philadelphia
Gardner Richard, Goshenville
Hinton I. T. l
Huggens S. Philadelphia
Jones Horatio G. Lower Merion
James R. l, Philadelphia
Jenkins John S. Perkioming
Kennard J. H. Philadelphia
Kits Thomas J. Philadelphia
Mathias Joseph, Hill Town
Moore William, Philadelphia
Norflet D. l, Philadelphia
Nichols D. A. Leverington
Perry G. B. Philadelphia
Patterson J.
Ruddy William, l
Robinson T. T. Mtgomeryville
Rogers J. l, East Nantmeal
Stockley Levi
Scout Daniel, l, Philadelphia
Siegfried S. East Nantmeal
Tries D. l
Tucker Levi, West Philadelphia
Tucker A. l, do
Walker Joseph, Marcus Hook
33 min.; 24 chhs.; 2,896 com.
3. *Central Union Association.*
Brantly W. T. D. D, Philadelphia
Dodge John R. Philadelphia
Hall William S. Frankford
Hewson J. Philadelphia

Jones J. I, Philadelphia
Miles George I, Harrisburg
Porter T. Philadelphia
Southwood —, Holmesburg
Teasdale T. C. Philadelphia
9 min.; 7 chhs.; 1,019 com.

4. *Beaver Association.*
Churches.

Frazer H. Sharon
McKelvey J. Palmyra
Morris J. Pitsburgh, 2d
Stone William, New Bethel
Stoughton S. Muddy Creek
Williams S. Pitsburgh, 1st
6 min.; 19 chhs.; 722 com.

5. *French Creek Association.*
Post Offices.

Davis Isaac
Fuller Levi
Foote A. Meadville, Craw. Co.
Gildersleeve William, Holland,
Venau. Co.
Miller G. Rockdale, Craw. Co.
5 min.; 12 chhs.; 520 com.

6. *Centre Association.*
Brown T. B. Miles, Centre Co.
Macomber Edward, I
Thomas E. Thomas, Bir. Hun-
tingdon Co.
3 min.; 4 chhs.; 230 com.

7. *Redstone Association.*
Churches.
Allen B. George's Creek
Brownfield W. Merrittstown &
Uniontown
Downey Francis, Meadow Run
and Greensburg
Frey James, Big Redstone
Patton J. George's Creek
Petitt Isaac, Ten Mile

Rockefeller J. P. I, George's
Creek
Seymour Jas. McClellandtown
and Big Whitley
Wood W. I, George's Creek
Whitlach B. Ruffs Creek and
Casteel Run
10 min.; 14 chhs.; 656 com.

8. *Northumberland Association.*
Post Offices.

Pasco Z. D. I
Spratt G. M. I
Spratt George, Shamokiu
Wiggins George, Milton, North-
umberland Co.
4 min.; 7 chhs.; 267 com.

9. *Bridgewater Association.*

Curtis Henry, Great Bend
Clark James, Chocout
Dimock Davis, Bridgewater
Holmes John
Jones Isaac D.
Jones J. D. Eaton
Leonard J. W.
Lathrop W. Jr. I, Rushville
Mott William K. I
Parker J. W. Braintrim
Thayer Thomas
10 min.; 13 chhs.; 1,154 com.

10. *Susquehanna Association.*

Dodson Elias
Lewis Griffin, Huntsville
Marvin Z.
Rogers Joel, Harveysville and
Unison
4 min.; 3 chhs.; 175 com.

11. *Juniata Association.*
Churches.

Ash Jesse, Mill Creek
Hutchinson J. Tonoloway
Madden H. I

Proudfoot R. Springfield
Starr Moses, Siding Hill
5 min.; 9 chhs.; 339 com.

12. *Monongahela Association.*
Post Offices.

Estep James, Mount Pleasant
Shadrach W. New Alexandria
2 min.; 6 chhs.; 485 com.

13. *Chemung Association.*

Beeman Joseph
Brown John, Factoryville
Doty John, East Smithfield
Gitchel E. Covington
Jackson Aaron, I
Parsons James, Troy
Ripley N. H.
West Hezekiah, Orwell
7 min.; 12 chhs.; 502 com.

14. *Seneca Association.*

Platt D. Tioga county
1 min.; 1 chh.; 35 com.

15. *Chautauque Association.*

Olvard S. Lottsville, Erie Co.
1 min.; 1 chh.; 17 com.

16. *Warwick Association.*

1 chh.; 26 com.

17. *Delaware Association.*

Barton Thomas, Strickersville
Johnson J. M'Williamstown
Lyons J. B. I
3 min.; 3 chhs.; 308 com.

18. *Unassociated Churches.*

Fletcher L. Spread Eagle
Gardner R. Newtown Square
Moore C. Chester Springs
Phillips E. M. Israel's Mills
4 min.; 7 chhs.; 811 com.

TOTAL.—133 ministers; 159 churches; 11,404 communicants.

DELAWARE.

1. *Delaware Association.*
Churches.

Le Huray N. I, Welsh Tract

Meredith Peter, I, Cow Marsh
Peckworth John P. Wilmington
Strunfer John H. Wilmington

Trott Samuel, Welsh Tract
5 min.; 6 chhs.; 328 com.

MARYLAND.

1. *Baltimore Association.*
Post Offices.

Brinkett William, Baltimore
Choat Edward, Randallstown
Healey John, Baltimore
Jones Joseph H. Sharp'sburgh,
Frederick, &c.
Leaman T. Taney Town and
Manchester
Nightingale S. I, Baltimore
Potter Thomas, Carman's and
Golden
Ritchie Thomas, I, Frederick
Reis Edward J. Baltimore

Scott Eli, Baltimore County
Wilson W. Carman's
11 min.; 16 chhs.; 655 com.

2. *Salisbury Association.*
Churches.

Davis Daniel, Rewastico and
Salisbury
Henderson L. Pitts Creek
Hancock W. Snow Hill
Hall L. A. Head of the Sound
Meredith P.
Round James, Little Creek and
Indian Town

Rogers John, Bethel, Broad
Creek, &c.

Staten W. Nassiengo
Woolford S. Fowling Creek
9 min.; 16 chhs.; 456 com.

3. *Columbia Association.*

1 chh.; 44 com.

4. *Unassociated Churches.*

Post Offices.
Finlay John, Baltimore
1 min.; 1 chh.; 174 com.

TOTAL.—22 ministers; 34 churches; 1,466 communicants.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. *Baltimore Association.*

Polkinhorn C. Washington City
Wolford S. W. Washington City
2 min.; 3 chhs.; 137 com.

2. *Columbia Association.*

Brown O. B. Washington City
Cornelius S. Alexandria, D. C.
2 min.; 2 chhs.; 396 com.

TOTAL.—4 ministers; 5 churches;
533 communicants.

VIRGINIA.

The following is the list of ministers in alphabetical order, with the post offices.

- Anthony Abner, Mourdetown
Ashworth Lewis, Court House
Abel John S. Charlottesville
Ball Eli, Richmond
Baptist E. Smith's \times Roads
Broadus Andrew, Sparta
Broadus Wm. F. Rock Mills
Braxton T. C. Farnham Church
Bird John, Carlton's Store
Brooks James, Leesville
Booten Ambrose C. Luray
Baker Joseph, Upperville
Beck Richard, Smith's Store
Burnett Joshua, Salem
Burns —
Battaille L. T. Villeborough
Baty —, Frontroyal
Britton John, Mount Laurel
Brewer Lewis, Court House
Beil S. I. N. W. River Bridge
Barlow A. Verdon
Bruce Silas, James City
Belcher William
Baker Dr. J. A. Jetersville
Baldwin A. A. Walker's Church
Clark John, Fredericksburg
Chaudoin Lewis
Collins Elisha, Harvey's Store
Cleveland P. Yancey's Mills
Coleman R. L. Scottsville
Canterbury John
Clopton James
Clay Eliezer
Carter Robert, Luray
Chandler Rufus, Oxford
Claybrooke R. Middlesex Church
Clipstine Peter, Winchester
Coleman R. G. Mt. Pleasant
Chandler J. do
Coonts John
Cool Herbert, Sherrard's Store
Carter John
Creath T. B. Rowanty
Crawford P. Baptist Seminary
Conner C. C. James City
Davidson S. Concord
Davidson J. do
Davidson Leroy, Court House
Davis John, Pedlar's Mills
Daniel Robert T. Belfield
Dickerson G. Chalk Level
Dempsey Absalom, Fincastle
Dangerfield J. Matthews C H
Ellison Jas. Meadow Dale
Ellison Joseph
Ellison Matthew
Ellison John, I
Ellison Felix, I
Eastin S. Boyd's Tavern
Frost Henry
Fife James, Fife's
Forsee Charles
Gordon Caleb
Goodall John, Yorktown
Garnett Robert, Court House
Garnett James
Goss J. H. Clarksburg
Goss J. Stoney Point
Goss J. W. Charlottesville
Goode B. E. Colesville
George Wm. Point Pleasant
George C. Jeffersonton
- Gordon C. J. Wilderuess
Gwaltney J. L. Smithfield
Hatchett W. Mangobick Church
Harris Wm. Liberty
Howell R. B. C. Norfolk
Hiter Wm. Y. Court House
Hubbard J. Mt. Laurel
Hendren J. Norfolk
Hill Wm. Clarkston
Harmon Thomas
Hashberger J.
Herndon J. W. Todd's Tavern
Herndon R. N. I, Baptist Sem.
Hume T. Portsmouth
Hendren Robert, Ninevah
Huckstep W. Boyd's Tavern
Hubbard Stephen
Hall A. I, Kilmarnock
Healey Nathan, Healey's
Hyde Wm. Fork Inn
Humphries Thomas B.
Hawkins W. W. I, Racoon Ford
Johnston John N. Lexington
Jeter J. B. Court House
Jenkins Joseph
Jones M. L. Short Pump
Johns Edmund, Court House
Jones Scervant, Williamsburg
Jones Jesse
Jeter James M. Jonesborough
Johnson Anderson
Kerr John, Richmond
Keeling Henry, do
Kelley J. W. Chalk Level
Keaton Johnson
Kilburn Amos
Kinsolving J. Garland's Store
Keyser Christopher, Luray
Kirk Dr. W. H. I, Kilmarnock
Leftwich William, Liberty
Leftwich James, do
Leftwich G. W. do
Ligon Wm. C. Lewisburg
Lee John S. Lynchburg
Lowry Francis C. Court House
Legrand Thomas A. Flood's
Lunsford Merriman, Fluke's
Lookado —
Lilly Robert, Wilmington
Mountcastle D. I, Court House
Marders Lovel, do
Mason V. M. Genito
Mason Gilbert, Petersburg
Micou John, Portroyal
Moore W. Buck'm Ct. House
McDonald J. Lynchburg
Montague P. T. Montague's
Montague P. Miller's
Matthews —
Mills John G. Brooklyn
Mitchell James, Norfolk
McGhee D. B.
Mustein Shadrack
Moffett Anderson, New Market
Martin Royal
Martin Orson, Smith's Store
Mansfield J. A. Cavesville
Mourning Henry, C. H.
Northam George, Healey's
Neil John, Elk Marsh
Nunnally Leonard
- Norris George, Kempsville
Ogilvie J. New Baltimore
Ogilby Peter, Flat Rock
Petty George, Watsborough
Petty Daniel
Repton A. P. I, Baptist Sem.
Richards Wm. Spanish Grove
Ryland Robert, Baptist Sem.
Roach E. W. Rough Creek Ch.
Stringfellow T. Wheatley's Mill
Ship Edward, Stanardsville
Smith P. P. Physic Springs
Snow W. W. Wyoming
Smith J. B. Christiansville
Sherwood Smith, Smithfield
Spencer John, Patrick's
Shuck J. I. I, Baptist Seminary
Taylor James B. Richmond
Todd Wm. Stevensville
Taliaferro P. Court House
Trevillian G. C. Stoney Point
Tinsley Isaac S. Lynchburg
Tisdale J. B. W. Clarksburg
Turpin J. O. I, Seminary
Witt Daniel, Sandy River Ch.
Witt Jesse, Outer Bridge
Wilder J. H.
Woodson D. M. Portsmouth
Walker Gabriel
Webb John, Brookneil
Wingfield C. Warren
Watkins J. T. Raine's
Watkins A. McFarland's Store
Woolfolk S. Bowling Green
Welsh Oliver, Locust Dale
Woodson E. W. Hockman's
Weatherford John, Court House
Washington T. M.
Woolridge John

The following is the list of associations, the summary, &c.

- Ebenezer.*—10 chhs.; 5 min.
Accomack.—7 chhs.; 2 min.
Parkersburg.—3 chhs.; no min.
Columbia.—15 chhs.; 9 min.
Shiloh.—20 chhs.; 10 min.
Teazes Valley.—12 chhs.; 7 min.
Ketockton.—19 chhs.; 8 min.
Portsmouth.—32 chhs.; 13 min.
Patterson's Creek.—7 chhs.; 4 min.
Goshen.—32 chhs.; 17 min.
Appomattox.—24 chhs.; 9 min.
Albemarle.—20 chhs.; 12 min.
Greenbriar.—15 chhs.; 6 min.
New River.—11 chhs.; 4 min.
Meherrin.—15 chhs.; 6 min.
Union.—22 chhs.; 12 min.
Pig River.—14 chhs.; 5 min.
Dover.—50 chhs.; 30 min.
Red Stone.—5 chhs. 3 min.
Mayo.—7 chhs.; 2 min.
Romoke.—32 chhs.; 10 min.
Middle District.—17 chhs.; 12 min.
Strawberry.—20 chhs.; 9 min.
Washington.—18 chhs.; 9 min.
Mountain.—3 chhs.; 1 min.
430 chhs.; 210 min.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *Chowan Association.**Churches.*

Doxey Wm. Providence
 Forbes Evan, Shiloh
 Harrel J. Mid. Swamp
 Jones M. W. *l*, Ramoth Gilead
 Meredith T. Commarusy
 Patrick S. Little Alligator
 Piland Miles, Cool Spring
 Thomson G. M. Elizabeth City
 Trotman Q. H. Sandy Cross
 Williams G. Ahosky
 Welch Miles, Ballard's Bridge
 11 min.; 31 chhs.; 3,417 com.

2. *French Broad Association.*

Blackwell D. Little Ivy
 Cantuil J. Ebenezer
 Freeman M. Bull Creek
 Jordan R. Bulea
 Kinsey Wm. French Broad
 Mills I. Newfound
 Morgan S. Flat Creek
 Rees W. Walnut Creek
 Shadwick L. Mud Creek
 Stradley T. Mount Pleasant
 10 min.; 16 chhs.; 553 com.

3. *Neuse Association.*

Armstrong J. Newbern
 Brock J. *l*, Chinquepin
 Biddle W. P. Hancock's
 Clark W. Grindall Creek
 Congleton A. Litter Sister
 Dunn J. P.
 Griffin J. Red Banks
 Loftin F. B. *l*, South West
 Mason T. D. Greenville
 Smith J. White Oak
 Tyson N. J. Rountree's
 Trice E. Warren's M H
 Warren J. L. North River
 Whitford D. Swift Creek
 14 min.; 21 chhs.; 964 com.

4. *Tuckasiege Association.*

Corn Adam, Cullowhee
 Elder D. *l*, Brush Creek
 Haynes W. *l*, Locust O. F'd
 Hall J. Cowee
 Hatfield B. E. Scots Creek
 Posey H. Franklin
 Stiles B. Cowetah
 White S. Mount Zion
 8 min.; 11 chhs.; 336 com.

5. *Catawba River Association.**Post Offices.*

Beach Benj. Little River
 Craigh T. Morganton
 Clark Hiram, *l*, Fairfield
 England Ez. *l*, John's River
 Ferguson S. Elksville
 Grayson J. C. Rutherfordton,
 and Old Fort
 Lowe John, Lincolnton
 Powell P. *l*, Fairfield
 Padgett J. Duncan's Creek
 Quinn Hugh, Lincolnton
 Richards Wm. Poplar Grove
 Torrence A. *l*, Mount Mourne
 Webb A. Rutherfordton, Old
 Fort
 13 min.; 22 chhs.; 854 com.

6. *Broad River Association.*

Blackwell J. White Oak
 Dobbins D. Mooresboro' and
 Rutherfordton
 Kirby B. T. Haylesville
 Padgett J. High Shoal
 Wilkie W. High Shoal
 6 min.; 10 chhs.; 445 com.

7. *Kelukee Association.*

Ambrose Micajah
 Bennett Philemon
 Biggs Joseph
 Carrowan Green
 Clark William
 Everitt Miles
 Hyman Wm.
 Lawrence Joshua
 Leggett Jeremiah
 Perry Micajah, *l*
 Ross Lemuel
 Stallings Humphrey, *l*
 Tatum Samuel
 Ward Luke
 Worrell Wm. B.
 Wilson Mercer, *l*
 16 min.; 43 chhs.; 2,225 com.

8. *Ruleigh Association.*

Centre Stephen
 Crocker Thomas
 Coker John, *l*
 Conally Patrick, *l*
 Dowd P. W.
 Dupree Wm. *l*
 Hinton W. R. *l*
 Purify G. W. *l*
 Purify John
 Redding Randolph, *l*
 Stephenson Jonathan
 Trice Ezekiel
 12 min.; 16 chhs.; 1,363 com.

9. *Contentnea Association.*

Atkinson John, *l*
 Bynum Benjamin
 Bennett Mark H.
 Dupree Thomas
 Ham Haywood
 Heathe Henry
 Moore Samuel
 Moore Ichabod
 Move Irwin
 Robbins Wm. *l*
 Taylor Elza, *l*
 Wallace G. W.
 Wooten Wm. *l*
 13 min.; 15 chhs.; 576 com.

10. *Sandy Creek Association.*

Armstrong T. D.
 Andrews Levi, *l*
 Crutchfield Enoch, *l*
 Dowd Cornelius, *l*
 Hudgins Wm.
 Merritt Wm. H.
 Ohlham Thomas D. *l*
 Richardson Noah
 Stradler J.
 Weaver Thomas
 10 min.; 17 chhs.; 850 com.

11. *Yadkin Association.*

Angel John

Carter J. Hamptonsville P. O.
 Pickler Joseph
 Potts Peter, Mocksville P. O.
 4 min.; 11 chhs.; 343 com.

12. *Abbot's Creek Association.*

Birch Wm. Jamestown P. O.
 Dowd William, Salem P. O.
 Sowel Jesse
 Swaim Ashley, Lexington P. O.
 Wiseman Josiah
 5 min.; 8 chhs.; 438 com.

13. *Mayo Association.*

Davis William
 Hill Marion
 Jones John
 Tatum Henry
 Terry Julius
 Wilson John
 Washburn John
 8 min.; 16 chhs.; 547 com.

14. *Flat River Association.*

Allen Zachariah
 Freeman Thomas
 Gold Pleasant
 Hudgins Wm.
 Jordan W. H.
 Terrel James
 Weathers James
 7 min.; 15 chhs.; 1,307 com.

15. *Pee Dee Association.*

Culpeper John
 Freeman Ralph
 Harris Archibald
 Jones James
 Monroe John
 M'Lendon Joel
 Morton Ezekiel
 7 min.; 10 chhs.; 465 com.

16. *Cape Fear Association.*

Goodman Job
 Harrington Philip
 Hill Samuel, *l*
 Kemp Wm.
 Little Thomas, *l*
 Lennon Dennis
 M'Daniel James
 Pitman John
 Reaves Solomon
 Thames David
 10 min.; 14 chhs.; 980 com.

17. *Moriah Association.*

Gnledge J.
 Helmes J.
 Lewallen J.
 M'Nab R.
 M'Nab W. *l*
 5 min.; 5 chhs.; 373 com.

18. *Mountain Association.*

5 min.; 15 chhs.; 672 com.

19. *Country Line Association.*

Brown Wm.
 Graves B.
 Jones James
 Lawson David
 Martin R.
 Moore Wm.

Roberts George
Saunders John

8 min.; 11 chhs.; 1,240 com.

20. *Goshen Association.*
8 estimated min.; 19 chhs.; 665 com.

21. *Little River Association.*
4 min.; 13 chhs.; 400 com.

TOTAL.—184 ministers; 339 churches; 19,003 communicants.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *Broad River Association.*

Post Offices.

Hicks B. Draytonsville, Union,
&c.

Hannon W. Milford, Greenville,
&c.

Lemons J. Merrittsville, Green-
ville, &c.

Landrum J. G. Spartanburg
Court House

McDougal H. Spartanburg

Richards J. Clarksville, Spar-
tanburg, &c.

Rainwaters J. Smith's Store
and Spartanburg

Serugs D. I. Island Ford, North
Carolina

Walker W. Hancocksville,
Union

Wilkie G. Harmony, York
10 min.; 22 chhs.; 1,718 com.

2. *Welsh Neck Association.*

Alwood J. Marion

Collings W. G. Marion

Dossey W. Society Hill

Graham N. I. Barns' Bridge

Hays D. I. Marion

Kirven W. Society Hill

McKay D. Barns' Bridge

Mason T. Society Hill

Nappier R. I. Brownville

Ross M. Brownville

Rollings G. Darlington

Stubbs C.

Seales J. Marr's Bluff

Singleton J. Conwayborough

Thomas J. Brownville

Timmons J. M. Darlington

Wright C. T. I. Marion

17 min.; 24 chhs.; 2,453 com.

3. *Bethel Association.*

Bell A. Cooks, Fairfield, &c.

Barnes John L. Chester Court
House

Davis J. Rocky Mount, Chester
District, &c.

Fant A. Winnsboro', Fairfield

Greer T. Cross Key, Union, &c.

Hodges N. W. Poplar Grove,
Newberry

Hale John, I. Jonesville, Union

Hubanks E. I. Union Court
House, Maybinton, &c.

James W. F. McMickins, Fair-
field, &c.

Langston N. Cross Anchor, Spar-
tanburg

McCisick J. Reidstown, Union

McCreary S. Fishing Creek,
Chester District, &c.

Mitchell E. Pea Ridge, Union

Roberts N. Halsyville, Fairfield

Rooker J. Spring Hill, York

Ray T. Woodruff's, Spartan-
burg

Taylor J. Brooms, Richland

Walker W. Meansville, Union,
&c.

18 min.; 28 chhs.; 2,028 com.

4. *Reedy River.*

Churches.

Berry N. Golden Gro. C., Stand.

Spring

Babb Joseph, Beaver Dam

Deeweese J. Fork Shoal

Gilson S. Double Spring

Harlen J., U. Duncan's C.

Jordan M. Middle River

King Wm. Mountain Crk.

Lindsey E.

Lammanee I. Wash'n Tyger

Mangrum D. Bush River

Roads Wm. Green Pond

Robinson Joseph, Reedy River

Rodgers E. I. Unity

Simmons D. Poplar Spring

Smith E.

15 min.; 32 chhs.; 2,419 com.

5. *Saluda Association.*

Burroughs J. I. Bethesda

Crawford J. I. Rocky Mount

Deen J. I. Bethuel

Gambrell M. Dorchester

Gibson S. Milford

Hutsun L. J. Brushy Creek

Hutchins D. Double Springs

King R. Big Creek

Magee W. Neal's Creek

Rainwater J. I. Salem

Vandiver J.

Vandiver S. Mount Tabor

Wilson J. Walnut Grove

13 min.; 25 chhs.; 2,507 com.

6. *Moriah Association.*

Bateman J.

Baskins J. I.

Copeland J. T.

Huggins S.

M'Nab R.

Mason T.

M'Dowell A. I.

Ross J.

8 min.; 12 chhs.; 1,107 com.

7. *Cape Fear Association.*

Allen Wm. B.

Griffin Pearce, I.

Hodges John, I.

Lee John

Mansel Elisha

Rogers Jesse

6 min.; 4 chhs.; 177 com.

8. *Twelve Mile River Associa- tion.*

Barker Gray, I.

Cobb John

Crow J.

Lewis J.

Murphree Wm.

Neighbours Benjamin

Robeson J. I.

Roberson A.

Thompson H. I.

9 min.; 9 chhs.; 242 com.

9. *Charleston Association.*

Post Offices.

Bell A. Watts

Burbridge T. I. Charleston

Brasington W. F. I. Camden

Beattie W. Q. Darlington

Bowen P. P. Camden

Cooke J. B. Camden, Packsville

Childers W. W. I. Camden

Furman J. C. Charleston, Co-
lumbia

Griffith J. Kennett's Store

Good J. Darlington

Hartwell Jesse, Sumpterville

Jones S. Darlington

Keeney J. C. Columbia

Knighten J. Mile Grove, Bish-
opville

Ludlow P. Charleston

Morrow J. Felder's

Marshall J. F. Columbia

Mahoney H. W. Jacksonville

McWilliams M. I. Orangeburgh

Manly B. Charleston

Nexsen F. A. B. Kingtree

Nicholes I. Columbia

Riley M. I. Felder's

Ross J. Columbia

Smith A. B. I. Georgetown

Sheppard D. Pineville, Charles-
ton

Windham P. McIntosh

Weeks P. I. Parsons

28 min.; 34 chhs.; 5,217 com.

10. *Savannah River Association.*

Bowers J. G. sup. Hickory Hill,

Robertville

Brisbane W. H. Buford's Bridge

Brooks I. L. Augusta

Broome J. I. Barnwell

Cave B. M. Barnwell

Duncan H. D. sup. Speedwell,

Barnwell

Estes E. Barnwell

Fuller W. sup. Beaufort

Goodman —, sup. Augusta

Green W. J. Barnwell

Holman J. sup. Orangeburgh,

Duncanville, &c.

Jones C. B. Sherburne

Lawton W. A. sup. Robertville,

King Creek

Loper J. Buford's Bridge

Morrow —, sup. Pen Branch

Nix J. I. Robertville

Owens B. I. Barnwell

Peoples D. Barnwell, Buford's

Bridge

Swift Martin, Robertville

Walsh T. Coosawhatchie

Walker N. W. I. Barnwell

Woodward J. sup. Barnwell

Youns and Brine, *supply*, Duck Branch
22 min.; 36 chhs.; 5,625 com.

11. Edgefield Association.

Churches. Post Offices.
Antioch, Edgefield
Big Step's, Ck. Hamburg
Buffalo, Sandover
Bethany, Liberty Hill
Bethel, Watson's
Bull Swamp, Orangeburg
Bethany R. Hamburg
Cambridge, Cambridge
Cloud's Creek, Leesville
Callham's mill, Parks'
10 more churches.
Chesnut Hill, Coleman's

Convent, Lexington
Cedar Creek
Dean Swa'p. Prothro's
Dry Creek, Edgefield
Darien. Prothro's
Edgefield, Edgefield
Gilgal, Tinton's
Good Hope, Richardson's
Horn's Creek, Edgefield
Hollow Creek
Lit. Step's. Ck. Smyle's
Levels, Hamburg
Lexington
Mount Gilead, Hamburg
Mountain Creek, Holloway's
Mount Zion, Mount Vintage
Mount Moriah, White Hall
Plum Branch, Atchison's

Providence, Stoney Point
Philippi, Edgefield
Pine Sap'g Pd.
Rocky Springs, Prothro's
Rocky Grove, Prothro's
Red Bank, Richardson's
Red O. Grove, Woodlawn
Siloam, Lodi
Sardis, Mount Willing
Sister Springs, Cambridge
Salem, Mount Willing
50 chhs.

12. Unassociated.

Ministers. Post Office.
Hodges N. W. Newberry Court
House
1 min.; 1 chh.; 66 com.

TOTAL.—203 ministers; 273 churches; 28,496 communicants.

GEORGIA.

1. Georgia Association.

Churches.
Asbury R. V. I, Bethesda
Armstrong J. Fishing Creek
Bradshaw —, I, Shiloh
Battle J. B.
Callaway E. Sardis
Carrington D.
Carter J.
Davis J. Bethel
Gibson S.
Gilbert J. G. Mount Zion
Harris J. Kiokee
Ivy G. Grove
Lumpkin J. Antioch
Moon Joseph, White Plains
Marshall J. G. I, Sharon
Mallary C. D. Augusta
McGee R. Spirit Creek
Matthews J. Clark's Station
Mercer Jesse, Washington
Perryman E. Sweet Water
Roberts J. Horeb
Smith O. Powelson
Sanders B. M. Pine Grove
Sherwood A. Greensborough
Taylor F. S. New Hope, Lin.
Co.
Thornton V. R. Smyrna
Walker J. Springfield
Walker J. H. Greenwood
25 min.; 50 chhs.; 7,162 com.

2. Sarepta Association.

Bledsoe M. Big Creek
Brown B. I, Lystra
Chandler A. Vann's Creek
Callaway F. Cloud's Creek
Davis J. Failing Creek
Jackson H. I, Mar's Hill
Lumpkin G. Beaver Dam
Lacy John
Matthews P.
Reeves J. Walnut Fork
Shannon J. Athens
Spalding A. M. Bethel
Thornton R. Grove Level
13 min.; 33 chhs.; 2,668 com.

3. Columbus Association.
From returns for 1831, 25 churches,
1,093 communicants.

4. Hephzibah Association.

In 1828, this Association embraced
36 churches; 17 ministers; and
1,757 communicants.

5. Sunbury Association.

Cunningham H. African, 2d
Dunnam J. H.
Law J. S. Sunbury
Law S. S., N. Newport
Marshall A. African, 1st
Reamea B. Abercorn
Southwell J., N. Providence
Wyer H. O. Savannah
8 min.; 18 chhs.; 6,918 com.

6. Conoochie Association.

Brantly J. Oak Grove
Cobb C. Hine's M. H.
Donalson R. Hebron
Dutton M. New's Creek
Groover W. Black Creek
Green T. Lake
Peacock I. Beard's Creek
Smith J. Limestone
8 min.; 16 chhs.; 365 com.

7. Ebenezer Association.

Black A. Camp Creek
Hughes J. I, N. Providence
Jones A. Ramah
McDonald J. Dublin
Marshall J., N. Hope, La. Co.
Messer H. I, Poplar Spring
Odam A. Beulah
Payn W. Big Sandy
Smith D. Cool Spring
Tharp C. A. Stone Creek
10 min.; 30 chhs.; 1,349 com.

8. Chattahoochee River Association.

Brady M. Little Spring Creek
and Providence
1 min.; 7 chhs.; 89 com.

9. Washington Association.

In 1830 it contained 9 churches; 7
ministers; and 533 communi-
cants.

10. Ocmulgee Association.

Post Offices.
Bussey B. Fairfield

Brooks J. L. Evansville
Brantly E. Milledgeville
Cox C. Stanford Cross Roads
Grier J. Eatonton
Henderson J. Manticello
Montgomery J. H.
Oxford T. D. Freeman's Store
Pace R. Eatonton
Rees R. Eatonton
Searay A. I, Milledgeville
Watson J. I, Clinton
Wright S. Freeman's Store
13 min.; 35 chhs.; 2,821 com.

11. Yellow River Association.

Bennet Michel
Colley Joel
Daniel George
Dyer Edwin
Gunter J.
Gresham Josiah
Gunn Radford
Holcomb Jonathan, I
Hale James
Hughes Peter
Hardin Henry
Johnson Nathan, I
Lacy William
Landers John
Moore Elijah
Nicks James, I
Pace Barnabas, I
Robinson Luke
Turner Mathias, I
19 min.; 43 chhs.; 2,670 com.

12. Western Association.

Bankston J.
Barber J. I
Caldwell C.
Cooper J. W.
Dykes A.
Fry J. G.
Gunn M. I
Holmes B.
Humphries J. R.
Hand J. R.
Kelley M.
Kieth J. I
Leverett G.
Nichols J.
Reeves J.

Stell R. M.
Wood J.
17 min.; 39 chhs.; 1,518 com.

13. *Flint River Association.*
Allmand J.
Burke T. *l*
Bowdin J. *l*
Carter J.
Cleveland A.
Clyatt T. H.
Duke E. *l*
Head J.
Henderson W.
Lowry M.
Long H. *l*
Milner J. H. *l*
Milner J.
Moseley W.
Rhodes Thomas
Stamper S.
Smith D. *l*
Stephens J. *l*
Wright G. *l*
Yates J. *l*
20 min.; 38 chhs.; 2,494 com.

14. *Tugalo Association.*
Bramblett John
Ballard Lewis
Catlett William, *l*
David Henry, Carnesville P. O.
Dawson Thomas
Davis John A. *l*
Haynes Henry
Hymer Samuel
Hutchins Drewry
Kuykendall Peter
Mackmin Robert
Meeks Littleton
Poe Stephen, *l*
Qualls David, *l*
Thornton Dozier
Vandivere George
Vandivere Matthew W.
Watson John, *l*
18 min.; 32 chhs.; 1,604 com.

15. *Ocklocknee Association.*
Albritton M.
Belcher A.
Crestman M. W.

Hardie T.
Hathhorn William
Knights William A. *l*
Lester W. C. *l*
Lacy John B. *l*
Milton H.
Thigpin M.
10 min.; 21 chhs.; 634 com.

16. *Houston Association.*
Dykes H.
McKinzie John, Hartford P. O.
Wood David
3 min.; 11 chhs.; 365 com.

17. *Icheconough Association.*
In 1829 there were in this Association 32 churches; 18 ministers; and 1,915 communicants.

18. *Piedmont Association.*
In 1825 this Association contained 11 churches; 5 ministers; and 267 communicants. We have seen no later returns.

TOTAL.—233 ministers; 486 churches; 37,072 communicants.

ALABAMA.

1. *Cahaba Association.*
Post Offices.
Andrews David, Tuscaloosa
Baines T. do
Baler J. A. Cahaba
Calloway W. Selma, Mirrian
Crow C. Selma
Dennis John, Centreville
Everett G. Selma
Holcombe H. Bucksville
Holbrooks B. Traveller's Rest
and Havannah
Marsh Robert, Tuscaloosa
Middleton H. W. do
Moore J. B. Bucksville
McCraw A. G. Selma
Pratt Joab, Tuscaloosa, Centreville, &c.
Ryan Joseph, Greensboro' & Erie
Summers J. E. Centreville
Veazy James, Mirrian
West W. Mirrian
White Medy, Tuscaloosa
20 min.; 31 chhs.; 1,689 com.

2. *Bethlehem Association.*
Bussy H. Sugssville
Butler J. A. Wamacks
Brown E. Burnt Corn
Daily G. *l*
Emmons W. *l*, Sparta
Enzor J. *l*, Sparta
Hardy Z. *l*, Burnt Corn
Herrington M. G. *l*, Brooklyn
Hawthorn K. Portland
Holford J. *l*, Greenville
Herrington W. Asington
Holloway J. *l*, Cokers
Howard J. *l*, Brooklyn
Haynes I. *l*, Claiborne
Nettles J. *l*, Black's Bluff
Noland G. W. Burnt Corn
Ognin C. *l*, Burnt Corn
Publes J. *l*, Mt. Pleasant

Reeves J. *l*, Barge's
Sorter C. P.
Scroble J. H. Claiborne
Thames Charles, do
Travis A. Sparta
Williams J. W. Claiborne
Watson A. Wamacks
26 min.; 30 chhs.; 1,120 com.

3. *Flint River Association.*
Baker Z. W.
Crutcher William
Childress J.
Harriss William
Hodges Charles
Puckett J. W. *l*
Still D. *l*
Tucker J.
Tucker George
Thompson John H.
10 min.; 25 chhs.; 1,178 com.

4. *Conecuh River Association.*
Burt M. *l*
Hill H.
Todd H. M. *l*
Wood David
Wall T.
5 min.; 8 chhs.; 217 com.

5. *Mulberry Association.*
Post Offices.
Allen William, Independence
Davis L. C. Statesville
Hays Enoch, Mapleville
Harris William, Selma
Lloyd W. B. Selma, Per. Co.
Lawler Joab, Centreville, Shel. Co.
Martin Robert, Mapleville
Scott J. M. Mapleville
Summers J. E. Mapleville
Suttle Is. Selma, Per. Co.
Wood Richard, *l*, Centreville
11 min.; 20 chhs.; 792 com.

6. *Chattahoochee River Association.*
Churches.
Cadenhead J. Pea River
Kimball J.
Turner John R. Salem
Talbot E. Providence
Wilson J. Ocheesa, W. Flor.
5 min.; 14 chhs.; 342 com.

7. *Muscle Shoal Association.*
Churches 22; ministers estimated at 12; communicants 1,516.

8. *Leaf River Association.*
Chaddoak A. Shiloh
Davis George, Cedar Creek
Hunt Thos. C.
Moffit J. *l*, Tallihaley
Robertson N. Leaf River
Sumrall Giles
Slae N. Salem
7 min.; 13 chhs.; 297 com.

9. *Mount Zion Association.*
Archer Phil. Cahawba
Blythe Sion, Mount Zion
Cox T. W. Hebron
Case William, Enon
Gilliland J. Big Spring
Holcombe H. Canaan
Lewis J. L. *l*, Mt. Pleasant
Murfree S. *l*, Mount Moriah
Morrison Wm., N. Hopewell
Mugrove J. T. *l*, Mt. Tabor
Nobles J. *l*, Shiloh
Partin J. *l*, Providence
Robins J. Ephesus
Young T. *l*, Bethel, Jef. Co.
14 min.; 24 chhs.; 960 com.

10. *Buttchacha Association.*
Barbee E. Salem
Brown Daniel, Rehoboth
Dobbs S. Unity

Hitt Benj. Canaan
Moor Lou. Hopewell
Pace E. I. Bethlehem
Portwood R. Providence
Stancel W. R. Enon
Taylor J. P. Sarepta
Wilkins R. Big Creek
10 min.; 22 chhs.; 969 com.

11. *Bethel Association.*
Anderson J.
Clark W.

Davis E. I
Perkins S.
Shoemaker J.
Wells J. H.
Williams J.
Woodruff J. I
Yardbrough J.
9 min.; 21 chhs.; 897 com.

12. *Alabama Association.*
Blackman W.
Baker F.

Daniel Robert L. I
Haynie L. I
Larkins William J.
McLemore James
Miller J.
Moore D.
Nix Zach.
Peebles D. I
Robertson John
Wright Asa
12 min.; 30 chhs.; 1,427 com.

TOTAL.—145 ministers; 250 churches; 11,408 communicants.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Butteha Association.*
Bayley A. S. Columbus
Bennett M. I
Cook W. H. New Hope
Crocker J. El Bethel
Nash G. E.
Petty H. Zion
6 min.; 4 chhs.; 366 com.

2. *Pearl River Association.*
Blakelield I. Little River
Crawford J. Antioch
Coker S. Friendship
Collins D. Society Hill
Fortenberry W. New Zion
Grant T. D., N. Chapel
Garlington B. Friendship

Harvey J. Fair River
Martin J. P. Ebenezer
McGee W.
Pittman J.
Powel J. Fork Church
Parmer J. I. Galilee
Price C. I. Steen's Creek
Robertson N. I. Bethany
Russel I. County Line
Thomas J. Copiah
Walker F. Booyeh
18 min.; 32 chhs.; 1,067 com.

3. *Mississippi Association.*
Cain James, Mount Zion
Felder C. Eastfork

Mereer A. S. Zion Hill
Young J. Mars Hill
4 min.; 15 chhs.; 474 com.

4. *Union Association.*
Allen William
Andrews Jesse
Balfour William
Burch J.
Flowers E.
Griffing D.
Harnar W. R.
Hatch C. G.
Morris N.
Thigpin J.
10 min.; 33 chhs.; 1,292 com.

TOTAL.—38 ministers; 64 churches; 3,199 communicants.

LOUISIANA.

1. *Louisiana Association.*
Alford Haywood, Washita
Hill John, I. Catahoula
Irion G. A. Rapides
Impson John, Washita
Mercer Asa, I. Catahoula

Meredith T. I, do
McFarlin Arthur, Washita
Robert P. W. St. Mary
Robert B. C. do
Willis J. St. Landry
Welboan W. B. do

TOTAL.—13 ministers; 16 churches; 728 communicants.

2. *Mississippi Association.*
This Association contains 19 churches, 15 of which are in the State of Mississippi.
Courtney E. Hepzibah
Ranaldsan J. A. Feliciana
2 min.; 4 chhs.; 383 com.

TENNESSEE.

1. *Salem Association.*
Churches.
Borum John, Cedar Creek
Bathel C. Salem
Durham L. A. Round Lick
Evans J. Hickman's Creek
Jones J. Spring Creek
Lester J. Smith's Fork
Smith Daniel, Peyton's Creek
West M. Salt Lick
Wiseman J. Dixon's Creek
White W. H. Big Cedar Lick
22 min.; 30 chhs.; 1,866 com.

2. *Holston Association.*
Bayles R. Cherokee
Brumit D. I. Cobb's Creek
Hale J. Buffalo Ridge
Kuhn P. Sinking Creek
McClain T. Roaring Spring
Riggs J. Double Spring
Rutledge E. Richardson's Creek
Shakelford D. D. Flag Branch
Sanders A. Hicking Cove
White B. Stoney Creek
18 min.; 19 chhs.; 598 com.

3. *Tennessee Association.*
22 min.; 27 chhs.; 1,359 com.

4. *Little River Association.*
Mansfield J. W.
Mechem Andrew
Nance Payton
Ross Samuel
Stayton Moses A.
Williams Dudley
Wilson John
7 min.; 20 chhs.; 1,269 com.

5. *Elk River Association.*
Braim M.
Boone Benjamin
Cunningham R.
Cole J. D. I
Gambrell Benjamin, I
King John, I
Nowlan James, I
Price John, I
Payne Cornelius
Roberts L. C.
Smith W. S. I
Varner H.

Woods William
Walker Benjamin
Whitaker J. J. I
15 min.; 24 chhs.; 1,473 com.

6. *Concord Association.*
Bond John
Clark David
Cummings J.
Estes M. I
Fuqua Peter
Fuqua T. I
Gayle P. S. Nashville P. O.
Henry F. I. Murfreesborough P. O.
Melton Jacob
McFadden G. Nashville P. O.
Morton John
Tompkins J. T.
Vaughan Elisha
Whitsitt James
Willis Edward
15 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,142 com.

7. *Sweet Water Association.*
In 1831 this Association contained

18 churches, 5 ministers, and 1,048 members. No minutes have ever been received.

8. *Western Dist. Association.*

Browning J.
David E. l
Horn J.
Herrin L.
Hays W.
M'Gowen Samuel, Paris P. O.
Moudy T. l
7 min.; 18 chhs.; 451 com.

9. *Cumberland Association.*

13 chhs.; 51 baptized; 938 com.

10. *Obion Association.*

Copeland A.
Cayse Flemming
Coyers J.
Daniel T. L.
Donald H.
Dunn Thomas
Gilbert A. B.
Goad Lewis
Gilbert Hugh
Hams J.
Morphis James

Ross Thomas
Stayton Moses A.
Washburn Gabriel
14 min.; 26 chhs.; 916 com.

11. *Caney Fork Association.*

Anderson Zachariah
Allen Jesse
Clark Thomas
Denton Ozias
Green John
Henley Joel
Stevens J. W.
Walker J.
Webb Chesley
Walker James
10 min.; 19 chhs.; 765 com.

12. *Powell's Valley Association.*

10 min.; 19 chhs.; 826 com.

13. *Big Hachee Association.*

In 1831 there were in this body 28 churches, 6 ministers, and 712 communicants.

14. *Forked Deer Association.*

Contained, in 1830, 17 churches, 8 ministers, and 575 communicants.

TOTAL.—243 ministers; 413 churches; 20,472 communicants.

MISSOURI.

1. *Franklin Association.* *Churches.*

Blare J. M. l, Providence
Candiff J. Three River
King J. H. Cotaway
Stiles D. Sandy
Williams J. Mount Zion
Williams L. St. Johns
10 min.; 10 chhs.; 374 com.

2. *Mount Pleasant Association.*

Alexander R.
Buster J. Little Union
Bartee A. J. Friendship
Fristoe T. Chariton
Redding F. Muscle Fork
Ratcliff J. Dover
Turner T. New Hope
Thomas H. Mount Moriah
Wilhoit F. Bethel
9 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,050 com.

3. *Missouri Association.*

Bailey J. Good Hope
Felson A. African, St. Louis
Musick T. R. Fee's Creek
Meacham J. B.
4 min.; 7 chhs.; 335 com.

4. *Fishing River Association.*

Edwards John
Fristoe Robert
Riley B. W.
Thorp Wm.

Turnage Wm.
Williams James
12 min.; 20 chhs.; 600 com.

5. *Salem Association.*

Bolwar Theodoric
Coates Wm.
Greenalgh John
Ham Jabez
McGuire Allen
McKay Joseph C.
Rankin Thomas G.
Ridgeway Ninian
Stevens T. P.
Suggett James
Woods Anderson
11 min.; 15 chhs.; 721 com.

6. *Concord Association.*

Allee D.
Berkley J. G.
Longan J. B.
Nowlin Pevton
Thornton Peter
5 min.; 12 chhs.; 394 com.

7. *Clark's River Association.*

7 min.; 7 chhs.; 248 com.

8. *Bethel Association.*

Grider C. l
Holbert James
Jackson Wingate
Polk Wm.

15. *Hawassce Association.*

Contained, in 1825, 11 churches, 10 ministers, and 633 communicants.

16. *Red River Association.*

Contained, in 1825, 28 churches, 17 ministers, and 2,001 communicants.

17. *Richland Creek Association.*

From returns for 1832. Churches 27, ministers 15, communicants 1,430.

18. *Shoal Creek Association.*

From returns for 1832. Churches 19, ministers 14, communicants 1,000.

19. *Buffalo Association.*

From returns for 1832. Churches 16, ministers estimated at 10, communicants 470.

20. *Drake Creek Association.*

From returns for 1832. Churches 17, ministers estimated at 12, communicants 1,000.

Street Wm.

Williams J.
Williams P.
Young H. l
8 min.; 10 chhs.; 190 com.

9. *Cape Girardeau Association.*

Bailey M.
Green T. P.
M'Elmury ———
Thompson B. Newkirk
5 min.; 14 chhs.; 328 com.

10. *Salt River Association.*

Boulware M.
Hawkins Harmon
Moss Daniel
Merrell Eli, l
Riggs Bethnel
Taylor Jeremiah
6 min.; 12 chhs.; 281 com.

11. *Second Concord Association.*

Anderson James
Chism Jacob
Linnings Wm.
3 min.; 4 chhs.; 120 com.

12. *Missouri District Association.*

7 min.; 6 chhs.; 131 com.

13. *Cuirre Association.*

In 1831 it embraced 10 churches, 6 ministers, and 200 communicants.

TOTAL.—93 ministers; 146 churches; 4,972 communicants.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Russell's Creek Association.* *Churches.*

Brown W. M. Bacon Creek
Crawley W. l, Union

Chandler H. Good Hope
Chandler J. Stewart's Creek
Graham J. Brush Creek
Harding J. Pitman

Ingram J. l, Mt. Gilead
Noe W. Dover
Slinker W. l, Little Barren
Tennison G. l, Siloam

Thomas W. H. Columbia
11 min.; 22 chhs.; 1,173 com.

2. *Bethel Association.*
Post Offices.

Anderson R. T. Russellville
Brissindine Wm. Elkton
Ross R. Clarksville, Tenn.
Tandy Wm. Hopkinsville
Watts and Warfield, *sup.* Port
Royal, Tenn.
Warder Wm. *sup.* Allenville,
Russellville, &c.
Willson J. S. Elkton
Walton M. Springfield, Tenn.
Warden Philip, Russellville
Warfield W. C. Trenton
13 min.; 19 chhs.; 1,626 com.

3. *Franklin Association.*
Churches.

Cook Abraham, Indian Fork
Ford W. W. Six Mile
Hickman W. jr. South Benson
Hickman Wm. Fork of Elk-
horn
Major J. S.
Noel Silas M. Frankfort
Taylor Joseph
Taylor John, Buck Run
Willhoite T. Mo. of Cedar
9 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,711 com.

4. *Licking Association.*

Corbin L. Stoney Point
Collins W., S. Elkhorn
Corrad W. Williamstown.
Dudley T. P. Bryans
Dillard R. T., Ea. Hickman
Gossett M. Rockbridge
Hamrick G. Gilgal
Jacobs J. Stone Lick
Jones S. Bald Eagle
Morehead J. Mt. Dependence
Moss W. B.
Rash W. Friendship
12 min.; 29 chhs.; 1,333 com.

5. *Goshen Association.*

Downs T. Green Brier
Downs Wm. Little Flock
Kelly D. J. Mount Pleasant
Moorman J. H. L. Goshen
Wilson S. Concord
Willis O. Beaver Dam
6 min.; 21 chhs.; 1,115 com.

6. *Gasper's River Association.*

Christian J. Antioch
Dunn J. B.
Mansfield D. L. Providence
Render George, Beaver Dam
Tatum W. Centre
Talbert B. Sandy Creek
Taylor Joshua, Midway
Vaught S. Hazle Creek
8 min.; 12 chhs.; 634 com.

7. *Highland Association.*

Buck W. C. Little Bethel
Dorris J. Providence
Ezell B. Cane Run
Earl E. W. Flat Creek
Hatchet W. Grave Creek
Sisk T. New Hope
6 min.; 14 chhs.; 586 com.

8. *Sulphur Fork Association.*

Alexander W. East Fork
Bohanon A. Pigeon Fork
Cornelius I. Union Spring
McGuire J. A. Sulphur Fork
Metcalf J. North Six Mile
5 min.; 12 chhs.; 841 com.

9. *Concord Association.*

Duvall C. Owenton
Maylin I. Drennon's Ridge
Morgan Wm. Emmaus
Searcey J. I, Twin
Scott J. Sharon
5 min.; 12 chhs.; 798 com.

10. *Ten Mile Association.*

Cranch Joseph
Conner Lewis
Lillard David
Taylor John
Whitaker Wm.
6 min.; 9 chhs.; 383 com.

11. *Salem Association.*

Buchannon S. Mt. Pleasant
Carpenter S. Salem
Cash W. Gilead
Clack S. Simpson's Creek
Keith B. Union
Loveace C. Severn's Valley
McKay J.
Nale James, Forks of Otter
Rush J. Otter Creek
Taylor Is. Cox's Creek
Thurman D. Nolynn
11 min.; 26 chhs.; 2,405 com.

12. *North Bend Association.*

Arnold John, Dry Creek
Baldwin D. I, Bethel
Bennet B. Covington
Canner L. Furks of Gunpowder
Finnell J. I, Salem
Hume Wm. Crew's Creek
Kirtley R. Bulletsburg
Roberts P. I
Whitaker W. Sand Run
9 min.; 12 chhs.; 985 com.

13. *Elk Horn Association.*

Black J. D.
Blackburn G. Big Spring
Duval J. E. Silas
Eaton G. W. Georgetown
Gates G. Paris
Lucas J. Stamp. Ground
Read R.

Seig F. Lexington, 1st
Waller E. Mt. Pleasant
9 min.; 20 chhs.; 3,427 com.

14. *Green River Association.*

Baker J. H.
Beard Wm. I
Campbell E.
Davis J. W.
Davidson Elijah
Dewees Cornelius
Emerson Z.
Hickman J. I.
Lock Jacob
Mitchell James
Moon Jesse
Murphy John, I
Nuckols A.
Owen J. H.

Petty Ralph
Reynolds Alexander
Scrivner Thomas, I
Trent Williamson, I
Tracey Isaac
Warner Carter
Wilson J.
Whitman Wm.
22 min.; 38 chhs.; 1,925

15. *South District Association.*

10 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,322 com.

16. *Bracken Association.*

Holliday John
Vaughan W.
Warder Walter
Williams T.
6 min.; 12 chhs.; 967 com.

17. *Long Run Association.*

15 min.; 28 chhs.; 2,845 com.

18. *Nolynn Association.*

Chilton T. J.
Elkin D.
Pepper Joseph
Skeggs Thomas
Skeggs Henry
5 min.; 18 chhs.; 634 com.

19. *North District Association.*

12 min.; 18 chhs.; 1,382 com.

20. *Barren River Association.*

Baker J. H.
Durham L. A.
Emmerson Zachariah
Hern George
Wiseman J.
Warner Carter
7 min.; 15 chhs.; 930 com.

21. *Campbell Association.*

Dicken Joseph, I
Grizzle Elam
Gasney Wm.
Graden G.
Stephens John
Taylor John
Vice George
Ware Robert
8 min.; 8 chhs.; 347 com.

22. *Union Association.*

6 min.; 10 chhs.; 556 com.

23. *United Baptist North Dist.*
Association.

Arvin Jamison
Boone Thomas
Chenault David
Queenbury Roger
6 min.; 11 chhs.; 930 com.

24. *Baptist Association.*

Christopher Wm.
Herndon Alvin
Penny John
Rynearson Jacoli
Walker J. H.
5 min.; 9 chhs.; 962 com.

25. *Tate's Creek Association.*

Daff Daniel
Jones Samuel
Morehead Joel

Woolvorton Thomas
4 min.; 5 chhs.; 159 com.

27. *South Union Association.*
7 min.; 18 chhs.; 489 com.

29. *Burning Spring Association.*
6 min.; 14 chhs.; 439 com.

26. *South Concord Association.*
5 min.; 14 chhs.; 375 com.

28. *Boon's Creek Association.*
4 min.; 7 chhs.; 739 com.

30. *Stockton's Valley Association.*
9 min.; 15 chhs.; 690 com.

TOTAL—256 ministers; 507 churches; 34,827 communicants.

ILLINOIS.

1. *Bethel Association.*
Browning J. Mount Pleasant
Carpenter M. 10 Mile Creek
Carpenter C., M. F. M. River
Greenwood G. Mt. Vernon
Gholson Wm. Salem
Lee Charles, Bethlehem
Manis John
Ross Patrick, Sugar Camp Ck.
8 min.; 11 chhs.; 390 com.

2. *Sangamon Association.*
Hutton S. l. South Fork
Morris John, Liberty
Meacham W. L. Union
Plaister Thomas, Salem
Trent W. Clarie's Grove
Vandeveer C. Horeb
6 min.; 18 chhs.; 580 com.

3. *Morgan Co. Association.*
Bower Jacob, Pleasant Grove
Henson T. Concord
Langston W. A. Plum Creek
Rowland M. B. Union
Rogers J. C. Sandy Creek

Ray John, Clear Creek
12 min.; 11 chhs.; 328 com.

4. *Clear Creek Association.*
Brown J. Clear Creek
Gentry R. P. l. Ridge
M'Intosh Aa. Cypress
3 min.; 6 chhs.; 167 com.

5. *Spoon River Association.*
Foster J. Mt. Pleasant
Logan John, Crane Creek
Strickland S. Bethel
3 min.; 7 chhs.; 201 com.

6. *Edwardsville Association.*
Bailey Alvan, Alton
Darrow Zadock
Mason Paris, Edwardsville
Peck J. M. Rock Spring
4 min.; 3 chhs.; 100 com.

7. *Muddy River Association.*
Bake Wm. l
Daniel A. l
Gehon George

Gholson Wm.
Henderson Wilson
Hamilton John
Lasswell Wm.
Stillely Stephen
8 min.; 11 chhs.; 273 com.

8. *Apple Creek Association.*
8 min.; 9 chhs.; 224 com.

9. *South Dist. Association.*
22 min.; 13 chhs.; 606 com.

10. *Wabash Dist. Association.*
8 min.; 10 chhs.; 350 com.

11. *Vermillion Association.*
6 min.; 7 chhs.; 200 com.

12. *Little Wabash Association.*
7 min.; 11 chhs.; 405 com.

13. *North Dist. Association.*
9 min.; 13 chhs.; 246 com.

14. *Kaskaskias Association.*
8 min.; 10 chhs.; 175 com.

TOTAL—122 ministers; 154 churches; 4,492 communicants.

INDIANA.

1. *Indianapolis Association.*
Butler C. Union
Featherston J. l. Little Buck
Creek
Hawkins J. Indianapolis
Hurst Landy, Mud Creek
Irwin William, Mt. Pleasant
Jones J. L. Bluffs
McNabb A. l. Friendship
Neal A. Newcastle
Richmond N. Fall Creek
Smith Cary
Smock Abraham, Lick Creek
Spilman B. Brandywine
Thompson John, Liberty
13 min.; 18 chhs.; 869 com.

2. *Lost River Association.*
Applegate S. Oxford
Brooks H. Lost River
Jones J. Sinking Spring
McCoy James, Hebron
McCoy Rice, Union
Robertson T. Clifty
Sellers M. W.
Wilson John, Zoar
Worrall I. Silver Creek
9 min.; 16 chhs.; 536 com.

3. *White Water Association.*
Austel —, Milton
Billings J. l. New Hope
Davis I. l. Johnson's Fork
Deweese L. Little Cedar Creek

Evans J. l. Nettle Creek
Flitt J. Indian Creek
Gilmore J. L. Pleasant Run
Hickman J.
Harlin G. Village Creek
Mellett J. Lebanon
Miller W. Williams' Creek
Newhouse J. Franklin
Oldham S. New Bethel
Palmer D. Pipe Creek
Poston E.
Sparks J. Big Plat Rock
Stout J. Big Cedar Grove
Tyner William
Taylor Samuel, Salem
Thompson G. M. l. Williams'
Creek, 2d
Veal A. l. Ben Davis' Creek
Whitney J. West Fork
22 min.; 34 chhs.; 1,416 com.

4. *Silver Creek Association.*
Baggerly D. Mount Edon
Bowel J. Silver Creek
Cole M. Charlestown
Ferguson J. Mt. Pleasant
Littell A. Silver Creek
Ramy Isaac
Woodruff S. New Albany
7 min.; 15 chhs.; 623 com.

5. *Flat Rock Association.*
Harding S. Blue River
Long J. Mount Moriah

Moore William, Haw Creek
Martin O. Liberty
McEwen I. Salem
Morgan L. Brandywine
Pope Elihu, Flat Rock
9 min.; 15 chhs.; 565 com.

6. *Coffee Creek Association.*
Alexander J. Middle Fork
Bush John, Bear Creek
Bush Z. Coffee Creek
Edwards M. C. l. Versailles
Hankins Joseph, Milton
Henderson S. l. Scaffold Lick
Hill Thomas, Coffee Creek
Hill Thomas jr.
Moncrief Cal. l. Concord
Monroe S. D. l. White River
Ryker J. S. Hebron
Stevenson L. Liberty
Stott Wm. T. Vernon
Tinder John R. Ebenezer
Vawter John, Freedom & Mad-
ison
Whitto J. b. l. Geneva
17 min.; 27 chhs.; 981 com.

7. *White River Association.*
Bland F. Bethlehem
Burch J. B. l. White River
Brown D. l. Gilgal
Carlton Wm. Bloomington
Carlton A. Bethabara
Dotson W. Beaver Creek

Evans J. M. Guthrie's Creek
May A. Unity
C die J. I, Spring Creek
C liphant T. Hebron
Potter G. Salt Creek
11 min.; 29 chhs.; 703 com.

3. *Blue River Association.*
Dickens S. Providence
Gwin J. Unity
Jacobs B. Bethlehem
Long L., I. Creek
Stevens A. Blue River
Smith N. S. Unity
Stevens Wm. Enon
Veach K. Bethel
8 min.; 16 chhs.; 512 com.

9. *Union Association.*
Post Offices.
Dudley Robert, Paris, Ill.
Elliott Robert, Vincennes
Graham John, Washington,
Daviess
Kennedy S. Bloomfield, Greene
Kennedy Thomas, Palestine, Ill.
Love J. I, Carlisle, Sullivan
Stark A. Carlisle, Sullivan, &c.
Stansel W. Prairie Creek, Vigo
9 min.; 17 chhs.; 865 com.

10. *Laughery Association.*
Banta Henry D. Vevay
Churchill A. I, Wilmington
Craig Francis, Rising Sun
Cloud James, I, Harrison
Curtis Thomas, Lawrence-
burg
Daughters G. M. Moore's Hill
Graham John, Vevay
Miles Jesse, Cross Plains
Markland G. I, Vevay
Watts John, Hartford
10 min.; 18 chhs.; 577 com.

11. *Sugar Creek Association.*
Churches 9; ministers estimated
at 5; communicants 283.

12. *Danville Association.*
Clements John
Dodson George
Faught William
Hogan William
Jones John
Pope William
Ryencarson Jacob
Thomas John W.
8 min.; 18 chhs.; 561 com.

13. *Conn's Creek Association.*
Bartly John P.
Christy S. I
Doughty S.
Jones Benjamin
Newman John
Riggs R. I
6 min.; 8 chhs.; 280 com.

14. *Liberty Association.*
2 min.; 6 chhs.; 250 com.

15. *Jubilee Association.*
2 min.; 3 chhs.; 100 com.

16. *Williams' Creek Association.*
12 min.; 14 chhs.; 529 com.

17. *Little Pigeon Association.*
12 min.; 16 chhs.; 505 com.

18. *Salem Association.*
6 min.; 8 chhs.; 350 com.

19. *Fel River Association.*
7 min.; 10 chhs.; 400 com.

20. *Crawfordsville Association.*
2 min.; 4 chhs.; 150 com.

TOTAL.—201 ministers; 299 churches; 11,334 communicants.

OHIO.

1. *Huron Association, Ohio.*
Bema Julin S. Lagrange
Keating John, Seneca
Morse Asahel, Norwalk
Myers Jacob, New London
Phillips Joseph, Vermillion
Sylvester Abner, Bronson
Thorp Jacob, Ridgefield
7 min.; 19 chhs.; 522 com.

2. *Columbus Association.*
Arnold —, I, Berkshire, Del-
aware Co.
Berry J. Granville, Lick. Co.
Carney John, Delaware
Clark J. Johnstown, Lick. Co.
Coffman C. Circleville, Pick Co.
Drake Jacob, Berkshire, Dela-
ware Co.
Darrow Allen, Granville, Lick-
ing Co.
Farmer A. I, Granville, Lick. Co.
Hanover J. Johnstown, Lick-
ing Co.
Hill John, Johnstown, Lick. Co.
Jefferies George, Columbus,
Frank. Co.
Martin Benj. Delaware
Martin N. I, do
Owens O. Granville, Lick. Co.
Peters James, Lithopolis, Fair-
fax Co.
Peters Mahlon, Worthington,
Franklin Co.
Phelps Levi, Westfield, Del. Co.
Pratt J. Granville, Licking Co.
Staley John, I, Marion, Mar. Co.
Thomas J. D. Frederick, Knox
Co.
Terror —, Delaware

Wigton T. W. Delaware, Del.
Co.
22 min.; 23 chhs.; 925 com.

3. *Grand River Association.*
Bailey J. Kingsville, Ashta. Co.
Barnes S. Jefferson, Ashta. Co.
Clark Amasa, Mantua, Portage
Co.
Churchill S., C. Valley, Ashta.
Co.
Campbell D. I, Mecca, Trum-
bull Co.
Hungerford J. jr. I, Le Roy,
Geauga Co.
Hartwell J. Perry, Geauga
Lockwood P. Perry, Geauga
Richmond E. Rome, Ashta. Co.
Stevenson T. B. Chester, Geau-
ga Co.
Welch Edward
11 min.; 23 chhs.; 874 com.

4. *Meigs' Creek Association.*
Blake B. Morgan Co.
Buckley R. Washington Co.
Broom H. Cambridge, Guern.
Co. &c.
Brown H. do
Conner R. Monroe Co.
Clark J. S.
Culver L. Blue Rock, Musk. Co.
Dana A. Marietta, Wash. Co.
Gabriel J. I, Zanesville, Musk.
Co.
McGowan W. Cambridge, Gu-
ern. Co.
Pritchard J. Coshocton, Cush. Co.
Richardson J. Washington Co.
Russell G. M'Connellsville, Mor.

Sedwick W. Zanesville, Musk.
Co.
Spencer W. do
Sedwick George C. Zanesville
Smith W. Winchester, Guern.
Co.
Skinner C. Winchester, Guer.
Co.
19 min.; 25 chhs.; 1,286 com.

5. *Ohio Association.*
Bennette Moses, I, Porter Scio-
ball Co.
Fuson William
Kelly John
Lee John
McDaniel Levi
Mavity W. F. I
Ripley Joshua
Ward Jacob, I, Gallipolis, Gal-
lia Co.
Young John
10 min.; 14 chhs.; 484 com.

6. *Rocky River Association.*
Hovey J. Olmstead, Cuya. Co.
Hudson H. Royalton, do
Missittine W. I, Granger, Med.
Co.
Wares Moses, Columbia, Lo-
rain Co.
4 min.; 7 chhs.; 143 com.

7. *Salem Association.*
Butts Aaron
Parsons Horace
Wall William
3 min.; 7 chhs.; 193 com.

8. *Oxford Association.*
5 min.; 5 chhs.; 108 com.

9. *Scioto Association.*
 Baker W. Old Town, Ross, &c.
 Cory N. Old Town, Ross Co.
 Cave B. Hebron, Lick Co. &c.
 Johnson H. Old Town, Ross Co.
 Littleton J. Old Town, Ross
 Moore J. Columbus, Frank.
 Maddon L. New Baltimore,
 Fairf. Co.
 Nickens David, Chillicothe
 Smith J. Chillicothe, Ross
 9 min.; 18 chhs.; 641 com.

10. *Muskingum Association.*
 Berry J. Granville, Licking Co.
 Breeze J. Milford, Perry Co.,
 &c.
 Carpenter S. Lancaster, Fair-
 field Co.
 Coffman C. Lancaster, Fair.
 Debolt G. Somerset, Perry Co.,
 &c.
 Hughs T. Granville, Lick. Co.
 Harper T. Putnam, Musk. Co.,
 &c.
 Hickerson S. Deavertown
 Mix Amos Irville, Musk. Co.
 Moody S. Putnam, Musk. Co.,
 &c.
 Pritchard J. Coshocton, Cosh.
 Patterson J. W. Gratiot
 Sutton E. I. Newark, Lick. Co.
 Sperry J. Gratiot, Lick. Co.
 Sweet John, Athens, Ath. Co.
 Skinner Jas. Lexington
 Skinner C. McConnellsville, Mor.
 Sheppard J. Zanesville
 Tresize T. I. do
 20 min.; 24 chhs.; 761 com.

11. *Mohecan Association.*
Churches.
 Brown Jehu
 Cox John, Elizur
 French Alpheus, Mohecan, 2d
 Freeman Rufus, Canaan
 Freeman Fred. Dalton
 Guest Pitney, Sandyville
 Jones T. G. Bethany
 Otis Edward, Zoar
 Tharp Jacob, Green Township
 9 min.; 16 chhs.; 638 com.

12. *Mad River Association.*
 Askren John, Philadelphia
 Beaver D. Nettle Creek
 Buckels A.
 Frazee M. Honey Creek
 Frazee M. jr. Leatherwood
 Hance W. Lost Creek
 Jones W.
 Jones I. Little Darby
 Price T. J. Beaver
 Sutton W. Caesar's Creek
 Tuttle C. Paint
 10 min.; 25 chhs.; 960 com.

13. *Miami Association.*
 Bryant D. Middletown
 Bruce W. I.
 Childers T. Mount Pleasant
 Gard S. Elk Creek
 Jones M. I.
 Lynd S. W. St. Cincinnati, 6th
 Mulford J. Wolf Creek
 Robinson D. S. I. Hamilton
 Stites H. Bethel
 Thompson W. Lebanon
 10 min.; 26 chhs.; 1,245 com.

14. *East Fork of Little Miami*
Association.
 Denham Josiah, Enon
 Ferris Isaac
 Hildreth G. Bethel
 Lyon James, Duck Creek
 Temple Ichabod, Ten-mile, 2d
 5 min.; 13 chhs.; 684 com.

15. *Strait Creek Association.*
 Burnet H. Bethel
 Eldrod Thos. Soldier Run
 Layman J. East Fork L. Mia.
 Spohn D.
 4 min.; 11 chhs.; 295 com.

16. *Stillwater Association.*
 2 min.; 4 chhs.; 100 com.

17. *Killbuck Association.*
 2 min.; 4 chhs.; 100 com.

18. *Greenville Association.*
 5 min.; 7 chhs.; 200 com.

19. *Zoar Association.*
 4 min.; 6 chhs.; 150 com.

20. *Bethel Association.*
 2 min.; 4 chhs.; 136 com.

21. *Unassociated Churches.*
Post Offices.
 Hanks A. Madison, Geauga Co.
 Todd J. Stasburgh, Fairf. Co.
 2 min.; 2 chhs.; 75 com.

TOTAL.—172 ministers; 280 churches; 10,645 communicants.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

1. *Little Rock Association.*
 Dodd Silas
 Toncray Silas T.
 2 min.; 8 chhs.; 88 com.

2. *Spring River Association.*
 Graham J. B.
 Gill George
 Mattox Edward
 Orr David
 Pyle Wm.
 5 min.; 9 chhs.; 93 com.

TOTAL.—7 ministers; 17 churches; 181 communicants.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

1. *Michigan Association.*
 Booth J. Troy
 Comstock E. Pontiac
 Clark M.

Carpenter C. Dexter
 Farnsworth L. I. Pekin
 Goodman S. Saline
 Lamb G. A. Farmington

Merrill T. M. Comstock
 Twiss J. S. Ypsilanti
 Willey A. Stoney Creek
 10 min.; 16 chhs.; 667 com.

Some of the Associations are divided, so as to bring them respectively within each State and Territory.

Seventh Day Baptists.

The last meeting of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference was held in Shiloh, Cumberland county, New Jersey, September, 1833. The following are the ministers.

Ayres J. Salem, N. J.
 Ayres Z. I. do
 Bailey Eli S. Brookfield, N. Y.
 Burdick V. M. I. Truxton
 Babcock S. Pike, Clarke Co. O.
 Babcock D. Alfred, Alleg. Co.
 Curtis E. Oselic, N. Y.
 Church S. I. do
 Campbell O. Berlin, Rens. Co.
 Chester C. I.
 Card C. I. Leonardsville
 Coon Stillman

Coon Daniel, South Brookfield
 Crandall S. B. I. do
 Campbell A. Truxton
 Davis John, Roadstown, N. J.
 Davis J. New Salem, Va.
 Davis P. do
 Davis L. A. do
 Davis S. Salem, N. J.
 Green Joel, Scott, N. Y.
 Greene William, Adams
 Greene John, Friendship
 Gillett W. B. do

Greene H. P. Genesee Valley
 Greene R. Alfred
 Hull R. Alfred, Alleg. Co.
 Maxson W. B. Leonardsville
 Rogers L. T. Waterford
 Randolph S. F. Pike, Clarke
 Co. O.
 Stillman M. Hopkinton, R. I.
 Satterlee W. Berlin, Rens. Co.
 N. Y.
 Satterlee Amos
 Sweet S. Alfred, Alleg. Co.

Tyler Job, Scott
Wells A. R. Hopkinton, R. I.

Wells T. V.
Watson John, Livingston, N. J.

Wescott B. Waterford, Ct.
42 min.; 32 chhs.; 4,258 com.

Free Will Baptists.

The whole number added to the various churches during the year 1832 was 2,883; whole number excluded and dead during the same period, 601—showing an increase of 2,282. But as some of the reports were somewhat deficient, the increase is estimated at 2,000.

The Connection now consists of eight Yearly Meetings, embracing 36 Quarterly Meetings, 546 churches, 25,276 communicants, 342 elders, and 116 licentiates.

The Connection has a Book Concern at Limerick, Me., of which David Marks is Agent.

Six Principle Baptists.

Yearly Conference in the Ancient Order of the Six Principles of the Doctrine of Christ and his Apostles.—Heb. vi. 1, 2.

The New York Conference of Six Principle Baptists, not included in the following list, embraces, according to the returns of 1831, 6 churches, 3 ministers, and 445 members.

Churches.
Aldrich Abaz, Uxbridge, Ms.
Gardner J. North Kingston, R. I.
Johnson B. West Greenwich
Knight Richard, Scituate
Manchester W. C. Johnston

Manchester T. Coventry
Manchester Job, Warwick
Tillinghast T. Richmond
Tillinghast Pardon, Cranston
9 min.; 17 chhs.; 1,672 com.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The General Conference meets quadrennially. The last meeting was in Philadelphia in 1832. The bishops are WILLIAM M'KENDREE, ROBERT R. ROBERTS, JOSHUA SOULE, ELIJAH HEDDING, JAMES O. ANDREW, JOHN EMORY. *Explanations.* The individuals whose names are in italics are presiding elders. *sup.* means superannuated.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Gardiner, July 2, 1834.

1. *St. Croix District.*
Alton A. Penobscot and Castine.
Aspenwall J. C. Calais and Rob-
binston.
Barnard A. F. Pembroke.
Batcheller J. Sullivan.
Douglass W. S. *sup.* Mt. Desert.
Eastman B. D. Brooksville.
Foye J. M. Columbia and Cherry-
field.
Higgins Josiah, do.
Massure F. Whiting and Lubec.
Nickinson H.
Pierce W. Cooper.
True Henry, *sup.*
Webster M. P. Surry.

2. *Penobscot District.*
Ayer R. J. Bucksport and Orland.
Bray S. Orrington.
Burgess P. Unity.
Fuller C. Thomaston.
Hall J. *sup.* Carmel.
Higgins P. Belfast and Northport.
Hill M. Bangor.
Jenne J. H. Hampden.
Jones B. Union.
Lull J. Houlton.
Richards D. Frankfort.
Robinson E.
Smith T. Searsmont.
Trafton M. Orono.
Ward A. Palermo.

3. *Somerset District.*
Bailey R. C. Exeter.
Blake S. P. Anson.
Fuller A. Industry.
Heath A. Milburn.
Lord I. Bradford.

Morrell P. P. Sidney.
Randall D. P. Fairfield.
Spaulding J.
Spaulding T. P. Parkman, Sebec, &c.
Tripp W. Palmyra.
Ward M. Solon.
Warren J. G. Augusta.
Wither W. Parkman, Sebec, &c.

4. *Kennebec District.*
Atwell J. Wiscasset.
Browning L., E. Vassalboro' and
China.
Church A. Friendship.
Cox D. Winslow.
Crookes E., E. Vassalborough and
China.
Cunneer J. Windsor.
Donnell M. Woolwich.
Dawning I. Georgetown.
Fletcher E. B. Boothbay.
Jewell S. Pittston.
Mayhew A. P. Winslow.
Norris H. Windsor.
Sanderson A. Bowdoinham.
Schermerhorn R. E. Gardiner.
Streeter E.
Thwing J. Bristol.
Waterhouse S. Bath & Phippsburg.
Young J. Newcastle.

5. *Readfield District.*
Adams J. Livermore.
Ayer P. Vienna & Mercer.
Bent O. Wilton & Strong.
Bryant B. South Paris.
Butler H. Waterford.
Collin E. W. do.
Davis M. Bethel.
Fuller D. Winthrop.

Farrington J. Wilton & Strong.
Farrington W. F. do.
Greely D. Readfield.
Greely G. Fayette.
Hotchkiss E. Rumford & Dixfield.
Hutchinson D.
Lufkin M. *sup.* Vienna.
Moore G. G. Hallowell.
Morse C. W. Rumford & Dixfield.
Stimson D. Monmouth.
Stone J. Paris.
Webber G. Readfield.

6. *Portland District.*
Atkins J. W. Alfred.
Baker C. Portland.
Burnham B. Gray.
Caldwell A. Fryeburg & Bartlett.
Copeland D. Baldwin and Cornish.
Cox G. F. Gorham.
Crocket D. Elliot and Kittery.
Dyke J. W. Hollis.
Evins E. C. Newfield & Shapleigh.
Gary J. Perwick.
Greenhugh T. Saco.
Harrington J. Caldwell & Cornish.
Hillman A. P. Searborough.
Husted J. B. Portland.
Kellogg Ezra, Kennebunkport.
Moore I. Oisfield.
Mugford C. Buxton.
Munger C. C. Freeport.
Munger P. Durham.
Norris W. H.
Perrin J. Kennebunkport.
Richmond P. C. York.
Strout G. D. Poland.
Warren J. Elliot and Kittery.
Wight M. Newfield and Shapleigh.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at West Windsor, Vt., August 6, 1834.

1. *New Hampshire District.*
 Adams J. Milton.
 Bennet L. Rochester.
 Brigham A. P. Salem.
 Brodhead A. Salisbury & Exeter.
 Cass W. D. Poplin.
 Chase M. Milton.
 Cushing S. A. Lamprey River.
 Cushman H. Dover.
 Dearborn J. Great Falls.
 Denning R. H. Portsmouth.
Dow J. G.
 Green S. Manchester.
 Hinds O. *sup.* Pembroke.
 Hoyt S. Epping.
 Kelley Samuel, *sup.*
 Kidder Wm. J. Amoskeag.
 Ladd E. H. Bow.
 Locke W. S. Epping.
 Norris S. Great Falls.
 Perkins J. Epping.
 Smith J. G. Amoskeag.
 Spaulding R. H. Pembroke.
 Stickney E. W. Lamprey River.
 Storrs G. Concord.
 Worthing A. H. Salisbury and Exeter.

2. *Plymouth District.*
 Aspinwall H. W. Orford.
 Chamberlain S. Plymouth.
 Crosby G. F. Gilmanton.
 Dailey F. T. Landaff.
 Dow J. Bethlehem.
 Drew H. do.
 Dunbar O. Sandwich.
 Dustin C. Canaan.
 Elliott Henry, Landaff.
 Fales C. Orford.
 Gleason S. Bristol.
 Gordon L. H. Canaan.
 Granger C. Tuftonboro'.
 Harding C. R. Northfield.
 Heath A. Colebrook.
 Jones J. E. Plymouth.
 Lord C. W. Northfield.
 Newhall M. Sandwich.
 Norris J. B. H. Northfield.

Peck William, Lancaster.
 Robinson D. I. Haverhill.
 Stevens J. H. Lancaster.
 Way N. O. do.
Wells E.
 Wilbur W. Bristol.
 Williams S. P. Landaff.

3. *Winchester District.*
 Adams A. Guilford, Vt.
 Adams C. Winchester.
 Baker J. Goshen.
 Beckley G. Winchester.
Capron C. D.
 Clark H. Deering.
 Cummings J. Peterborough.
 Eastman B. C. Unity.
 Hazelton J. East Plainfield.
 Howard A. K. Wardsboro', Vt.
 Johnson H. Wilmington, Vt.
 Kidder Amos E. Plainfield.
 Ladd N. Marlow.
 Levas C. W. Guilford, Vt.
 Marhle E. *sup.*
 Mason E. Unity.
 Mowry J. W. Andover.
 Morgan E. B. Athens & Unity, Vt.
 Putnam G. Deering.
 Patterson J. H. Peterboro'.
 Putnam R. *sup.* Athens.
 Quimby M. Andover.
 Rice E. A. Unity.
 Smith J. L. Goshen.
 Sias Solomon, *sup.*
 Smith J. Marlow.
 Scott J. L.
 Twitchell L. Wardsboro'.
 Wooley H. J. Athens and Putney.

4. *Danville District, Vt.*
 Adams J. F. *sup.* St. Johnsbury.
 Brown E. Westfield.
 Cass M. G. Barton.
 Currier J. Montpelier.
 Curtis O. F. Danville.
 Cutler S. H. Barre.
 Fairbank G. W. Craftsbury.
 Howe N. Moretown.

Kellogg E. Walden.
 Lyscomb Cyrus, Craftsbury.
 Nason J. Barre.
 Noyes G. W. Barton.
 Page E. G. Moretown.
 Rust I. D. Sutton.
Scarritt J. A.
 Scott N. W. Sutton.
 Scott S. Cabot.
 Smith E. Danville.
 Sprague E. St. Johnsbury.
 Swetland J. A. Cabot.
 Templeton J. Lyndon.
 Warner H. A. Derby.
 Wiggins S. Walden.

5. *Vermont District.*
 Allen J. Hartland.
 Bullard A. T. Bethel.
 Campbell J. Woodstock.
 Culburn Q. *sup.* Norwich.
 Copeland E. Stockbridge.
 Cowen C. Newbury & Bradford.
 Culver N. Hartland.
 Dace H. S. Springfield.
 Fay A. Brookfield.
 Field D. Stratford.
 Fuller J. M. Rochester.
 Garnsey H. do.
 Gould J. West Windsor.
Hoyt B. R.
 Huston G. B. Corinth.
 Jordan E. Stratford.
 Kidder J. Norwich.
 Lewis M. do.
 Lee D. Weston.
 Nelson W. Corinth.
 Newhall R. Newbury & Bradford.
 Quimby S. Springfield.
 Richardson S. Barnard.
 Sanderson M. Bethel.
 Scott E. Brookfield & Northfield.
 Smith J. Woodstock.
 Smith J. West Windsor.
 Stoddard W. H. Weston.
 Wells D. Stockbridge.
 Wilcox W. Barnard.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Webster, Worcester county, Ms., June 4, 1834.

1. *Boston District.*
 Allen R. W. Hingham & Cohasset.
 Bailey J. Pembroke.
 Bates L. Weymouth.
 Bonney I. Lynn.
 Bontuon J. C. Scituate Harbor.
 Bradley E. Bridgewater.
 Burrell J. T. Ipswich & Topsfield.
 Coggeshall S. W. West Newbury.
 Crandall P. Andover & Bradford.
 Culver D. Ipswich & Topsfield.
 Dane F. Dighton & Taunton.
 Easterbrook R. D. Bradford and Andover.
 Emerson W. Easton & Stoughton.
 Hale A. Charlestown & Medford.
 Hamilton Jefferson, Salem.
 Keith B. Marshfield.
 Kibbey E. Marblehead.
 Kilborn D. Lynn.
 King D. S. *sup.* Bridgewater.
Lambert B. F.
 Lindsey J. Boston.
 Lord J. Charlestown & Medford.
 Lovejoy J. Lynn.
 McReading C. S. Randolph and Abington.
 Nichols P. W. Easton & Stoughton.

Noble C. Malden.
 Otheman B. Newburyport.
 Parker J. Newton.
 Pickering G. Cambridge.
 Puffer S. Hingham and Cohasset.
 Sanborn J. Boston.
 Sargeant A. D. Dorchester.
 Steele J. Saugus.
 Spaulding N. S. Newbury.
 Stitson T. Duxbury.
 Taylor E. T. Boston.
 Thatcher H. Lynnfield.
 Upham F. Duxbury.
 Willson S. W. Boston.

2. *New Bedford District.*
 Bliss J. J. Sandwich.
 Brown J. G. Truro.
 Brown T. G. Rochester.
 Brownson H. Wellfleet.
 Ely T. Rochester.
 Fillmore D. New Bedford.
 Harlow L. Eastham.
 Haskell S. B. Fall River.
 Holway A. Barnstable.
 Janson L. Chatham and Harwich.
 Kent A. *sup.* Newport.
 Lee Jason, *miss.* Flatheads.

Litch J. Sandwich.
 Mudge E. New Bedford.
 Paine N. Fairhaven.
 Pierce T. C. Nantucket.
 Ramsdell W. Truro.
 Riskey J. E. Martha's Vineyard.
 Spaulding R. *miss.* Africa.
 Sperry O. New Bedford.
 Staple Mark, Martha's Vineyard.
 Stone G. Falmouth.
 Swinerton A. U. New Bedford.
Webb D.
 Wiley E. Provincetown.
 Wright S. O. *miss.* Africa.

3. *Providence District, R. I.*
 Avery E. K. Bristol.
 Benton E. Plainfield, Ct.
 Bidwell I. M. Webster, Ms.
 Binney A. Weston, Ms.
 Cady J. Marlborough, Ms.
 Cummings H. Warwick.
 Cushing S. Marlborough, Ms.
 Davis S. Brookfield, Ms.
Dorchester D.
 Drake S. Leicester, Ms.
 Gould R. Warwick.
 Haskell J. Harvard, Ms.

Horton J. Providence.
 Ireson J. *sup.* Northbridge, Ms.
 Jonathan I. Needham, Ms.
 Kenney P. Thompson, Ct.
 Knight J. Greenwich and Ware.
 Linsey W. Thompson, Ct.
 Mayo H. Harvard, Ms.
 Merrill A. D. Lowell, Ms.
 Newell E. F. *sup.* Leicester, Ms.
 Paine B. Pawtucket.
 Palmer S. Northbridge, Ms.
 Potter J. Warren.
 Robbins O. *sup.* Marlboro', Ms.
 Sabin P. Cumberland & Smithfield.
 Scott E. C. do.
 Stone Wm R. Mansfield, Ct.
 Taylor A. Palmer & Wals, Ms.
 Tine C. K. Bristol.
 Vincent H. Ashburnham, Ms.
 Virgin C. Thompson, Ct.
 Weldon H. Northbridge, Ms.
 Wolcott W. Brookfield, Ms.

White W. P. Greenwich and Ware, Leslie D. Northampton and Worthington.

4. *Springfield District, Ms.*
 Beebe E. M. East Windsor, Ct.
 Benton S. Springfield.
 Blake E. New London, Ct.
 Bosworth O. E. Phillipston.
 Case J. W. Pelham.
 Day N. Norwich, Ct.
 Dwight M. Tolland.
 Fisk W. D. D. *pres.* Middletown, Ct.
 Foster John. *peru.* Wilbraham, Ms.
 Graves D. Phillipston.
 Green P. Glastenbury, Ct.
 Gregg H. Tolland, Ct.
 Griffin L. B. Hebron, Ct.
 Hayward C. Warehouse Point, Ct.
 Hawks P. Buckland, Ms.
 Henth S. Mansfield, Ct.
 Hull S. East Windsor, Ct.

5. *Newburgh District.*
 Covell J. Jr. Newburgh.
 Denison E. Catskill.
 Edwards T. West Point.
 Foss C. Kingston.
 Holmes D. Catskill.
 Law J. Montgomery.
 Lefevre J. W. Catskill.
 Miller W. Marlletown.
 M'Farlan F. D. Ellenville.
 Ostrander D. B. Montgomery.
 Poor D. Marlletown.
 Rice N. Sullivan.
 Rorer J. H. Rossville.
 Richardsdson M.
 Sibman C. New Windsor.
 Thomas N. W. do.
 Washburn E. New Paltz.
 Webster D. do.
 Wing H. Catskill.
 Wright D. I. *sup.* Catskill.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at New Haven, Ct., May 7, 1834.

1. *New Haven District, Ct.*
 Andrus L. Fairhaven & Hotchkiss-town.
 Baldwin L. *sup.* Haddam.
 Bangs H. *agent*
 Bunnbridge T. Woodbury & Derby.
 Beach A. F. Colebrook.
 Beach J. B. Reading.
 Brunson E. Westbrook.
 Bushnell A. Haddam.
 Cheney L. C. Farmington.
 Chittenden C. Windsor.
 Cragh B. Middletown.
 Davis S. C. Westbrook.
 Gilbert R. Woodbury and Derby.
 Griswold E. E. Wetherfield.
 Harris R. New Milford.
 Hill A. S. Goshen.
 Hudson J. Haddam.
 Hunt J. Reading.
 Kellogg N. Haddam.
 Martindale S.
 Mead L. Weston.
 Miller D. Windsor.
 Nixon J. Burlington.
 Plumb D. Westbrook.
 Remington S. Hartford.
 Sherman C. Burlington.
 Starr O. Goshen.
 Socking D. Waterbury.
 Sykes O. *sup.* Saugatuck.
 Tackaberry J. Stratford & Bridgeport.
 Thatcher W. New Haven.
 Travis R. Weston.
 Turner C. W. Woodbury & Derby.
 White N. Saugatuck.
 Young J. Stratford & Bridgeport.

2. *New York District.*
 Bangs N. D. D. *editor*, New York.
 Bigelow N. Hempstead.
 Bowen J. New York.
 Brown P. R. do.
 Burch Thomas, New Utrecht.
 Carpenter C. W. New York.
 Chamberlin P. do.
 Clark L. *agent*.
 Chase H. New York.
 Durbin J. P. *editor*, do.
 Ferris I. South Haven.
 Francis A. S. Stamford, Ct.

Greer J. C. New York
 Griffin Benj. do.
 Richard E. Stamford.
 Houston S. Harlem.
 Huoston H. New Rochelle.
 Hulin A. Huntington.
 Kennaday J. Brooklyn.
 Lovejoy J. Smithtown.
 Luckey J. Brooklyn.
 Masoit Thomas, New York.
 Merwin S.
 Merwin J. B. White Plains.
 Merritt Timothy, New York.
 Oldin E. Hempstead.
 Ostrander D. New York.
 Pelton C. F. Flushing.
 Rawson J. South Haven.
 Read Fitch, New York.
 Sandford P. P. do.
 Seney R. White Plains.
 Silick B. New Rochelle.
 Stopford W. K. Southold.
 Seamen R. Harlem.
 Smith D. Sag Harbor.
 Smith E. Kugshridge.
 Trippett J. Sag Harbor.
 Waugh Beverly, New York.
 Wymond R. Huntington.

3. *Rhinebeck District.*
 Bangs W. M'K. Courtlandt.
 Bartlett H. do.
 Buck V. Peekskill.
 Clark Loria, Milan.
 Clark T. Mt. Pleasant.
 Coeburn S. Dutchess.
 Coles G. Poughkeepsie.
 Donnelly F. Milan.
 De Vinne D. Mt. Pleasant.
 Field J. Salisbury.
 Fisher S. H. Amenia.
 Hatfield H. Bedford.
 Holmes D. Phillipstown.
 Hunt V. *sup.* Amenia.
 Keeler D. Bedford.
 Landon S. Rhinebeck.
 Matthias J. B. Dutchess.
 Rice P.
 Reynolds J. Johnsville.
 Winkley J. B. do.
 Washburn S. Amenia.
 Woolsey E. *sup.* Courtlandt.

5. *Hudson River District.*
 Amerman Oliver V.
 Bangs J. Broomie.
 Broadhead J. Durham & Windham.
 Brown Harvey, Jefferson.
 Carley J. Coccyman.
 Clark John, Sous St. Marie.
 Cook P. Durham and Windham.
 Fuller C. Lee and Lenox, Ms.
 Hayter R. Hillsdale and Copake.
 Howe B. Middletown.
 Humphreys H. Hudson and Print Works.
 Jewett William.
 Knapp S. M. Durham and Windham.
 Lewis R. Coccyman.
 Lull W. Broomie.
 Osborn Elbert, Delaware.
 Pease L. *sup.* Lee and Lenox, Ms.
 Reed H. W. Durham and Windham.
 Sizer F. W.
 Sparks T. Lee and Lenox, Ms.
 Starks D. Barrington.
 Strong S. S. Lee and Lenox.
 Stunt E. S. Hillsdale & Copake.
 Stillman S. L. Hudson.
 Terry David, Deposit.

TROY CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Plattsburg, Clinton county, August 27, 1834.

1. *Troy District.*
 Beeman J. Manchester, Vt.

Benedict T. Pittsfield, Ms.
 Brown R. Williamstown, Ms.

Burton H. Hoosic, N. Y. and Dennington, Vt.

Cannon I. *sup.* Sand Lake.
Carpenter C.
 Cooper A. S. Dalton, Ms.
 Goolsell B. Troy.
 Hazen W. Adams.
 Hibbard F. G. West Troy.
 Hurl W. F. Pittstown.
 I-bell B. Dalton, Ms.
 Jones A. Sand Lake.
 Kelley R. Pittstown.
 La Grange J. Cambridge.
 Little R. M. Williamstown, Ms.
 Newman T. Chatham.
 Oshon A. M. Union Village.
 Smith H. Sand Lake.
 Spicer T. Lansingburgh & Waterford.

Squire J. Cambridge.
 Stead W. T. Lansingburgh and Waterford.
 Wethervax H. Chatham.
 Whiteside E. F. *sup.* Pittstown.

2. Saratoga District.

Amer W. Berne
 Anson W. *sup.* Saratoga.
 Brayton D. do.
 Coleman S. Berne.
 Covey S. Half Moon.
 Denniston J. W. Palatine Bridge.
 Eames Henry, *sup.*
 Ensign D. *sup.* Saratoga.
 Hall J. Sandy Hill and Fort Edward.
 Haslam J. Johnstown.
 Houghaling J. B. Schenectady.

Howe S. *sup.* Northampton.
 Levings N. Garretson.
 Lyon G. *sup.* Half Moon.
 Meeker C. Northampton.
 Meeker H. Rea-selaerville.
 M'Kaine A. *sup.* Half Moon.
 Moriarty I. D. Saratoga Springs.
 Mills A. C. Berne.
 Pier Orrin, Saratoga.
 Pomeroy C. Galway.
 Poor J. Watervliet.
 Quinlan I. Johnstown.
Stead H.
 Stebbins S. Kingsborough.
 Statton J. B. Albany South.
 Scott G. Half Moon.

3. Middlebury District.

Alley J. Wallingford, Vt.
 Andrews E. Fort Ann.
 Ayers J. Castleton, Vt.
 Chase H. Monkton, Vt.
 Clark C. P. Middlebury, Vt.
 Coleman H. R. Bridport, Vt.
 Crawford E. Granville.
 Eichony S. Leicester.
 Fitch J. Wallingford, Vt.
 Gobbett J. Warren.
 Hand A. C. Leicester.
 Hazleton A. Westport.
Miner S. sup. Fort Ann.
 Morris C. R. Essex.
 Oakley P. C. Charlotte and Shelburne, Vt.
 Pegg J. Pouteney.
 Prindle C.

Richards A. Granville.
 Ryder W. Ticonderoga.
 Smith F. W. Its land, Vt.
 Smith P. H. Westport.
 Wescott R. Warren.
 Weyer J. M. Whitehall.
 Whitford J. Bridport, Vt.
 Wilkins C. R. Monkton, Vt.
 Youngs S. Luzerne.

4. Plattsburgh District.

Bates M. Burlington, Vt.
 Belknap J. W. Jay.
 Brown J. H. Essex.
 Caughy J. do.
 Eames J. Witherspoon.
Ferguson S. D.
 Foster J. P. Beekmantown.
 Frazer J. Albany, Vt.
 Goodrich J. R. Jay.
 Goss E. Plattsburgh.
 Kimpton O. *sup.* Sheldon.
 Leonard J. Highgate, Vt.
 Lyon A. Grand Isle, Vt.
 Marvin B. Champlain.
 Marshall J. D. St. Albans, Vt.
 Potter L. Chazy.
 Richards W. Fairfield.
 Sandford L. A. Sheldon.
 Seymour T. Keeseville.
 Stephens D. Peru.
 Stewart M. H. Stowe.
 Stiles S. Sheldon.
 Witherspoon A. Milton.
 Wood J. W. B. Peru.

ONEIDA CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Auburn, N. Y., September 25, 1834.

1. Oneida District.

Adams A. Stockbridge.
 Barnes D. Westmoreland.
 Chapin H. Herkimer.
 Danforth C. Rome.
Gary G.
 Leet C. W. Steuben.
 Mason B. Herkimer.
 Paddock Z. Utica.
 Peck A. D. Vernon.
 Pomeroy J. Steuben.
 Puffer I. Herkimer.
 Roper J. Vienna.
 Seys J. Oneida Mission.
 Snider J. M. New York Mills.
 Stoddard G. Vienna.
 Stone I. Verona.
 Wadsworth E. L. Russia.
 Wheeler E. Paris.
 Whipple E. Russia.
 White G. Westmoreland.

2. Chenango District.

Bailey J. Brookfield.
 Beach L. do.
 Bowditch W. S. Litchfield.
 Davis D. Hamilton.
 Dedrick P. Canajoharie.
 Denison E. Sharon.
 Ecanbrack I. Cherry Valley.
 Ferris P. Westford.
 Fish A. Sharon.
 French M. Canajoharie.
 Grant I. Westford.
 Halstead H. Oxford.
 Harmon G. Otsego.
 Hawley C. Litchfield.
 Marvin M. Otsego.
 Paddock B. G. Hamilton.
Peck J.
 Plato T. Otsego.
 Rounds W. Chenango.
 Speary L. Cherry Valley.

Stowell N. Norwich.
 Torry A. Norwich.
 Warner J. Otsego.
 Warren I. Chenango.
 Way P. M. Litchfield.

3. Cayuga District.

Ailworth P. Fabius.
 Allen E. W. R. Syracuse.
 Bacheller W. East Cayuga.
 Cameron W. Madison.
 Castle J. Cazenovia.
 Densmore G. W. Cayuga.
 Dunning C. Onondaga.
 Giles C. Manlius Square.
 Hoes S. Skeneateles.
 Houghton R. Fabius.
 Jerome W. Marcellus.
 Kelsey J. Scipio.
Keyes J.
 Larrabee W. C. agent, Cazenovia.
 North E. L. Lenox.
 Peck G. Auburn.
 Simons D. Fleming.
 Worthing J. Onondaga.
 Young S. Madison.

4. Oswego District.

Baker G.
 Barnes E. Rose.
 Barnes E. Victory.
 Gaylord M. H. Fulton.
 Kellogg E. Victory.
 M'Koon W. Lysander.
 Parker R. Jordan.
 Rogers L. C. North Manlius.
 Rundall W. W. Weedsport.
 Salisbury N. Oswego.
 Thomas J. Rose.
 Tilton A. H. Williamstown.
 Tuller A. Mexico.
 Watson J. Mentz.
 Whitcomb J. Williamstown.

5. Black River District.

Coryell V. M. Watertown.
Dempster J.
 Everdale R. Cape Vincent.
 Fuller E. B. Sackett's Harbor and Brownville.
 Gillet M. D. Carthage.
 Kingsley D. H. Le Roy.
 Lee L. Lowville & Martinsburgh.
 Lyle R. Sandy Creek.
 Nina W. W. Palaski.
 Northrop C. Black River.
 Penfield I. Sandy Creek.
 Redington L. K. Adams.
 Smith E. Sandy Creek.
 Stanton F. H. Black River.
 Stoddard R. Lowville and Martinsburgh.
 Whitcomb L. Carthage.

6. Potsdam District.

Barney G. W. Waddington.
Chase S.
 Emmes J. J. Chatauguay.
 Gibbs L. D. Hammond.
 Graves H. Theresa.
 Hall A. Ogdensburgh.
 King L. Gouverneur.
 Loveys J. Canton.
 Mason W. C. Malone.
 Mauzer J. Antwerp.
 Munson A. E. Fort Covington.
 Phillips R. Potsdam.
 Smith A. M. Hopkiuton.
 Van Order H. De Kalb.
 Woodruff G. C. Huevelton.
 Yawger A. Chatauguay.

7. Susquehanna District.

Agard H.
 Cushman M. K. Carbondale, Pa.
 Ellis B. Bridgewater.
 Evans G. Brooklyn.

Giddings C. Barton, Pa.
Griffing J. do.
Harris C. W. Canaan.
McKee J. W. Wyalusing, Pa.
Mumford L. Conkling, Pa.
Nash C. Bethany.
Pearce M. Owego.
Rowe H. F. Wyoming.
Shepard H. Vestall.
Sherman M. Barton.
Smith E. Pittston.
Stocking S. H. Pike.
Stocking S. Wilkesbarre.

Tenney E. B. Canaan.
Yarrington S. B. Wyalusing.

S. Berkshire District.
Adams M. Newfield.
Atwell J. Broome.
Bovee E.
Colburn H. Danby.
Comfort S. Ithaca.
Fox R. Windsor.
Hapgood G. Bainbridge.
Ingalls R. Spencer.
Judd G. do.

Kinne P. R. Greene.
Mineer S. Slaterville.
Mitchell J. S. Courtlandville.
Pearne W. N. Greene.
Peck J. T. Newark.
Pearce M.
Rounds N. Homer.
Ruger M. Courtland.
Shepherd D. A. Southampton.
Shipman B. B. agent.
Wood A. Speedsville.

GENESEE CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Brockport, Monroe county, October 15, 1834.

1. Ontario District.

Aldrich A.odus.
Bennett Ralph, Vienna.
Brown P. E. Clyde.
Burch Robert.
Carlton T. Lyons.
Cole Ezra, Seneca.
Easter J. Canundaigna.
Hoag Willur, Pennyan.
Jones Wm. Benton.
Kent W. J. Newark.
Latimer E. Seneca Falls.
Nevins J. W. Geneva.
Osband W. Phelps.
Palmer N. Hopewell.
Parker Samuel, do.
Prindle L. Phelps.
Sabiu Benj. Seneca.
Steel Allen, Benton.
Tomlinson Jos.odus.

2. Rochester District.

Benson Jona. Livonia.
Chase Abner.
Copeland Jona. agent.
Doolittle Orren, Palmyra.
Fillmore A. N. Penfield.
Fillmore G. Rochester.
John M. Palmyra.
Luckey Sam. prof. Genesee.
Mattison Seth, Lima.
McCreery Jos. Genesee.
Osband Gideon, Ontario.
Parker John, Bloomfield.
Parker Robert, Mendon.
Perry Gideon D. Ontario.
Rugar T. J. prof. Genesee.
Scott J. Bloomfield.
Smith Benj. Livonia.
Story Cyrus, Victor.
Wiley John, agent.
Wisner Henry, Victor.

3. Genesee District.
Abel Asa.

Alverson J. B. Perry & Covington.
Anderson D. Pike & Rushford.
Atchinson Fuller, do.
Benedict G. Perry & Covington.
Buck Wm. Friendship.
Castro L. B. Attica & Alexander.
Chamberlayne I. Perry & Covington.

5. Seneca Lake District.
Chase S. W. D. Brockport.
Cosart John, Sweden.
Doolittle S. Warsaw.
Gould C. Pike & Rushford.
Harker Milfin, Elba.
James Wm. Murray.
May Hiram, Le Roy.
Palmer A. Sweden.
Parsons De Forest, Le Roy.
Preston Merritt, Warsaw.
Sauborn E. C. Murray.
Smith R. Attica & Alexander.
Story Asa, Perry & Covington.
Wallace J. H. Batavia.
Wilkinson G. Sweden.
Williams B. Scottsville.
Wright R. Le Roy.
Wooster S. W. Pike & Rushford.
Waller A. F. Friendship.

4. Buffalo District.

Atwood J. Ridgeway.
Brakeman J. Ridgeway.
Browson I. Lewiston & Grand Isl.
Cohurn L. Boston & Sardinia.
Conklin J. Anora & Sheldon.
Cook S. R. Lewiston & Grand Isl.
Dodge Jonas, Buffalo.
Durham James, Middleport.
Fowler Wm. Ridgeway.
Hayward A. Boston & Sardinia.
Hines G. Ridgeway.
Jewett Wm. D. Pembroke.
Judd S. Lodi.
Lancton J. B. Lewiston & Grand Isl.
Nichols D. Lodi.
Scager Micah.

Senger S. Lockport.
Whallon J. H. Aurora & Sheldon.
Woodworth P. Albion.

6. Dansville District.
Champion T. J. Catharine.
Chapman J. Painted Post.
Conat C. S. Elmira & Southport.
Comfort O. F. Jersey.
Crippen E. M. C. Storkey.
Davis Wm. Catharine.
Dubois A. C. Loyalsock.
Fairbank I. Starkey.
Hall James, Ovid.
Hosmer Wm. Sugar Creek.
Huertis Jona. 1 lysses.
Roberts P. Enfield.
Salisbury S. Sugar Creek.
Tooker Manly.
Vaughan John W. Wellsborough.
Wheeler C. Lawrenceville.

7. Dansville District.
Anderson A. Traupsburg.
Benjamin T. Groveland.
Brainerd C. Angelica.
Buck Z. J. Rushville.
Fellows Nathan, Amity.
Ferguson M. Dansville.
Flyng E. O. Bath.
Gage Wm. D. Canisteo.
Grant Loring, Mt. Morris.
Hemingway James.
Kellugg I. H. Canisteo.
Lanning Gideon.
Lent J. S. Naples & Wheeler.
McKenny I. J. B. Traupsburg.
Parker P. R. Naples & Wheeler.
Pearsall J. Liberty.
Pickard A. B. Angelica.
Robinson J. Mt. Morris.
Shaw John, Bath.
Snow Wm. Rushville.
Waite R. L. Groveland.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Philadelphia, April 9, 1834.

1. South Philadelphia District.
Ayers Jas. B. Chester.
Best D. Waynesburgh, Del.
Bloomer W. Pottsville.
Canfield J. F. West Chester.
Cooper E. sup. Philadelphia.
Cooper W. supernum. do.
Edwards J. Chester.
Gerry R. Philadelphia.
Hodgson F. Harrisburg.
John A. do.
Kemp Robert E. Ashury.
Lednum J. Lancaster.
Millard T. Strasburg & Columbia.
Miller T. Soudersburg.
McCarroll T. M. Philadelphia.
Morrison R. E. Chester.

MCCombs L.
Pitman C. Philadelphia.
Porter John S. do.
Ryder W. Soudersburg.
Saverien T. Harrisburg.
Thomas R. W. Waynesburgh, Del.
Tully John, supernum. Chester.
Torbert W. Strasburg.
White Henry, Philadelphia.

2. North Philadelphia District.
Andrew B. Stroudsburg.
Ashtbrook J. Reading.
Banghart George.
Bartine D. Bristol.
Brown George F. Easton.
Bloomer W. Pottsville.

Colbert W. sup. Stroudsburg.
Granville W. Germantown.
King Henry G. Philadelphia.
Lewis J. Frankfort.
Mitchell J. sup. Philadelphia.
McDugal J. W. Stroudsburg.
Nicholson J. Bristol.
Ogden P. A. Pottsville.
Rusling J. Philadelphia.
Smith J. sen. sup. do.
Sweet A. K. Mauch Chunk.
Wiggins Wm. A. Philadelphia.
Woulson J. Germantown.

3. Chesapeake District.
Anderson R. Smyrna, Del.
Barns W. Dover, Del.

Benson B. Kent.
Crouch J. F. Dover, Del.
Crouch C. J. Caroline.
Goforth J. *sup.* Port Deposit.
Greenbank R. M. Queen Anne's.
Gruber J. Port Deposit.
Haigany J. B. Elkton.
Hickey T. Talbot.
Humphries J. Caroline.
Lybrand J. Wilmington, Del.
Morris C. *sup.* Cecil.
Osborn J. *sup.* Smyrna, Del.
Reed E. Cecil.
Scott L. Kent.
Sharp S. Smyrna, Del.
Smith Thos. *sup.* Kent.
Sorin M.
Speer J. Port Deposit.
Storkes L. Talbot.
Urie W. Queen Anne's.
Warfield L. *sup.* Talbot.
Woody G. Port Deposit.
Yard G. M. Cecil.

4. *Delaware District.*
Allen W. Lewis.
Bayne J. Milford.
Bell John, Dorchester.
Bishop W. *sup.* Snow Hill.
Connelly W. Annapesseez.
Dailey David.
Drain S. Cambridge.
Houston J. L. Accomac.
Kerr John J. Dorchester.
Lamhden D. Lewis.
Lenhart J. L. Cambridge.
McEwee S. Snowhill.
Massey J. A. Accomac.
Quinn W. *sup.* do.
Smith Asa, Salisbury.
Snead W. B. *sup.* Accomac.

Spey William, Salisbury.
Taft J. L. Snowhill.
Taylor J. S. Milford.
Wiltshire George, Annapesseez.

5. *West Jersey District.*
Bartine D. W. Camden.
Bissey J. Salem.
Boehm H. Tuckerton.
Buckley J. Mt. Holley.
Campbell J. *sup.* Pemberton.
Chew N. Burgaintown.
Fidler D. *sup.* Pemberton.
Foulks Wm. W. Salem.
Henry J. Cumberland & Cape May.
Loudenslager J. do.
Lummis Wm. Burgaintown.
Page E. Camden.
Pelherby R. W.
Raybold G. A. Pemberton.
Smith J. jr. Burlington.
Stout E. Gloucester.
Stephens W. H. Sweedsborough.
Walker J. do.
Ware T. *sup.* Salem.
Weed B. Bridgton.
Williams W. Pemberton.

6. *East Jersey District.*
Atwood A. Rahway.
Bull W. H. Pennington.
Burrows W. Staten Island.
Cookman G. G. Newark.
Crane J. N. Bergen Neck.
Day B. Somerset.
Day M. Freehold.
Dandy J. Belleville.
Felch I. N. Woodbridge.
Ford C. T. Somerset.
Gilder Wm. H. Crosswicks.
Higgins S. Newark.

Holdich J. New Brunswick, &c.
James E. S. Bloomfield & Orange.
James E. L. Elizabethtown.
Long J. Freehold.
Mathews J. J.
McFarland J. H. Plainfield.
Morrell T. *sup.* Elizabethtown.
Moore J. *sup.* Freehold.
Neal T. Crosswicks.
Potts J. V. Bloomfield and Orange.
Steward T. G. Freehold.
Thompson T. J. Trenton.
Wilmer Wm. A. New Brunswick, &c.

7. *Asbury District.*
Ayars J. Essex.
Badgley O. Hamburgh.
Baker W. Milford.
Benson L. Asbury.
Chattel J. Warren.
Crosby R. Haverstraw.
Day F. D. do.
Force M.
Gilder J. L. Asbury.
Grace S. Belvidere.
Gearhart A. Warren.
Hevener J. Kingwood.
Leet A. Essex.
Lippincott C. A. Newton.
Morrell F. A. Belvidere.
Nicols James.
Parish D. Morristown.
Potts John, Paterson.
Rushing S. Hamburgh.
Sargent T. F.
Shaw J. K. New Providence.
Shepherd V. Milford.
Winner I. Newton.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Alexandria, D. C., March 12, 1834.

1. *Baltimore District.*
Bowen J. Calvert.
Brown J. H. Baltimore.
Collins J. A. Baltimore.
Davis J. do.
Dill H. G. Prince George.
Edmonds Wm. Metta woman.
Gere J. A. Annapolis.
Gibbon J. L. Baltimore.
Gold R. B. F. Calvert.
Griffith A.
Kalbfus C. Severn.
Keppler H. S. Ebenezer.
Latkin J. Calvert.
Lipscomb P. D. Montgomery.
Lipscomb R. M. Baltimore.
Lumsdon W. O. Montgomery.
Monroe J. Petapsco.
Nicomemus E. do.
Osborn J. W. St. Mary's.
Poisal J. Severn.
Roszel S. G. East Baltimore.
Smith J. St. Mary's.
Sargent T. B. Baltimore.
Shaver D. do.
Smith H. do.
Steele D. do.
Wilson N. do.
White J. do.

2. *Potomac District.*
Allen E. E. Fredericksburg, Va.
Barry E. H. Prince William.
Bear J. Foundry.
Berkley J. Lancaster.
Bernard J. Warrenton.
Bond R. Fairfax, Va.
Brown R. Westmoreland, Va.
Chalmers J. *sup.* Fairfax, Va.

Davis B. Westmoreland, Va.
Davis C. A. Alexandria, D. C.
Dorsey E. Leesburg, Va.
Dorsey T. J. Foundry.
Furlong H. Loudon, Va.
Hanson J. M. Georgetown, D. C.
Lanuis J. Lancaster.
Macartney F. Loudon, Va.
Slater H.
Thornton T. C. Prince William.
Wickes W. Hillsborough.

3. *Rockingham District.*
Brooke G. G. Huntersville.
Chenoweth G. D. Covington.
Clarke Jas. Lexington, Va.
Coffin W. H. Lewisburg, Va.
Cullum J. W. Franklin, Va.
Edwards W. B. Lexington, Va.
Enos W. H. Rockingham, Va.
Eskridge A. A. Christiansburg, Va.
Evans W. Lewisburg, Va.
Goheen M. Augusta, Va.
Green M. Christiansburg, Va.
Henning J. A. Rockingham, Va.
Hitt G. Staunton, Va.
Hopkins S. D. Huntersville.
Merriken J. Covington.
Miller J. Fincastle, Va.
Parkinson C. Monroe.
Rigdon J. V. Augusta, Va.
Sprigg J. *sup.* Rockingham, Va.
Tippett C. B.
Veitch R. E. Franklin, Va.
Watts J. Craig's Creek, miss.
Wheeler T. Fincastle.

4. *Winchester District.*
Brown B. N. Woodstock.

Cleary J. Moorfield.
Hank W. Jefferson.
Harding T. S. Berkeley.
Hartman C. South Branch.
Howell J. Winchester.
Humphreys G. W. Jefferson.
Kennison D. Springfield.
Keppler S. Winchester.
Lyon J. C. Harrisonburg.
Monroe W. Berkeley.
Morgan J. B. Winchester.
Morgan G.
Rescott P. South Branch.

5. *Chambersburg District, Pa.*
Baker J. H. Waynesburg.
Barry B. Clear Spring.
Best H. Cumberland.
Collins I. Littleton.
Cunningham N. P. Clear Spring.
Hartman D. Littleton.
Houseward J. Mifflin.
Howe W. Bloomfield.
Jordan Z. Bedford.
McEnally P. Alleghany.
Monroe T. H. W. Shippensburg.
Riley T. Chambersburg.
Rhodes J. Bedford.
Stevens J. Morrison's Cove.
Thomas D. Bloomfield.
Vinton R. S.

6. *Northumberland District, Pa.*
Barnes R. Bellefonte.
Britten A. Berwick.
Bryson S. Huntingdon.
Ege O. Lycoming.
Ellis S. Lycoming.
Forrest J. Northumberland.

Larkin T. Lewistown.
 Pounce M. Berwick.
Prettyman W.
 Reed J. jr. Northumberland.
 Snaks J. Bellefonte.
 Smith A. Huntingdon.
 Smith S. Phillipsburg.
 Tullentire J. R. Sunbury.
 Tannyhill T. Sunbury.
 Tarring H. Lewistown.

7. *Carlisle District, Pa.*
 Butler W. Carlisle.
 Candler R. Frederick, Md.
 Compton A. do.
 Donahay J. W. Harford.
 Ewing J. Shewsbury, Md.
 Gnerz J. Carlisle.
Hamilton W.
 Hemphill A. Great Falls.
 McEnally J. Ashbury.
 McGee T. Frederick, Md.

Mills N. B. sup. do.
 McMillin S. do.
 Mills F. M. Hagerstown, Md.
 Pitts J. L. Gettysburg.
 Reen J. sen. sup. do.
 Richardson J. W. Harford.
 Riley J. Great Falls.
 Smith E. York.
 Swann J. Hagerstown, Md.
 Young C. B. Gettysburg.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

1. *Pittsburgh District.*
 Boyd R. Brownsville.
 Brockmiser S. R. Williamsport.
 Branson Alfred, Alleghanytown.
 Buckingham P. G. sup. Williamsport.
 Cooke Charles. Uniontown.
 Coteman A. Monongahela.
 Dunn m and Thomas, Pittsburgh.
Elliott C.
 Flemming T. sup. Brownsville.
 Henderson William C. Chatters.
 Kenney W. Connellsville.
 Martin J. Blairsville.
 Miller J. K. Brodlock.
 Ruter Martin, Pittsburgh.
 Sharp David, Smithfield.
 Sauson James, Blairsville.
 Stevens William, Brownsville.
 Swayze J. J. Smithfield.
 Thorn Charles, Somerset.
 West J. Monongahela.
 White John, Connellsville.

2. *Wheeling District.*
 Balcock S. E. Greenfield.
 Cullender Nathan, Clarksburgh.
Hopkins R.
 Hudson Thomas M. Wheeling.
 Irwin J. L. Harrison.
 Knox William, Grave Creek.
 Lambdin Wm. sup. do.
 Leeper William, Randolph.
 Limerick D. Washington.
 McCasky G. Ohio.
 McHudson Thomas, Wheeling.
 McMechen J. H. Ohio.
 Phillips I. Lewis.
 Plimpton A. Washington.
 Spencer J. Harrison.
 Tichinel Moses, Middleburn.
 Turner J. L. Grave Creek.
 Waterman John, Wellsburgh.
 Windon William H. Lewis.

Worthington S. Greenfield.
 3. *Steubenville District.*
 Armstrong R. Wheelfield.
 Athy W. Cross Creek.
 Bradshaw H. Woodfield.
Brooking H.
 Callender Aurora, Canton.
 Clark H. Steubenville.
 Cooke P. Barnsville.
 Gilmore H. Canton.
 Johnson John. Dover.
 Kent J. P. New Lisbon.
 Lunck Simon, Cross Creek.
 Lanneur G. D. Dover.
 Merryman E. C. Leesburg.
 McGowan P. M. St. Clairsville.
 Mills J. do.
 Moffitt J. sup. Barnsville.
 Monroe Joshua, sup. Cross Creek.
 Summers W. New Lisbon.
 Taylor T. J. sup. St. Clairsville.
 Taylor E. H. Summerfield.
 Taylor James C. Barnsville.

4. *Warren District.*
 Akin J. E. Hudson.
 Brown A. Ashabula.
 Brown C. Youngstown.
 Carr Thomas, Hudson.
 Ebert J. H. Cleveland.
 Eddy Ira, Deerfield and Ravenna.
 Green Philip, Youngstown.
 Gilmore J. Ashabula.
 Guddard D. Windsor.
 Hill J. W. Deerfield and Ravenna.
 Horton Peter D. do.
 Laccok J. Hudson.
Mack Wilder B.
 McLean John, Cleveland.
 Plimpton B. O. Chardon.
 Prosser L. D. Hartford.
 Stedman J. J. Brookfield.

Stubs T. Chardon.
 Wynous J. Hartford.
 5. *Erie District.*
 Ayers J. C. Jamestown.
 Balcock Wm. R. North East.
Barris J. T.
 Butt Wm. Smithport.
 Cummson A. M. Westfield.
 Chandler J. Erie.
 Gregg S. Smithport.
 Hullock J. K. Forrestville.
 Holmes J. L. Jamestown.
 Henry N. Napoli.
 Jennings J. Youngsville.
 Jinks J. Springfield.
 Kinsley Hiram, Cambridge.
 Lee J. E. do.
 Preston B. North East.
 Prosser J. Napoli.
 Stedman E. P. Erie.
 Stearns D. M. Forrestville.
 Stowe T. Westfield.
 Young A. Youngsville.

6. *Meadville District.*
 Barnes A. C. Chardon.
 Carroll W. Butler.
 Celler A. New Castle.
Coston Z. H.
 Hitchcock J. Franklin.
 Holes G. S. Beaver.
 Holt J.
 Jackson A. Chardon.
 Jones C. Mercer.
 Preston David, Meadville.
 Ritchie D. New Castle.
 Robinson J. Centreville.
 Scott J. do.
 Somerville J. Kittaning.
 Thompson Thos. Mercer.
 Wilson J. Franklin.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Next meeting at Raleigh, N. C., February 12, 1834.

1. *Richmond District.*
 Alley H. sup. Richmond.
 Brane T. R. Hanover.
Brock M.
 Corbin R. R. Columbia.
 McDonald J. Richmond.
 Mahood Geo. Williamsburg.
 Nolley G. W. Caroline.
 Penn Abram, Rapid Ann.
 Stanley F. Hampton.
 Starr Wm. H. Culpeper.
 St. Clair J. T. Gloucester.
 Winbourne S. D. do.

2. *Lynchburg District.*
 Bennet J. R. Albemarle.
 Burton A. G. do.
 Carson R. J. Buckingham.
 Daggett D. S. Lynchburg.
 Jameson J. Charlottesville &
 Scotsville.
 Jordan W. M. Campbell.

Ledbetter R. Bedford.
 Moorman S. T. Charlotte.
 Powers J. Bedford.
 Riddick J. A. Prince Edward.
 Rivers H. A. Campbell.
Skidmore L.
 Sunde L. Amherst.
 Waton B. Amherst.
 Watson J. H. Prince Edward.

3. *Petersburg District.*
 Albee W. W. Sussex.
 Barchitt W. Greenville.
 Burton R. O. Amelia.
 Cowles Henry B. Petersburg.
 Debrill A. Sussex.
 Fisher D. Brunswick.
 Lee Lorenzo, Boydton.
Leigh H. G.
 Leigh Josiah, Mechlenburgh.
 Maxey B. Chesterfield.
 Morrison J. Amelia.

Otis Stephen, pres. Boydton.
 Parks M. P. prof. do.
 Pell W. E. Brunswick.
 Ronzee Wm. B. Chesterfield.
 Scott Robert, Cumberland.
 Scroffe C. M. Greenville.
 Sims E. D. prof. Boydton.

4. *Norfolk District.*
 Alsbaugh H. Smithfield.
 Boyd James, Norfolk.
 Bryant S. S. Murfreesboro'.
Crowder T.
 Devany B. Bertie.
 Eskridge V. Princess Anne.
 Goodman J. Camden.
 Halstead J. D. Gates.
 Jones S. W. Smithfield.
 Langhorne G. W. Edenton, N.C.
 Leach Caleb, Portsmouth.
 Lee L. M. Elizabeth City.
 Owen J. P. Bertie.

Williams J. *sup.* Camden.
Wood David, Suffolk.

5. Roanoke District.

Alford J. B. Roanoke.
Bain G. A. do.
Barnes B. N. Portsmouth.
Blake B. T.
Boatright J. M. Neuse.
Carter J. J. Tarborough.
Closs W. Banks and Islands.
Culbreth D. Albemarle Sound.
Darden J. M. Tar River, N. C.
Foy Miles, Currituck.
Gregory G. N. Tar River, N. C.
McDonald T. Washington, N. C.
Wardsworth Ed. Plymouth.
Weatherly H. T. Mattamuskeet.

6. Doverville District.

Anderson Wm. Chatham.

Doub Peter, Pittsylvania.
Dye G. W. Caswell.
Fears A. B. Franklin.
Kennedy A. H. Banister.
Kidd Benj. Granville.
McAden J. M.
Nicholson D. B. Person.
Schoolfield W. M. Franklin.
Speck Henry, Orange.

7. Newbern District, N. C.

Atkinson I. Newbern.
Bass R. G. Kent.
Davidson J. P. Duplin.
Garrard T. Beaufort, S. C.
Haines I. Haw River.
Hill Robert H. Straits.
Hooks C. *sup.* Snow Hill.
Kelley H. W. Topsail Inlet.
Kerr Johns, Raleigh.

Miller J. A. do.
Reid J.
White J. W. Pittsborough.

8. Yadkin District, N. C.

Barnum Thomas, Davidson.
Bethel Joshua, Guilford.
Brown Jos. A. Stokes.
Campbell T. S. Patrick.
Childs J. W.
Early John, *agent*, Boydton, Va.
Hall Daniel, *agent*.
Hicks J. J. Iredell.
Lewis J. do.
Moorman C. P. Rowan.
Norman Alfred, Randolph.
Pervis James, Wilkes.
Smith W. A. *agent*, Boydton, Va.
Thompson J. S. Rowan.
Wood Henry D. Surry.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

1. Charleston District.

Bass H.
Bozman S. Cooper River.
Bunch J. North & South Santee.
Capers W. Charleston & Beaufort.
Capers W. Charleston.
Clemmy P. W. Barnwell.
Coburn J. R. Combalney and Bon Son.
Dunwoody S. Orangeburgh.
Hill C. G. Cypress.
Holmes J. Charleston.
King W. W. Black Swamp.
Ledbetter T. E. Orangeburgh.
Ledbetter H. W. Cypress.
Morse J. K. Charleston.
Morse W. M. D. Black Swamp.
Moore G. W. Beaufort.
Pierce R. Charleston.
Robinson J. H. Barnwell.
Rush F. Cooper River.
Turpin T., D. May and New Rivers.
Walker H. A. C. Charleston.

Chappell J. B. Reedy River.
Covington John, Newberry.
Huggins K. Abbeville.
McColl John, Keowee.
Moore J. *sup.* Saluda.
McPherson M.
Ozier J. *sup.* Union.
Stacy James, Laurens.
Tarrentine M. C. *sup.* Saluda.
Wightman W. M. Abbeville.

3. Columbia District.

Adams R. Santee.
Crawell C. A. Congaree.
English Bond, Columbia.
Kennedy W. M.
Martin W. Darlington.
McGilvray A. B. Chesterfield.
McLenaghan H. Darlington.
McNabb W. C. Santee.
Morse J. K. Congaree.
M Pherson A. Wateree.
Murray Wm. Camden.
Smith Whitford, Sandy River.
Smith W. T. do.

Beets Charles Georgetown.
Bradley J. M. Bladen.
Caperr S. W. Wilmington.
Caperr B. H. Black River.
Crook Wm. Fayetteville.
Leggett E. Cape Fear.
Murchison K. Brunswick.
Russell M. Pee Dee.

5. Lincolnton District.

Allison J. I. Charlotte.
Brown Absalom, Montgomery.
Calloway Elisha, Lincoln.
Derrick David, Yadkin.
Freeman J. Rocky River.
Huggins G. W. Lincoln.
Jackson W. I. Rutherford.
McCorquodale A. Deep River.
McDaniel D. G. Kings Mountain Mission.
Richardson J. I. York.
Rush Leonard, Morganton.
Spain H.
Thoma on B. Montgomery.
Watts John, Sugar Creek.

2. Saluda District.

Anthony J. B. Union.

4. Fayetteville District.

Allen D. J. Cheraw.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

1. Athens District.

Arnold William.
Bellaù Morgan, Grove.
Capers T. H. Walton.
Culverhouse Wm. Habersham.
Ford John S. Yellow River.
Greene R. Axonee.
Hunnicutt James W. Grove.
Jones R. H. Suwannee.
Oliver John L. Appalachee.
Parks Wm. I. do.
Pope B. Athens and Madison.
Ray Anderson, Gwinnett.
Samford T. Walton.

Cradle Smith, *sup.* do.
Edwards R. L. *sup.* do.
Key Caleb W. Washington.
Mahaffey V. Sparta.
Pierce Lorick.
Peurifoy T. D. Sparta.
Sinclair E. Augusta.
Simmons J. C. *sup.* Lexington.
Shelton T. P. C. Washington Town.
Stripling R. Warren.
Travis J. *sup.* Lexington.

3. Milledgeville District.

Anthony S. Oakmulgee.
Brown F. do.
Benning T. C. Alcovy.
Chappell G. A. Monroe.
Chappell J. D. Houston.
Collinsworth J. Sugar Creek.

Dunwoody J. Lee Mission.

Evans J. Houston.
Green M. *sup.* Eatonton and Clinton.
Harrison C. Milledgeville.
Harwell S. Cedar Creek.
Howard J.
Johnson M. D. C. *sup.* Eatonton and Clinton.
Mabrey T. Monroe.
Mitchell A. H. Macon.
Sinclair J. Monroe & Upson.
Steele R. F. Alcovy.

4. Columbus District.

Boring Jesse, Columbus.
Evans Josiah, Harris.
Frederick I. A.
Hearne J. R. Fayette.
Hunter J. do.

2. Augusta District.

Alexander W. Little River.
Arnold W. P. do.
Boring I. Warren.
Carter G. W. *sup.* Broad River.

Hunter J. Harris.
 Lauey Noah, Upson.
 Norman J. Lagrange.
 Starr J. W. do.
 Siengall Wm. W. Carroll.
 Talley J. T. Randolph Mission.
 Williams W. S. Etowah Mission.
 Winn R. S. Coweta.

5. *Florida District.*

Bedell M. Early Mission.
 Bishop George, Lowndes.

Brown Charles A. Quincey.
 Choice W. Leon.
 Elliott A. B. St. Augustine.
 Gassaway W. Cape Florida.
 Johnson Jas. T. Tallahassee.
 Lawrence T. P. Leon.
 Smith Peyton P. Alachua.
 Talley J. W.
 Watson B. Ocklockney Mission.

6. *Savannah District.*

Bryan S. J. Savannah River.

Carter J. C. Waynesboro'.
 Douglass T. Satilla and St. Mary's.
 Haygood A. Little Ockmulgee.
 Hamill A.
 Manson M. Liberty.
 Matthews W. D. Ogeechee.
 Peck L. C. Burke.
 Pierce G. F. Savannah.
 Purnell G. W. Appling.
 Raiford C. Liberty.
 Smith A. Waynesboro'.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

1. *Tuscaloosa District.*

Abernathy T. S. Black Warrior.
 Collier George W. Greene.
 Davis A. L. Luscupalila.
 Dickson A. New River.
 Herbert R. H. Columbus.
 Jones Francis H. Prairie Creek.
 Lerert E. V.
 McLeod C. Luscupalila.
 Missingale L. sup. Prairie Crk.
 Matthews J. New River.
 Sawyer S. B. Tuscaloosa.
 Shanks A. H. Black Warrior.
 Smith Benj. B. sup. Greene.
 Wier W. Noxaby Mission.

2. *Tombeckbee District.*

Barlow Daniel B. Marengo.
 Drew Newit, Leaf River.
 Finley H. M. Tombeckbee.

Foster J. Chickasaha.
 Hearn E.
 Kemm Robert L. Greensboro' and Marion.
 Monaghan D. Tombeckbee.
 Mullins Isaac, Marengo.
 Ramsay A. Chickasaha.
 Sterns P. F. Mobile Mission.
 Walker Robert L. Mobile.

3. *Coosa District.*

Christopher R. G.
 Dickerson A. Blount.
 Ellis Jesse, Talladega Mission.
 Fousts J. Cahawba Valley.
 Malone G. Jones' Valley.
 Moody T. Blount.
 Moore E. H. Alabama.
 Robinson A. Jones' Valley.
 Sale J. Alabama.
 Smith R. Ockmulgee.

Westmoreland M. do.

4. *Chattahoochee District.*

Crawford W. C. Pensacola, Ascambia.
 Dowling Z. Choctahatchie.
 Farish H. B. Conculh.
 Heren Stephen, Cedar Creek.
 Hopkins N. Conculh.
 Jones Ransom J. Monticello.
 Mellard James H.
 McDonald D. Cedar Creek.
 Moseley W. R. H. Montgomery.
 Sears W. N. Monticello.
 Smith W. A. Holmes Valley.
 Squires S. S. Pensacola & Ascambia.
 Williamson Humphrey, Choctahatchie.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

1. *Louisiana District.*

Bilbo J. Washita.
 Brewer Don et D. Rapide.
 Ford W. Attacapas.
 Loggett W. Claiborne.
 Nash O. L.
 Parker J. G. Attacapas.
 Sneed Joseph P. Little River.
 Stevenson James P. Sabine.
 Talley E. N. Claiborne.
 Walker S. Washita.
 Whateley Uriah, Beuff Prairie.

2. *New Orleans District.*

Cotton John A. Wilkinson.
 Drake B. M. New Orleans.
 Douglass W. V. sup. Feliciana.
 Higginbotham J. B. do.
 Matthews John, St. Helena.
 Melvin C. Washington.

Pipkin B.

Sears D. Lafourche Mission.
 Tabor B. Baton Rouge.
 Watson J. Washington.

3. *Washington District.*

Adams A. Adams.
 Applewhite J. Pearl River.
 Clinton T.
 Cotton J. A. Coles Creek.
 Graves Samuel, White Sand.
 Hawkins J. O. T. Natchez.
 Nixon T. Bayou Pierre.
 Raiford N. B. Amits.

4. *Yazoo District.*

Applewhite I. Yazoo Circuit.
 Cooper P. Madison.
 Creswell S. Rankin.
 Houghton B. A. Madison.

Lane John.

Marshall C. K. Warren.
 Mullins H. Crystal Spring.
 Owen Thomas, do.
 Smith R. D. Vicksburgh.
 West J. R. Big Sand Mission.

5. *Lake Providence District.*

Burruss J. C. agent.
 Carney C. J. Lake Providence.
 Dixon John, Lake St. Joseph.
 Jones John G.
 Jones J. G. Lake Bolivar.
 Myers Thomas, Choctaw Miss.
 Oakchiah W. W. do.
 Owen F. A. agent.
 Perry M. Choctaw Mission.
 Tally A. sup. do.

HOLSTEIN CONFERENCE.

1. *Abingdon District.*

Adams D. Wythe.
 Barringer J. Evansham.
 Bewley A. Jefferson.
 Catlett T. K.
 Carter D. East River.
 Cumming W. C. Abingdon.
 Fulton T. D. do.
 Haskew J. do.
 Johnson H. East River.
 Rice T. Lebanon.
 Still E. Grayson.

2. *Greenville District.*

Crawford J. Carter Valley.
 Daughtry J. B. Green.
 Ekin G. do.
 Gannaway R. Blountville.
 Ingram H. Jonesboro'.
 Jones L. do.
 Lewis C. K. Carter Valley.
 M'Daniel J. Scott.
 Patton S.
 Prior J. Lee.
 Ross A. N. do.

Sensabaugh J. Mt. Sterling.

3. *Knoxville District.*

Burgess W. Clinton.
 Craig J. Dandridge.
 Cumming D. B. do.
 Cumming J.
 Eakin W. Newport.
 Fleming D. Knoxville.
 Harle W. Knox.
 Harris J. D. Sevierville.
 Manson W. S. Rutledge.

Nutty J. Knox.
 Patton A. Maryville.
 Woodfin A. Tazewell.

4. Washington District.

Bower W. Pikeville.
 Childers E. P. Jasper.
 Cumming H. *sup.* Athens.
Heminger John.
 M^lAnnaly R. Athens.

Miller O. C. Tellico.
 Perkins E. *sup.* Sweetwater.
 Rogers R. B. Washington.
 Rogers W. H. Kingston.
 Stevens R. M. do.
 Witten J. *sup.* Sweetwater.

5. Ashville District.

Brownlow W. G. Tugelow.
 Brooks A. Catauba.

Earnest S. W. Franklin.
 Falls J. Rem's Creek.
 Gillmore W. Greenville.
 Hawk M. C. Pickens.
 Harrison H. Waynesville.
 Marshall Lewis S. *agent.*
Patton Wm.
 Sensabaugh J. R. Frenchbroad.
 Stringfield T. *agent.*
 Still A. do.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

1. Memphis District.

Alexander Daniel F. Memphis.
 Alphin R. Beach River.
 Casey G. W. Henderson.
 Davidson Samuel R. Wesley.
 Driskill A. F. Brownsville and
 Coventon.

Easterwood J. Beech River.
Holland John M.
 Jones R. C. Henderson.
 Neely T. J. Wolf River.
 Payne Wm. C. do.
 Rivers R. H. Hatchy.
 Scruggs P. T. Bolivar & Som^e.
 Shattock D. Hatchy.

2. Paris District.

Andrews Robert L. Paris.
 Boot John F. Wills Valley.
 Claunch J. S. *agent.*
 Davidson A. Forked Deer.
 Davis A. Hickman.
 Edwards W. B. Forked Deer.
 Fields Turtle, Valley Towns.
 Glass H. M. Wadesboro'.
 Graves Edward, Interpreter.
Harris G. W. D.
 Henderson T. Greenville.
 Jones John E. Jackson.
 Littlejohn A. W. Greenville.
 M^lFerrin John B. do.
 Moody S. S. Sandy River.
 Mullins L. D. Gibson.
 Paine Robert, La Grange Coll.
 Peebles B. F. Sandy River.
 Pierson E. *sup.* Cherokee Miss.
 Randle T. W. Gibson.
 Randler R. Dover.
 Ramsey Charles T. Hickman.
 Rowles W. P. Connasauga.
 Spears Jack, Interpreter.
 Sawrey J. T. Neeley's Grove.

Thompson C. Wadesboro'.
 Wamack Drury, Dover.
 Williams Uriah, Tusquitta.
 Williams J. Wills Valley.
 Wolf Y. Connasauga.

3. Nashville District.

Brown Barton, Clarksville and
 Montgomery.
 Cragg Wm. Duck River.
 Douglass T. L. *sup.* Nashville.
 Dodson E. J. do. do.
 Fisher Levi, Red River.
 Garrett Lewis, *agent.*
 Garrett G. Nashville.
 Gold J. L. Duck River.
 Green A. L. P. Nashville City.
 Gwin J. do.
 Kimball Lewis, Red River.
 Kilpatrick J. W. *sup.* Duck R.
 Kingston S. Stone's River.
M^lMahon Wm.
 Morriss G. W. Stone's River.
 Neal Benjamin D. Dixon.
 Robinson P. B. Nashville City.
 Tarrant James, Dixon.

4. Cumberland District.

Allen E. J. Smith's Fork.
 Alexander R. Murfreesboro'.
 Baker G. *sup.* do.
 Carr Elisha, Roaring River.
 Ellis John W. Lebanon.
 Johnson Nathan S. Bedford.
 Joyner Thomas, Goose Creek.
 Kelly John, Cany Fork.
 Loyd T. Fountain Head.
 Ledbetter W. Smith's Fork.
 Parker J. C. Cany Fork.
 Potter Wm. E. Goose Creek.
 Page John, Fountain Head.
Pills F. E.

Seay John, Lebanon and Cairo.
 Smith Thomas, Lebanon.
 Speer S. Roaring River.

5. Richland District.

Berry Michael, Wayne.
 English Edward F. Bigby.
 Fowler Littleton, Tusculmbia.
 Gilleland S. Cypress.
 Harwell S. B. Richland.
 M^lAllister W. L. do.
 M^lFerrin W. M. Franklin.
M^lFerrin James.
 M^lLeod D. C. Pulaski and Co-
 lumbia.
 Porter Elias R. Bigby.
 Sawrey Wm. D. Cypress.
 Tidwell Elias, Shoal.
 Watson S. Franklin.
 Winn John D. Shoal.
 Yell Mordecai, Wayne.

6. Huntsville District.

Butcher Joshua, *sup.* Huntsville.
 Furguson F. G. Winchester.
 Gregory R. Jackson.
 Harris I. H. Lincoln.
 Jones J. W. Madison.
 Miller J. Limestone.
 Morris M. S. Lawrence.
 Nichols W. P. do.
 Overall L. D. Huntsville.
 Phillips Wm. W. Madison.
 Pierson Wm. E. Lincoln.
 Robinson R. S. St. Josephs &
 South Bend Mission.
 Roszell A. B. Limestone.
Taylor G. D.
 Warren Wesley, Jackson.
 Williams J. O. Winchester.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

1. Lexington District.

Brush G. W. Cynthiana.
 Crow J. C. Burlington.
Gunn W.
 James J. Lexington.
 Kavanaugh H. H. Frankfort.
 King J. Port William.
Light G. C. agent.
 M^lKnight W. P. Newport and
 Covington.
 Phillips W. Lexington cir.
 Parker L. D. Cynthiana.
 Veach S. Lexington.
 Whitaker J. Falmouth.
 Wooliscroft A. Cynthiana cir.

2. Augusta District.

Barnet J. D. Big Sandy.
 Bascom H. B. *prof.*
 Bird R. Little Sandy.
 Brooking J. H. do.
 Corwine R. Fleming.
 Cundiff W. Highland.
 Deering R. Fleming.
 Eades M. L. Maysville.
 Evans W. S. Big Sandy.
 Kelly G. Hinckstone.
 Landrum F. Germantown.
 M^lCown B. H. *prof.*
 Tevis D. H. Hinckstone.
 Tomlinson J. *pres.*
Tydings R.

Waring T. Lewis.

3. Harrodsburg District.

Adams W.
 Babbitt C. Cumberland.
 Beatty J. Madison.
 Crosby M. M. Danville cir.
 Dungan R. J. Mount Vernon.
 Duke H. S. Mount Sterling.
 Holliday C. M. Winchester.
 Holding R. Madison.
 Holman W. Danville and Har-
 rodsburg.
 Jamieson M. Danville cir.
 Nevius J. Winchester.
 Young J. F. Mt. Sterling cir.

4. *Louisville District.*

Blades F. H. Breckenridge.
Campbell L. Newcastle.
Collord I. Jefferson.
Crouch B. T.
Farmer T. P. Shelby.
Harrison S. do.
Harber S. sup. Hartford.
Helm W. Breckenridge.
Lindsay M. Shelbyville & Brick Chapel.
Marsee J. Newcastle.
M'Reynolds R. Y. sup. Hartford.
Stamper J. Louisville.
Stevenson E. do.
Schultz J. W. Jefferson.
Tevis J. Shelbyville.
Vance T. P. Yellow Banks.

Williams J. Taylorsville.

5. *Hopkinsville District.*

Berryman N. G. Christian.
Capell D. S. Logan.
Chandler T. W. Hopkinsville.
Cropper T. H. Bowling Green.
Evaus H. J. Russellville.
Farris B. Henderson.
Johnson J.
Landrum W. B. Livingstone.
Long A. Henderson.
Malone I. Greenville.
Redman J. Christian.
Stevens H. Logan.
Sutton E. Greenville.
Turner R. F. Bowling Green cir.
Ward J. G. do.

6. *Greensburg District.*

Bowman W. G. Elizabeth.
Crews H. Green River.
Davis T. S. Somerset.
Evans H. Salt R. [bethtown.
Fagg W. Bardstown and Eliza-
Gibbins T. H. Glasgow.
Hall T. Lebanon.
Harrison J. C. Somerset.
Henry B. Elizabeth.
Lasly T. sup. Green River.
Lee S. Salt River.
M'Mahon W. Glasgow.
M'Reynolds W. M. Bardstown.
Perry H. J. Green River.
Sandusky J. Lebanon.
Sutton J. Wayne.
Taylor G. W.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

1. *Missouri District.*

Ashby B. S. sup. Lamoine.
Green Jesse.
Kelley R. N. Chariton.
Lacy John K. Boonslick.
Lee Richard H. Lexington.
Redman W. W. Lamoine.
Spratt W. A. H. Fishing River.
Williams J. Cedar Creek.

Berryman J. C. St. Charles.
Edmundson J. sup. St. Louis.
Glanville John, Union.
Jamison J. M. Salt River.
Jordan R. H. Bowling Green.
Johnson B. R. St. Louis.
Lanias Jacob, St. Charles.
Monroe Andrew.
Stautler L. B. Bowling Green.

Brown F. Mt. Prairie.
Casteel Micah, Helena.
Cornelius H. Hot Spring.
Wakely L. Mt. Prairie.

6. *Little Rock District.*

Duke Wm. G. Washington.
Smith Andrew D.

2. *Indian Missionary District.*

Johnson Thomas.
Johnson T. Shawnee Miss.
Johnson W. Delaware Miss.
Markham T. do.
Peery E. T. Shawnee Miss.
Slavens J. H. Peori Miss.

4. *Cape Girardeau District.*

Eaker C. St. Francis.
Ketron William.
Neil John P. Spring River.
Owen R. W. New Madrid.
Peace Andrew, Saline.
Talbot N. M. Bellview.
Watson J. V. West Prairie.

7. *Creek Mission and Schools.*
Baird A. Hawkins School.
Hammill J. N. Wyans do.
Joplin H. G. McIntosh do.
Perryman H. Hardridge do.

3. *St. Louis District.*

Bewley G. W. Palmyra.

5. *Arkansas District.*

Boyes W. A. Pine Bluff.

8. *Cherokee Mission and Schools.*
Bartholt Thos. Adair's School.
Harrell J. Cherokee Circuit.
Lee Burwell, Adair's School.
Overby Richard, Chisms.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

1. *Wabash District.*

Corbin J. W. Wabash.
Cordier P. T. Grand Prairie.
Files T. H. M'Lanesborough.
Fox John, Paris.
Graham J. Shelbyville.
Harsha James, Paris.
Hadley James, Fairfield.
Massey J. Mt. Carmel.
M'Henry William, Fairfield.
M'Kean James, Wabash.
M'Murtry Asa, Eugene.
Risley A. L. do.
Taylor Michael S.

Crawford J. P. Golconda.
Dew John, Kaskaskia.
French John E. Jonesborough Mission.
Mitchell James, Carlisle.
Robinson Smith L. Lebanon.
Walker J. Brownville Mission.
Walker Simeon, Mt. Vernon.

Vanceleave John, Carrolton.

4. *Chicago District.*

Beggs S. R. De Plaine Mission.
Hall Zadock, Peori Mission.
Haile Jesse, Pekin.
Walker Jesse, Chicago Mission.
Walker J.

2. *Kaskaskia District.*

Barger John S.
Bastion N. S. Lebanon.
Benson John H. Carlisle.

3. *Sangamon District.*
Crissy Wm. S. Jacksonville.
M'Henry John, Sangamon.
Ottwell S. M. Maccoupin Miss.
Peter Simon.
Phelps Asabel E. Alton.
Pitner Wilson, Carrolton.
Royal William, Bloomington.
Sinclair John, Sangamon.
Springer Levi, Salt Creek.

5. *Quincy District.*
Boring Peter, Canton.
Carteright Peter.
Carter D. B. Fort Edward's Mission.
Mitchell J. T. Galena Mission.
Randle B. Henderson River.
Summers Henry, Rushville.
Thompson Samuel H. agent.
Trotter Wm. D. R. Blue River.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

1. *Madison District.*

Beach Ancil, Wayne.
Daily Wm. M. Vevay.
Fairchild Nathan, New Castle.
Grepps Hiram, White Water.
Havens James.
Johnson Robert, Connorsville.

Kerns John, Vevay.
M'Reynolds J. W. Connorsville.
Oglesby Joseph, Lawrenceburg.
Smith J. C. do.
Stiver David, Wayne.
Swank Cornelius, New Castle.
Tarkington J. White Water.

2. *Charlestown District.*

Ames E. R. New Albany and Jeffersonville.
Anderson Daniel, Bedford.
Daniel John, Lexington.
Games Zach. Charlestown.
Hasty John, Corydon.

Hitt Thos. S. New Albany and
Jeffersonville.
Johnson John T. Salem.
Locke George, Corydon.
Miller John, Charlestown.
Shanks William.
Sparks Amos, Brownstown.
Talbot Henry S. Paoli.
Vredenburg H. Washington.

3. *Indianapolis District.*
Beck Asa, Franklin.
Bonner Charles, Columbus.
Brown Thomas J. White Lick.
Brenton Saml. R. Bloomington.
Deputy Henry, Greencastle.
Ellsbery Isaac N. Fall Creek.
Farmer Eli P. Greencastle.

1. *Cincinnati District.*
Barrett W. D. Wilmington.
Baughman J. A. Milford.
Clark J. W. Oxford.
Collins J. New Richmond.
Finley J. B.
Finley J. W. Oxford.
Fielding J. H. *prof.* Augusta
Coll.
Holliday C. Cincinnati.
Maley G. W. White Oak.
Morris T. A. Cincinnati.
Patterson S. G. Eaton.
Poe A. Miami.
Pilcher H. E. White Oak.
Sehon E. W. *agent* A. C. S.
Simmons Wm. Hamilton.
Sutton W. Eaton.
Swain C. W. Wilmington.
Ulin J. New Richmond.
Walker G. W. Cincinnati.
Whitcomb D. do.
Westlake B. Miami.
Wright J. F. *agent.*
Zimmerman E. A. Milford.

2. *Lebanon District.*
Boucher J. Springfield.
Brandiff R. Urbana.
Brown A. Dayton.
Bruce J. G. Belfontaine.
Davison D. D. Piqua.
Dyche D. D. do.
Elliot A. W. Lebanon.
Hill J. London.
Johnson O. Urbana.
Latta Samuel A. Union.
Laws J. do.
Marley M. Darby.
Morrow W. do.
Prior J. St. Mary Mission.
Raper W. H.
Sellers A. *sup.* Springfield.
Sharp P. Belfontaine.
Smith J. London.
Stewart J. Belfontaine.
Timmons F. A. Greenview.
Taylor J. P. Springfield.
White Levi, Lebanon.

3. *Portland District.*
Allen B. Fort Finley.
Chase E. B. Paris.
Day E. Fort Finley.
Felton E. Marion.

Hunter S. W. Rushville.
Kimball Isaac, do.
Ruter C. W. Indianapolis.
Whitten Elijah, Franklin.
Wiley Allen.

4. *Vincennes District.*
Ball Stephen R. Frankfort.
Griffith N. B. La Fayette.
Hargrave Richard, do.
Huffaker Miles, Boonville.
Johnson Amasa, Pine Creek.
Julian Samuel, Petersburg.
Richey John, Terre Haute.
Scott James, Vincennes.
Smith William H. Carlisle.
Smith L. D. Crawfordsville.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

Goddard C. Delaware.
Gurley L. B. Sandusky City.
Havens J. C. Marion.
Jones G. R.
Manear S. Worthington.
Martin J. Tiffin.
M'Dowell J. Delaware.
Shaw S. P. Worthington.
Sheldon H. O. Norwalk.
Simms T. Wyandot Mission.
Sprague W. Fort Defiance.
Thompson E. Norwalk.
Yocum E. Tiffin.

4. *Detroit District.*
Billings A. Ypsilanti.
Cheney R. Mt. Clement.
Colclazer H. Detroit.
Davison F. I. Tecumseh.
Dixon A. Calhoun.
Elliot A. B. Ypsilanti.
Frazee B. Saganaw.
Gavit E. C. Monroe.
Gavit E. S. St. Clair's Mission.
Gilruth J.
Hill L. Mt. Clement.
Pattee E. *sup.* Detroit.
Pilcher E. H. Monroe.
Sullivan W. M. Ann Arbor.
Swift M. Farmington.
Whitney L. Ann Arbor.
Wiley T. Tecumseh.

5. *Chillicothe District.*
Bigelow R. Columbus.
Connell Z. Pickawa.
Cooper B. Brush Creek.
Crum G. C. West Union.
Dayley E. M. Washington.
Delay J. Bainbridge.
Dixon J. Hillsborough.
Eddy A.
Gurley J. Brush Creek.
Lewis D. Deer Creek.
Matthews J. M. Chillicothe.
Meek J. Hillsborough.
Quinn J. Washington.
Reeder J. A. Deer Creek.
Snow W. T. Pickaway.
Strickland Wm. P.
Truit E. Portsmouth.
Turner H. West Union.

6. *Zanesville District.*
Armstrong J. Adelphi.

Thompson A. F. Terre Haute.
Thompson James L.
White Joseph, Rockville.
Wood Enoch, do.
Wood Enoch G. Princeton.

5. *Missionary District.*
Armstrong James.
Armstrong J. La Porte Mission.
Beswick G. M. St. Josephs and
South Bend Mission.
Cooper S. C. Upper Wabash
Mission.
Phelps B. Fort Wayne Mission.
Robe James T. Kalamazoo Miss.
Robinson R. S. St. Josephs and
South Bend Mission.

Baker A. Putnam.
Carper J. Rushville.
Dodds H. Adelphi.
Donahoo J. T. Malta.
Emery N. Marietta.
Ferree J. Lancaster.
Fernandis H. S. Granville.
Fox A. D. Athens.
Gilbert J. W. Cambridge.
Goshorn J. M. Athens.
Hamaline L. L. Granville.
Hamilton S. Putnam.
Holland S. H. Granville.
Herr Wm. *agent.* Augus's Coll.
Lybrand C. C. Cambridge.
M^gGreshorn J. Athens.
Roe E. D. Lancaster.
Swornstedt L.
Trimble M. Uzanessville.
Young J. Rushville.
Young W. Marietta.

7. *Kenhawa District.*
Allen T. D. Salt Creek.
Beasley A. D. Burlington.
Cassett B. A. Logan.
Deeter D. G. Charleston.
Ellis B. Burlington.
Field E. H. Gallipolis.
Hunter C.
Jefferson B. L. Parkersburgh.
Kinnear D. Salt Creek.
Leedom J. Wareham.
Miller L. P. Nicholas.
Miller A. Gallipolis.
Miller A. Mill Creek.
Poe D. Latart's Falls.
Power J. H. Parkersburgh.
Reed D. Guyandott.
Spencer R. O. Charleston.
Stroud A. B. Latart's Falls.
Warehan P. Kenhawa.
Webster E. T. Guyandott.

8. *Wooster District.*
Bevans L. Wooster.
Christie W. B.
Elliot A. B. Dover.
Goff A. Mt. Gilead.
Hazard J. Holmes.
Hooper J. do.
Janes J. Brunswick.
Kinnear J. Elyria.
M^lLoraue, A. M. Mt. Vernon.
M^lMahon J. Roscoe.

Runnells Wm. Elyria.
Ruark S. Wooster.
Shaffer H. M. Brunswick.

Smith G. Mt. Gilead.
Swasey W. Dover.
Thompson T. Mansfield.

Thornbury W. S. Roscoe.
Westlake W. Mt. Vernon.
Wilson J. Mansfield.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Conferences.	Whites.	Col.	Ind's.	Total.	Tr. Preachers.	Super'd.
Pittsburgh,	29,232	261		29,493	117	5
Ohio,	50,891	321	248	51,460	155	13
Missouri,	6,103	756	339	7,198	47	5
Illinois,	30,110	243		30,353	46	4
Indiana,	19,853	182		20,035	60	2
Kentucky,	21,542	4,651		26,193	89	19
Tennessee,	24,412	3,805	939	29,156	106	1
Holstein,	20,798	2,316		23,114	56	4
Georgia,	25,028	7,346		33,574	81	15
Mississippi,	6,380	2,645	701	9,726	50	3
Alabama,	8,196	2,770		10,966	49	2
South Carolina,	24,773	22,326		47,099	74	6
Virginia,	34,361	7,447		41,808	115	14
Baltimore,	36,507	12,732		49,239	139	17
Philadelphia,	46,111	8,960		55,071	155	7
New York,	29,871	586	20	30,477	142	9
New England,	15,317	304		15,621	135	8
Maine,	14,583	8		14,591	104	9
New Hampshire,	15,697	6		15,703	137	4
Troy,	18,442	50		18,492	101	9
Oneida,	37,076	111		37,187	153	13
Genesee,	23,166	49		23,215	121	6
Total,	539,049	78,475	2,247	619,771	2,232	168
Total last year,	472,364	73,817	2,412	548,593	2,057	143
Increase this year,	66,685	4,658		71,178	175	15
		Decrease,	165			

Associate Presbyterian Church.

The next meeting of the Associate Synod of North America will be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first Wednesday in October, 1834, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rev. ANDREW HERON, Jamestown, Green Co. Ohio, Clerk.

- Presbytery of Philadelphia.* Wilson Samuel, Xenia, Green Co. Ohio. Hindman J. Armstrong Co. Minsters. Post Offices. County. McCarrell James, do. Adams John, York Co. Pa. Scroggs Joseph, Ligonier.
- Presbytery of Chartiers.* Anderson A., W. Hebron, N. Y. 7. *Presbytery of Carolinas.* Anderson A., W. Hebron, N. Y. Bullions Alex. D. D. Cambridge. Lyle J. Winsborough, S. C. Clarkson Thos. B. w. c. Carlisle. Gordon D. Salem. Thompson H. Lexington, Va. Easton W. Georgetown. Gordon A. Putnam. Whyte A. jr. Charlotte. McNaughton F. W. Mercersburg. Goodwillie T. Barnet, Vt.
- Presbytery of Albany.* Allison Thomas, W. Middletown, Brook Co. Va. Miller James P. Argyle, N. Y. Pringle Wm. Ryeigate, Vt. French David, Washington. Stalker D. North Argyle, N. Y. White A. sen. w. c. McElwee Wm. M. Beaver Co. Douthet William, Mercer, Pa. Ramsay James, Canonsburgh. Goodwillie D. Poland, Trumbull Co. Ohio. Rogers J. Alleghany Co. Imbrie David, Darlington, Pa. Wilson A. Washington Co. McLean D. Hart's Roads. Wilson Wm. Clinton. Murray Alex. Butler Co. Goodwillie D. Poland, Trumbull Co. Ohio. Snodgrass M. Meadville, Pa.
- Presbytery of Alleghany.* Adams J. Xenia, Green Co. O. Pringle F. Russell J. Stamford, N. Y. Stark Andrew, New York City. Bruce J. C. Monmouth, Warren Co. Ill. Smart John G. Johnstown. Strang James, Dumfries, N. Y. Carson D. Maryville, Tenn. Stark Andrew, New York City. Heron A. Jamestown, Green Co. O. Strang James, Dumfries, N. Y. Ingles Nathaniel, Delphi, Carrol Co. Ia. Blair David, Indiana, Pa. Bruce R. M. D. Pittsburgh. Dickie John, Kittaning. Templeton James, Centreville, Green Co. O. Francee J. Glade Run.
- Presbytery of Muskingum.* Andrew I. Londonderry, Guernsey Co. O. Clokey J. Mt. Pleasant, Jeff. Co. Hanna T. Cadiz, Harrison Co. Hindman Samuel, Mansfield, Richland Co. Irvine S. Wooster, Wayne Co. McLane D. Cambridge, Guernsey Co. Walker John, New Athens.

SUMMARY.

Presbyteries.	Min.	Cong. set. & vac.	Families.	Com.	Presbyteries.	Min.	Cong. set. & vac.	Families.	Com.
Cambridge,	9	8	512	1,481	Alleghany,	7	15	498	1,775
Carolina,	3	22	360	764	Muskingum,	7	25	517	1,030
Ohio,	10	25	1,230	2,736	Albany,	12	11	428	1,113
Chartiers,	8	15	590	1,656	Min. itinerating, 9				
Miami,	9	31	718	1,422					
Philadelphia,	5	17	286	909					
					Total,	79	169	5,129	12,886

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Estimating the ministers and churches not connected as well as those with the State associations, and also the churches and ministers of the same denomination, out of New England, we may place the total as follows.

1,100 ministers; 1,250 churches; 155,000 communicants.

Estimating the communicants as one ninth of the population, the whole population will be 1,395,000.

2. UNITARIANS.

170 societies; 150 ministers; 170,000 population.

3. PRESBYTERIANS.

2,070 ministers, of which 229 are licentiates; 2,500 churches; 233,580 communicants; 22 synods; 111 presbyteries; additions to the number of communicants in 1832-3, 30,798; net gain in communicants 16,242. Population (9 for a communicant) 2,102,220.

4. DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

167 ministers; 197 churches; 21,115 communicants; about 30,000 families and 150,000 souls.

5. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

18 dioceses; 17 bishops; 648 clergymen; between 700 and 800 parishes.

6. CALVINISTIC BAPTISTS.

4,100 ministers; 5,800 churches; 450,000 communicants.

We have added an amount to the sums reported in 1833, equal to the increase of the preceding year.

7. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

6 bishops; 22 conferences; 2,232 travelling preachers; 168 superannuated; 619,771 members, of which 78,475 are colored persons; increase of members last year, 66,685.

8. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

216 ministers, including 25 licentiates; 800 congregations; 89,487 communicants; annual average number added to the church, between 13 and 14,000.

9. GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

In the following estimates are included the synod of the German Reformed Church, the Reformed Synod of Ohio, and the Independent Free Reformed Synod in Pennsylvania.

180 ministers; 600 churches; 30,000 communicants; 300,000 population.

10. ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIANS.

10 presbyteries; 79 ministers; 169 congregations; 5,129 families; 12,886 communicants.

11. FREE WILL BAPTISTS.

18 yearly meetings; 46 quarterly meetings; 661 churches; 410 elders; 155 licentiates; 30,440 communicants; 2,099 increase last year.

12. SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS.

9 ministers; 25 churches; 1,672 communicants.

13. FREE COMMUNION BAPTISTS.

2 conferences in New York, and 3,000 or 4,000 population.

14. GENERAL BAPTISTS IN KENTUCKY.

8 churches; 214 members.

15. SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS.

42 ministers; 32 churches; 4,258 communicants.

16. CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

33 ministers; 24 congregations; 5,745 mem. including children.

17. NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

8 ordaining ministers; 8 priests and teaching ministers; 15 licentiates; 25 societies; 122 places where there are known to be receivers of the doctrines.

18. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

70 ministers; 110 congregations; 15,000 communicants; 150,000 population.

19. ASSOCIATE AND OTHER METHODISTS.

400 ministers; 50,000 communicants; 200,000 population.

20. FRIENDS.

Probably 450 congregations, and 220,000 population.

21. UNIVERSALISTS.

3 or 400 ministers; 5 or 600 congregations.

22. SHAKERS.

45 ministers; 15 churches or congregations.

23. ROMAN CATHOLICS.

550,000 population.

24. JEWS.

15,000 population.

25. OTHER SECTS.

Several smaller sects, and persons of no denomination, would probably amount in population, to 300,000 or 1,000,000.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Christian's Rule of Marriage; an Essay by HOWARD MALCOM, pastor of the Federal Street Baptist Society in Boston. Boston: James Loring. 1834. pp. 98.

The point which Mr. M. attempts to prove, is, that believers are not at liberty to contract marriage with unbelievers. It is argued, 1. because such marriages were expressly forbidden under the Old Testament dispensation; 2. they are contrary to that spirit of allegiance to Christ which is the very essence of the New Testament obedience; 3. they essentially hinder the work of sanctification, and tend to produce apostasy in the professor; 4. they cannot rationally be expected to result in conjugal happiness; 5. they greatly tend to prevent the irreligious partner from ever being converted to God; 6. the united testimony of great and good men is against the practice; 7. they are expressly forbidden in the New Testament.

Our readers will here find a thorough and candid examination of a most important subject.

Memoir of John Cotton. By JOHN NORTON, with a Preface and Notes, by ENOCH POND, Professor in Bangor Theological Seminary. Boston: Perkins, Marvin, & Co. 1834. pp. 108.

We have read this little book with great pleasure. It exhibits the character both of Cotton and Norton in a very interesting light. The style, though quaint, is pleasant. Professor Pond's additions materially increase the value of the volume.

Ellmer Castle; a Roman Catholic Story of the nineteenth century. Boston: James Loring. 1833. pp. 226.

This book is well worth a perusal. It will be interesting to children as well as adults. Its representations are in accordance with the truths of the Bible, and they will help forward the great work of Protestant liberty and reformation.

The Village Testament, according to the authorized version, with notes original and selected, likewise introductions and concluding remarks, to each book. Polyglott references and marginal readings, chronological table, geographical index and marks adapted to Bible classes and Sunday schools. By Rev. WILLIAM PATTON. Two volumes in one. New York: Conner & Cooke. 1833. pp. 718.

This is a short, cheap, and we believe valuable commentary on the New Testament. Particular attention has been paid to the subjects of the divinity of Christ, universal salvation, and the Roman Catholic church. It is really a *plurimum in parvo*. The amount of matter compressed is very great. Sabbath schools and Bible classes can hardly find a substitute for it. The

comments are judicious and orthodox. Various passages, by means of historical and other associations, are presented in a spirited and attractive manner.

Selections from the Conversations and unpublished writings of Rev. E. PAYSON, D. D. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1833. pp. 204.

These thoughts have much of the point and force of the writings of bishop Beveridge and of Thomas Adam of Wintringham. The author had an extraordinary faculty of saying things so that they will be remembered and felt. Clear conceptions, fervid imagination, and burning emotions enabled him to utter truth in the most pointed and sententious manner.

Discourses on the Nature, Evidence, and Moral Value of the Doctrine of the Trinity. By HUBBARD WINSLOW, pastor of Bowdoin Street Church. Boston: Perkins, Marvin, & Co. 1834. pp. 162.

We have been highly gratified with these discourses. The arguments appear to us to be sound and convincing, and the spirit kind and conciliatory. In refuting the assertions of Unitarian writers, the author is temperate and solemn. The book will be a very acceptable present to the public, as well as to the church and congregation of the author.

The Child at Home, or the Principles of Filial Duty Familiarly Illustrated. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, author of 'The Mother at Home.' Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1834. pp. 155.

This book is intended for the children of those families to which *The Mother at Home* has gone. It illustrates the subjects of responsibility, deception, obedience, religious truth, piety, and traits of character. We hazard nothing in saying that the 'Child at Home,' fully equals its prototype and parent.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

- C. WHITE, inst. pastor, Cong. Gray, Maine, Aug. 7, 1833.
 J. P. RICHARDSON, inst. pastor, Cong. Otisfield and Harrison, Me. Oct. 22.
 CALEB F. PAGE, inst. pastor, Cong. Bridgton, Me. Oct. 23.
 JOSEPH MERRILL, inst. pastor, Cong. Acworth, New Hampshire, Oct. 16, 1833.
 ERASTUS CURTIS, ord. evang. Cong. Winchester, N. H. Oct. 22.
 ANDREW P. PEABODY, ord. pastor, Unit. Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 24.
 NOAH HOOVER, inst. pastor, Baptist, Sanbornton, N. H. Nov. 6.
 BENJAMIN F. FOSTER, inst. pastor, Cong. Salisbury, N. H. Nov. 13.
 ALVAN TOBEY, ord. pastor, Cong. Durham, N. H. Nov. 27.
 ROBERT PAGE, inst. pastor, Cong. Hardwick, Vermont, Sept. 25, 1833.
 ERASTUS WILLARD, ord. pastor, Baptist, Grafton, Vt. Oct. 30.
 AARON PICKET, inst. pastor, Cong. Reading, Massachusetts, Sept. 25, 1833.
 JOHN D. SWEET, ord. pastor, Cong. Southboro' Mass. Sept. 25.
 MASON BALL, ord. evang. Baptist, ———, Mass. Sept. 26.
 GILES PEASE, inst. pastor, Cong. Lowell, Mass. Oct. 2.

JOSEPH W. SESSIONS, ord. pastor, Cong. W. Needham, Mass. Oct. 2.
 JOHN ALDEN, Jr. ord. evang. Baptist, Shelburne Falls, Mass. Oct. 10.
 WILLIAM BEMENT, ord. pastor, Cong. East Hampton, Mass. Oct. 16.
 CHARLES E. KITTREDGE, ord. pastor, Cong. Groton, Ma. Oct. 16.
 THOMAS J. CONANT, ord. pastor, Baptist, Charlestown, Mass. Oct. 20.
 JOSIAH HILL, inst. pastor, Cong. Lynnfield, Mass. Oct. 23.
 EDWARD C. MESSINGER, ord. pastor, Baptist, Middleboro' Mass. Oct. 23.
 WILLIAM P. PAINE, ord. pastor, Cong. Holden, Mass. Oct. 24.
 ERASMUS D. MOORE, ord. pastor, Cong. Natlck, Mass. Nov. 6.
 THEOPHILUS P. DOGGETT, ord. pastor, Unit. Bridge-water, Mass. Nov. 13.
 SAMUEL D. ROBBINS, ord. pastor, Unit. Lynn, Mass. Nov. 13.
 LUCIUS STILLMAN BOLLES, ord. pastor, Baptist, Lynn, Nov. 20.
 CHANDLER ROBBINS, ord. pastor, Unit. Boston, Mass. Dec. 4.
 ABRAHAM C. BALDWIN, inst. pastor, Cong. Springfield, Mass. Dec. 4.
 B. H. HATHORNE, ord. pastor, Baptist, Harvard, Mass. Dec. 11.
 JOHN C. PHILLIPS, ord. pastor, Cong. Weymouth, Mass. Dec. 18.
 HENRY DURANT, ord. pastor, Cong. Dyfield, Mass. Dec. 24.
 HENRY ADAMS, ord. pastor, Cong. Worthington, Mass. Dec. 24.
 M. T. ADAM, inst. pastor, Cong. Amherst, Mass. Dec. 26.
 ARTEMAS B. MUZZEY, inst. pastor, Unit. Cambridgeport, Jan. 1, 1834.
 BENJAMIN OBER, ord. pastor, Cong. West Newbury, Ma. Jan. 1.
 A. HENRY DUMONT, inst. pastor, Cong. Newport, Rhode Island, Sept. 26, 1833.
 JOHN A. HEMPSTED, inst. pastor, Cong. W. Hartland, Connecticut, Oct. 16, 1833.
 JOSEPH I. FOOT, inst. pastor, Pres. Salina, New York, Sept. 25, 1833.
 BENJAMIN B. STOCKTON, inst. pastor, Pres. Leroy, N. Y. Oct. 2.
 WILLIAM H. COOPER, ord. pastor, Pres. Lenox, N. Y. Oct. 9.
 ELIJAH BUCK, inst. pastor, Onondaga, N. Y. Oct. 16.
 CORNELIUS VAN CREEP, inst. pastor, Reformed Dutch, New Hackensack, Dec. 17.
 SAYRS GAZLAY, inst. pastor, Pres. Williamsburg, Ohio. Oct. 1, 1833.
 GEORGE EEECHER, ord. pastor Batavia, Ohio, Oct. 2.
 ELLERY BASCOM, ord. evan. Pres. Huron, Ohio, Oct. 8.
 CYRUS W. ALLEN, ord. evang. Pres. St. Louis, Missouri, Oct. 6, 1833.
 ROBERT McEWEN, ord. evang. Detroit, Michigan Territory, Oct. 9, 1833.
 ALBERT WORTHINGTON, ord. evang. Detroit, M. T. Oct. 13.

Whole number in the above list, 49.

SUMMARY.		STATES.	
Ordinations	29	Maine	3
Installations	20	New Hampshire	6
	—	Vermont	2
Total	49	Massachusetts	25
		Rhode Island	1
		Connecticut	1
		New York	5
Pastors	41	Ohio	3
Evangelists	6	Missouri	1
Not specified	2	Michigan Territory	2
	—		—
Total	49	Total	49

DENOMINATIONS.		DATES.	
Congregational	25	1833. August	1
Presbyterian	7	September	6
Baptist	8	October	25
Reformed Dutch	1	November	7
Unitarian	5	December	8
Not specified	3	1834. January	2
	—		—
Total	49	Total	49

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

NATHAN PARKER, D. D. et. 52, Unit. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Nov. 8, 1833.
 JACOB CRAM, et. 71, Cong. Exeter, N. H.
 ELIPHALET PORTER, D. D. et. 75, Unit. Roxbury, Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1833.
 ALVAN HYDE, D. D. et. 66, Cong. Lee, Mass.
 JOSEPH BLODGETT, Cong. Greenwich, Mass.
 EBENEZER IRESON, et. 34, Methodist, Boston.
 STEPHEN FENN, et. 64, Pres. Harpersfield, New York, Sept. 26, 1833.
 LEMUEL HAYNES, et. 80, Cong. Granville, N. Y. September 28.
 HERMANUS VAN HOUSEN, et. 82, New Scotland, N. Y.
 SAMUEL KING, Sag Harbor, (L. I.) Nov. 27.
 AZARIAH HALL, et. 29, Methodist, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 JOEL T. BENEDICT, et. 62, Pres. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1833.
 JOHN McMILLAN, D. D. et. 81, Pres. Canonsburg, Pa. October 28.
 EZRA FISK, D. D. Pres. Philadelphia, Pa.
 EDWARDS MATTHEWS, et. 72, Methodist, Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 26, 1833.
 V. SMITH, et. 30, Baptist, Hanover Co. Va. Oct. 22.
 JAMES McABOY, Pres. Kenhawa Co. Va.
 JOHN CLARK, et. 78, Baptist, St. Louis Co. Missouri.
 JAMES McGEORCH, Pres. Bloomington, Illinois, Sept. 13, 1833.
 JOSEPH P. CUNNINGHAM, Pres. Woodford Co. Kentucky, Oct. 22, 1833.
 THOMAS CALDWELL, vicinity of Lexington, Ken. Dec. 5.
 DAVID LANG, et. 30, Ger. Ref. Thorn Township, Ohio, June 19, 1833.
 WILLIAM GRAY, et. 27, Pres. (Student in Theol.) Huntsville, Alabama, late of Western Theol. Sem. Sept. 29, 1833.
 JAMES W. COULTER, et. 22, Pres. (Student in Theol.) Tuscarora Valley, Pa. late of Western Theol. Sem. Nov. 6, 1833.

Whole number in the above list, 24.

SUMMARY.

AGES.		STATES.	
From 20 to 30	3	New Hampshire	2
30 50	3	Massachusetts	4
50 60	1	New York	5
60 70	3	Pennsylvania	4
70 80	4	Maryland	1
80 90	3	Virginia	2
Not specified	7	Missouri	1
	—	Illinois	1
Total	24	Kentucky	2
Sum of all the ages specified	953	Ohio	1
Average age	56	Alabama	1
	—	Total	24

DENOMINATIONS.		DATES.	
Congregational	5	1833. June	1
Presbyterian	9	September	4
Baptist	2	October	3
Methodist	3	November	6
German Reformed	1	December	2
Unitarian	2	Not specified	8
Not specified	2		—
	—		—
Total	24	Total	24

JOURNAL

OF

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY, 1834.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

THE time for the Annual Concert of Prayer on behalf of our Colleges is near at hand. It is hoped that this season of supplication for God's blessing will be remembered by all the friends of Zion, and that while they are yet speaking, God will hear. At the last Annual Meeting of the American Education Society, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas the dependence of the Christian Ministry upon the Great Head of the church is entire and constant, and his blessing absolutely necessary to its success; and whereas the last Thursday of February has been annually set apart, by many of the friends of the Redeemer, as a season of united prayer, for a blessing on the young men, in a course of education at our colleges and academies: therefore,

"Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to all the young men, under the patronage of this Society, to observe the last Thursday of February, as a day of fasting and prayer, with special reference to the more copious effusions of the Holy Spirit on our literary institutions; that the young men who resort thither for an education, may be sanctified, and led to consecrate themselves to the work of the ministry.

"Resolved, That the churches of Christ, and all the friends of this Society and of the Redeemer, be affectionately requested to observe this Annual Concert of Prayer."

Resolutions recommending the observance of this Concert of Prayer have since been passed by the General Associations of Ministers in Massachusetts, Connecticut,

and New Hampshire; and the General Convention of Ministers in Vermont; and the General Conference of Churches in Maine.

THE RESPONSIBLENESS OF THE CHURCH, IN RESPECT TO THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

An Address to Christians, in reference to the approaching season of Prayer for Colleges.

Written at the request of the Reconv Association in the Theological Seminary, Andover. By the Rev. Dr. Skinner.

THE approach of the day devoted annually to prayer for the colleges of our land, cannot fail to excite deep concern, as to the manner of its observance this year, in every spiritually minded person who considers the present exigencies of the church, and the purpose for which such a day has been consecrated. Exertions for extending the gospel among mankind have been steadily increasing for more than thirty years; but the conversion of the world still lingers, and the souls of men at the rate of twenty millions a year, pass to their eternal doom without the knowledge of a Saviour. To resolve this appalling fact into the sovereignty of God, no more exempts Christians from responsibility for it, than the same short way of explaining all the miseries of time and eternity, exculpates those accountable agents whose voluntary conduct is the procuring cause of those infinite evils. God governs his moral kingdom, not by direct interpositions or isolated acts of power, but by fixed principles or rules of conduct, obedience or disobedience to which is optional to the subjects of his empire, and the consequences of obeying or disobeying which, are not ordinarily precluded, by deviation from his stated mode of administration. Hence impenitent transgressors "eat of the fruit of their own way;" and hence also, the just results of negligence and unfaithfulness on the part of Christians, however disastrous, usually come to pass. When men, by refusing to observe the un-

changeable ordinances of infinite wisdom and goodness, bring ruin upon themselves or others, what propriety or relief is there in referring the natural effects of their inexcusable disregard of duty, to the sovereign pleasure of God?

Christians have not been ignorant of God's arrangement for converting the world. They have known that the settled plan of Heaven respecting this great work, demands, that the knowledge of the gospel be universally diffused, that it be diffused by preaching, and that *preachers are eminently the gift of God, and are to be obtained from him by prayer*. That these are fixed principles of the divine government in reference to this matter, is as well known in the Christian church, as any doctrine or precept of Christianity. Such has been, such is, and such will be the divine order in this case. God is a rock; his work is perfect. He does not revoke, he does not relinquish what he has once announced as his established rule of operations, in any department of his dominion. Christians know that his plan for evangelizing the world, requires them to seek the needed supply of preachers by prayer; they know, and they have most imperfectly fulfilled what it requires at their hands. The natural consequences of their neglect have not been hindered. For almost eighteen hundred years, mankind have been going without holiness, and of course, without hope, to eternity, at an average of not less than twenty millions a year. Only the mind that fills eternity, comprehends the evil involved in such a result; yet the tremendous result has followed, and will continue to follow, while Christians refrain from falling in with the divine arrangement. It cannot but be, that God regards this immense evil, with just such emotions as perfect knowledge of it, is adapted to produce in a perfectly benevolent mind; but still, in infinite goodness, he permits it, since worse than even this evil, would be any deviation from the order, which with his eye open upon all the secrets of futurity, he thought proper to adopt. This is not a subject for speculation; it is no more to be disputed than that God is a truly benevolent being. As well call in question the reality of the past or the present, as this affirmation. It is the affirmation of a fact, and a fact which to every Christian should be a principle of future life. We ought not stand wondering why God has adopted such a plan, or scrutinizing into the secret reasons of the divine determination, or giving heed to any suggestion of an evil heart of unbelief; but take to ourselves the reproach of past delinquency, and coincide forthwith and forever, with the unchangeable counsel and purpose of the Most High. As soon should we attempt to arrest the course of nature, or contend with the elements, or evade the consequences of rushing into the fire, or

plunging in the sea, as doubt the goodness of God's moral enactments, or hope to avert the penalty of resisting them.

Not that we are required to be submissive, even in such high cases, to mere arbitrary power. "We are not to think," says Howe, "the matter determined as it is, in all such cases, by mere will and pleasure, *without a reason*; which were an imagination altogether unworthy the supreme wisdom: but that there are reasons of mighty force and weight, or certain congruities, in the natures of things themselves, obvious to the divine understanding, which do either wholly escape ours, or whereof we have but very shallow, dark, conjectural apprehensions; as he that saw men as trees, or as some creatures of very acute sight perceive what to us seems invisible. And yet these occult and hidden reasons and congruities have been the foundation of constitutions and laws that hold things more steadily than adamant hands, and are of more stability than the foundations of heaven and earth." The submission demanded is but an exercise of confidence in infinite wisdom and goodness.

We are most impressively instructed as to our duty in this matter, by a passage in the life of our Saviour. When on a certain occasion he lifted up his eyes on the multitudes around him, it is said, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. The compassion of Him who came down from heaven to die for a lost world, was not a feeble principle, and it was not now without its appropriate manifestations. Yet what steps did he take for the relief of perishing men, destitute of all means of salvation? He could easily have supplied the requisite means, by a direct exertion of almighty power. He, at whose bidding the worlds arose out of nothing, could have done this; but an arrangement respecting all such cases, had been adopted by the divine will, and his compassion, though large and mighty as his infinite mind, was in absolute subserviency to that arrangement. He would not indulge that compassion, by departing from the divinely appointed way of obtaining the means of grace. He could have died for these multitudes; he did in fact die for them, but though for their sakes he did not count his life dear to himself, he would not violate the order of God's moral kingdom. He turned to his disciples, and devolved upon them the responsibility of procuring by their prayers, what the exigencies of these men and of countless thousands in no better condition, so urgently required: The harvest, he said, is plentiful, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.

And this, it should be remembered, was but one exemplification of a principle which uniformly controlled the conduct of our

Lord. He would work no miracle, he would in no way interfere with any principle of the divine government, to relieve his own necessities however extreme.—Stones would have become bread at his command, but though he had been forty days without food, he preferred a continued endurance of hunger, to employing any mode of removing it, not coincident with the appointed provisions of the divine goodness. The amazing sorrows of his last hours, were, with distinct knowledge of them all, preferred by him, to the slightest infringement of the divine economy concerning himself: *Not my will, but thine be done.* What lesson was ever so enforced, as that nothing is so much to be deprecated as setting aside the established order of the divine proceedings? How unreasonable has been the hope of Christians, that God would supply the necessary number of the heralds of salvation, or prevent the natural consequences of a deficiency, when because of their criminal omission to comply with his requisition, he could not have done so, without abandoning a procedure approved by infinite wisdom and goodness, and published as a fixed principle of his administration.*

Important as are the reformations which have taken place in the church, little in the way of improvement has been effected, compared to what remains to be done. What enlightened spiritual man would not, in the midst of all the favorable changes and advances of these times, hail with exceeding great joy, the dawn of the era for the fulfilment of that saying, "Behold I make all things new"? Even what has been reformed needs reformation still. O for a radical reform in the feelings of Christians in respect to their personal obligations and responsibilities, particularly as touching the present subject. If the results of faithfulness on their part would have met completely the wants of mankind, the deficiency both in the character and the number of the ministry, from age to age, measures,

* It might be well to instance other illustrations of the constancy with which the divine administration adheres to its plans of proceeding, if they could be fairly admitted within the just limits of this address. The following as they relate specifically to "the fixedness of that course which God hath set for making known to the world, the contents of the gospel of Christ," are subjoined from Howe. "The apostle Paul is stopped in the career of his persecution, by an amazing voice and vision; but he is left for instruction as to his future course to Ananias. Unto Cornelius an angel is sent, not to preach the gospel, but to direct him to send to Peter for that purpose. The Lord doth not immediately himself instruct the Eunuch in the faith of Christ, but directs Philip to do it. And experience shows that, according to the rule set in that case, Rom. x., where they have no preachers they have no gospel." If God should again send his angels, with particular messages to the world, the object might and probably would be, to secure compliance with his stated rule in this case, not certainly to introduce another rule, or to make a single direct effort, by angelic ministrations, to propagate the gospel.

from age to age, the extent of their unfaithfulness! And then what beings in the universe are so deeply involved in blame as the followers of Christ. This view of the subject gives impressions of the general imperfection of Christian character, which cannot but lead to the profoundest self-abasement; and it will therefore, it is to be feared, be generally unwelcome, and perhaps be strenuously resisted. But yet it seems impossible to deny that it is the just view. Either Christians are thus unmeasurably in fault, or an imputation appears evidently to rest on the divine character. Let the matter be closely investigated, and the just result be laid to heart. Is it not, in sober and palpable truth, a direct impeachment of God's self-consistency and sincerity, to allege, that though he has sworn by himself that he has no pleasure in the death of any man, though he has made an atonement for human sin by the sacrifice of his own Son, though on the basis of that wonderful atonement he has required an offer of salvation to be made to every creature, though he has prescribed the means by which that requirement is to be fulfilled, though he has appointed the prayers and sacrifices of Christians as the proper prerequisite to the obtainment and operation of those means, and finally though he has urged Christians to offer their prayers with an earnestness and force of persuasion which only infinite benevolence could have prompted, still, when no difficulty has been in the way on account of failure on the part of Christians, He himself has failed to grant the necessary instrumentality, for the accomplishment of his own great paramount design? Whatever reproach may be cast upon Christians by adopting the opposite of this conclusion, hesitation to adopt it is manifestly irreverence toward the great and dreadful God. Let God be true, but every man a liar. The real fact in this case ought to be proclaimed throughout the churches, though the effects should be universal consternation and despair. Had Christians aspired to the just standard of their duty, the true dignity of their calling, had they complied with the divine arrangement and thus fulfilled the indispensable conditions of divine wisdom and goodness, that boundless compassion of God which spared not for man's sake his only begotten Son, would doubtless long ago have supplied the world with the ministry of reconciliation, to the needful extent, and filled it with the light of the knowledge of his glory.

Is it improper to ask, why something has not been done to produce in the Christian church a just sense of the fact and the evil of the delinquency in question? Amidst all the benevolent operations and enterprizes of the age, has not this delinquency been unlamented, and almost overlooked? What zeal has been shown, what bold measures have been employed, to supply what has

been wanting here? What rousing appeals have been made, what loud alarms have been sounded, what expensive agencies have been sustained, what mighty eloquence has lifted up its thundering voice, throughout the Christian world, in order to awaken attention to this prime defect, to overwhelm the public mind with a sense of its true enormity, and to effect a reformation at this deep seat of evil—a reformation which would have almost superseded the necessity of further reforming efforts? An excitement by such means has been produced in favor of many benevolent designs, the results of which may be partially seen, in our flourishing institutions of religion and learning, and our various projects for human improvement; but is there not cause to fear, from our unrebuked unconscionance of dependence on God, and our allowed negligence in calling on the Lord of the harvest himself, to send forth laborers into his harvest, that these institutions and projects rather than his own almighty arm, are our chief reliance for the accomplishment of the great object of desire?

It is hoped that it will not be thought amiss, to inquire further, whether our *small success* does not also indicate on what ground our hopes are mainly resting? Our success, it is true, would be an ample reward for ten thousand times more labor than we have bestowed, and our praises should ascend to God evermore, for what he hath graciously wrought by our means; but still we cannot but see that the work of spreading the gospel comparatively lingers in our hands, and it is high time that we had searched out the reason. It is seasonable and meet, that we inquire among ourselves, and inquire of the Lord, why it is, that now, after Christianity has been eighteen centuries giving proofs of its divinity, and the civilized world owns its truth, millions of Christians with the mighty aid of the press, and of extensive combinations, and of a moral machinery scarcely susceptible of improvement, are yet, after a lapse of thirty years, but little more than preparing to do, what the first feeble disciples of the cross in the same period, under the greatest outward disadvantages, to a good degree accomplished.* They ventured on

the undertaking amidst almost universal scorn and persecution, as Peter, upon the boisterous waves, in a dark and stormy night, to go to his master; relying for success not on their own resources, nor any visible or assignable secondary causes; but on the promised unseen supports of the universal Preserver; willing to abide by any issue which might result from such absolute self-renouncing trust in Him. They first waited at the throne of grace, in united, importunate, incessant prayer, until they were “endued with power from on high,” and then, full themselves of the Holy Ghost and of faith, they sought additions to their number, of men similarly endowed; and thus they advanced against the powers of darkness in the strength of God, conquering and to conquer, until the fruits of their meek and beneficent triumphs overspread the face of the world. They depended both for means and success, on the Spirit of God; and the reality and extent of their dependence, were proved by a boldness and daringness and force of movement, of which self-reliance, or the countenance of princes and potentates, would never have suggested the conception. Is it uncharitable to suspect that the confidence which they reposed in the invisible arm of the Almighty, is misplaced by modern Christians in the power of the pen and the press, in the patronage of the rich and the great, in our noble associations of benevolence, and in the progress of mind and of science?

There is at least irresistible proof that too little reliance is placed on the immediate influences of divine grace. Here it may not be irrelevant to advert to the degree of interest which is ordinarily taken in the monthly concert meeting for prayer. That degree of interest is certainly, to some extent, a decisive test of the nature of the impression existing in the minds of Christians, in respect to the utility of prayer, in carrying forward the work of evangelizing the world. The existence of such a concert, shows that united prayer is understood by the church to be one of the means which God has designated for the conversion of the world; but judging from the manner in which that concert is observed generally by Christians, the conclusion can scarcely be avoided, that it is depended upon as a means less than almost any other. The complaint has been long made, and hitherto made in vain, that there is no religious meeting, stately attended by Christians, which they attend so reluctantly, and in such small

* There may be a diversity of opinion, as to the actual extent to which the gospel was carried by the apostles and first followers of Christ; but “it appears,” says Dr. Hodge, “from the most credible records, that the gospel was preached in Judea, Syria, and Mesopotamia, by Jude; in Egypt, Macedonia, Mauritania, and other parts of Africa, by Simon and Jude; in Ethiopia, by Candace’s Eunuch and Matthias; in Pontus, Galatia, and the neighboring parts of Asia, by Peter; in the territories of the seven Asiatic churches, by John; in Parthia, by Matthew; in Scythia, by Philip and Andrew; in the northern and western parts of Asia, by Bartholomew; in Persia, by Simon and Jude; in Media, Armenia, and several eastern parts, by Thomas; through the vast tract from Jerusalem round about unto Illyricum, by Paul, as also in Italy, and proba-

bly in Spain, Gaul and Britain; in most of which places Christian churches were planted in less than thirty years after the death of Christ.” It may seem to some a very singular question to be seriously asked, yet why should it not be? whether, if the ministers of the American church had generally the spirit of the first preachers, the whole world would not be in the actual possession of evangelical institutions and privileges, within a shorter period than thirty years?

numbers. What a strange announcement this, concerning a race of Christians who have professedly undertaken the business of extending the gospel through the earth! If the reason be that ministers take but little pains to make the meeting interesting and profitable, what is this but additional proof of a most deplorable insensibility in all concerned, to the efficacy of prayer? How can the inference be resisted, that in the business of saving men, prayer is really deemed by Christians of but very small consequence? The anniversary of a benevolent society is commonly an animating occasion: it sometimes draws together an assembly which there is no room large enough to accommodate; but our meetings for prayer, and especially that meeting which by common consent of Christians of almost every name, is appropriated exclusively to the business of praying for the world, are marked by dullness, and coldness, and gloominess, and fewness of numbers! Is not this a most afflictive, most alarming fact to those who are aware, that not benevolent associations however important, but the outpouring of the spirit of prayer, is the appointed precursor of the millennium? Alas, may it not be that while we stand rejoicing at the increase, and strength, and enlarging operations of these noble societies, the Spirit of the Lord may have secretly blown upon them in his wrath, as he did for a like reason upon the splendid temple and ritual service of the Jews, because they, rather than himself, are depended on for the salvation of the world? May not all our bright prospects from the benevolent character of the age be overcast, and another and darker age of infidelity succeed, and the world be afterwards converted by a generation of Christians who like those of the primitive church, shall go forward to the work, renouncing all trust in an arm of flesh; and with their lives in their hands, throw themselves, in the exercise of such boldness as led Peter to step out upon the angry waves, on the unseen agency of the Holy Spirit, looking to that agency by urgent and ceaseless prayer, to grant whatever resources of grace, or talent, or treasure, may be requisite for the accomplishment of their high purpose?

Though the remark may seem almost to trespass on delicacy, yet faithfulness to the great interests of God and man seems to require it to be made, that another test of the spirit of the church in reference to the point before us, is afforded by the prevailing measure of ministerial attainment and faithfulness. It is not to be doubted that the general character of the ministry, compared to that of the preceding age, is much improved; but still, if there be a correspondence between the church's prayers and endowments in this respect, her deficiency in the feeling of dependence on God for the supply of ministers of the gospel, is unquestionably great.

The existing ministry, however superior, are manifestly far below the standard which the exigencies of these times seem to hold forth to all aspirants for the sacred office. The order of ministers needed for the conversion of the world, is one formed exactly and in all respects, except inspiration and the power to work miracles, on the apostolical model. The same work substantially is to be done now, which was undertaken by the apostles; and men as full of the strength and the graces of the Holy Spirit as they were, are apparently as indispensable. It is only when the appropriate business of the church is misjudged of, that a doubt on this subject can be indulged. If that business were to keep up religion to the low common level to which it has attained among men, ministers of the common stamp might suffice, but to pervade the immense wastes of heathenism with the genuine spirit and influences of Christianity; to have the gospel sounded throughout the countries of Europe, throughout China, Hindoostan, Burmah, Persia, Arabia, the coasts and unexplored recesses of Africa, and all the forests of America, and islands of the ocean, as it is in the most favored parts of our own territory; men of the same spirit are wanted, as those who under the direct commission of Christ, preached the word of salvation with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. Few such men however are now in the field. We have intelligent men, and pious men, and laborious men; but the work to be done demands men filled with all the fullness of God; men like Paul, or Brainerd, not needing, from the abundance of the divine communications to their souls, to consult with flesh and blood; nor to depend on the sympathies of their brethren; but ready always to go, solitarily into any desert part of the earth, trusting for support in Him who feedeth the young ravens when they cry. Such men, with few exceptions, the church has not obtained; and is it not equally true, *that such men the church has not sought?* If with just impressions of the magnitude of the work to be done, and absolute distrust in her own capabilities, she had lifted her hands to the Source of all power in heaven and earth, and by strong cries and supplications, had pleaded with Him for ministers of the apostolical spirit; this age, which so many remarkable events and movements seem to designate as the set time for the general triumph of the gospel, would not, it is probable, be so much a stranger to such ministers. The church, straitened in herself, has had no just views of the immensity of her Lord's resources. Her faith, her desires, and her expectations have been proportional to her views. She has appeared to be afraid of excess in her requests, when in fact she has comparatively asked nothing in the name of Christ. Why should she not prepare herself to receive a ministry as large as the wants of man, and as excellent

as that of the apostolical age? Let it not be thought incredible, that such a ministry will yet be seen on the earth. The world is to be converted, and converted principally by preaching, and by preaching adapted to accomplish the mighty result; but the ears of men will never hear such preaching, until the primitive love of Christ and of souls, the primitive self-denial, the primitive simplicity, boldness, gentleness and zeal, return to the ministry. How slow is the course of the gospel, for want of preachers so replenished with grace, by the unction of the Holy Spirit. We have seen that in the midst of the unparalleled doings of these times, the cause of salvation may remain almost at a stand: nay, at the very centre and spring of action, there sometimes seems to be a backward movement. At best we struggle on, amidst mingled triumphs and defeats, hopes and fears. Not so advances the cause of evil, the work of destruction, among the souls of unevangelized and unconverted men. Is there never to be a change? Is there no help, no way to accelerate the work of recovering mercy? There is a way. Let Zion awake and stir herself up to take hold of the almighty hand of God. Let her sons and daughters array themselves in those shining garments of salvation, which made the first Christians the wonder and the light of the world; and night and day let them assemble themselves together, and also let them often kneel down apart and in secret, and give the Hearer of prayer no rest, until he send forth a ministry numerous as is wanted, and with qualifications such as were granted at the first. Here is the "door," the only door "of hope." Let the heart and the hands and the imploring cries of the church be incessantly lifted up to heaven. Let our benevolent associations proceed on in their respective spheres of effort; but let it be ever and vividly kept in mind, that all they can do is *to prepare channels for the streams of salvation to flow in*—channels to be filled by those outpourings of the Spirit, which God bestows in connection with the labors of the living ministry; and ordinarily, in proportion as that ministry shares the appropriate spirit of their sacred calling. The associations of benevolence, instead of diminishing have vastly increased the necessity for a ministry of the highest excellence. They have but prepared the way for the influence of such a ministry to be exerted to the greatest possible advantage. They have exceedingly multiplied arguments proper to be used in prayer for such a ministry. Truly, if ever there was a period when the whole Christian world, should be down upon their faces before the throne of mercy, imploring with all the importunity, and boldness, and perseverance of faith, a race of ministers, each full of the Holy Ghost, as was Barnabas or Paul, that period is the one which is now passing over us.

And it is perhaps the brightest of all the tokens for good now in the prospect of the church, that God seems to have undertaken to humble his people before him in such supplication. He is manifestly teaching them by the signs of the times, that it is exclusively in his own power to furnish the ministry requisite for the evangelization of the world. He is lifting up a voice on this subject which grows louder and louder continually, as if he meant that it should at last be heard. At a time when a general excitement in respect to the propagation of the gospel, unprecedented since the days of the apostles, exists in the church; and when means are in operation with direct reference to that object, of unexampled number and excellence; and when the general condition of the world favors its accomplishment as it has never done before—at this most remarkable juncture, overwhelming evidence is given, that all hope for man must perish, if there be not by some agency provided, an adequate supply of ministers of the gospel. Not from one place or another, but from all quarters of the earth, testimony multiplies daily, that amidst the greatest possible facilities for converting the world, a greatly increased and more devoted ministry is indispensable. This testimony comes to us, not indeed as the Macedonian cry came to the apostle, in a supernatural vision; but in a manner not less affecting or decisive as to its purport. It is a real sound which flies round the land and rings in our ears all the day long. Send us preachers, is the universal, ceaseless demand at home and abroad. It comes from more than a thousand of our own destitute churches; it comes from the cities, from the wilderness, from the islands, from the uttermost parts of the sea, from tracts until lately unknown to civilized man; and what deserves special remark, it is echoed and urged with chief earnestness, by all the benevolent associations: These, the best of all human contrivances for ameliorating the moral state of man, are loudest in proclaiming the world's dependence, under God, on the faithful labors of the ministry of reconciliation; nay, they proclaim their own dependence on these labors, confessing, in terms which cannot be misunderstood, that their operations would be fruitless, and must speedily terminate, if preachers should be denied them. Behold what an attestation to the unchangeableness of the divine arrangement. "Forever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven." Thy faithfulness is unto all generations." Long ago it was established, that the ministration of the gospel by the living voice of preachers, should be the instrumental influence of saving mankind; and that ancient decree yet stands; and God, in these last days, hath by his providence, given such a signal proclamation of it as a still existing rule of his empire, that it can hardly be longer

disregarded. If one thing, now, were done by the church, the redemption of the world would be at hand; and it will be wonderful indeed if it be not done: The cry for ministers which sounds so loudly and so complainingly in her own ears, should by general consent be turned into prayer and sent up to heaven. And shall she longer forbear to do this? Shall she stand, and hear that unusual cry, and feel no inclination to direct it to the ear of Him from whom alone help can come? She has indeed been trying some efforts of her own to meet the great demand; and surely she ought to do what she can by personal sacrifices and exertions; but is it not surprising that faintness of heart does not seize her, while in the midst of all her labors in this department, the imploring supplication for ministerial help, still comes up into her ears, louder and louder every moment, from every part of the wide world; instructing her that the results of all her endeavors, are not even as a drop of the bucket, compared to what the wants of a dying world require. An impression seems to be extending, that sooner or later, a change will take place, *in some unimaginable manner*, by which the great desideratum will be supplied; and the church seems in some sort reconciled to bear her burdens, and continue her incompetent struggles, as she has been wont to do, in hope of that extraordinary intervention; but will there never be an end to her dullness of understanding in this matter? While she restrains prayer to God, should she not utterly despair of an intervention, which as far as can be seen, cannot occur in the absence of prayer, without contravening the settled plan of infinite wisdom? An intervention, an extraordinary intervention, is doubtless needful; and such an intervention may be hoped for, when the appointed means of obtaining it are employed: Why are not those means at this moment in operation?

The standing concert of prayer for colleges, ought perhaps to be admitted as proof, that an increased impression as to the necessity for prayer, has of late been made on Christians in our land. Most gladly would we so regard it. But we cannot avoid the recollection that other causes, as well as a livelier sense of dependence on God, may have contributed, and probably did contribute, to the origination of that and similar concerts. It becomes the church to be specially jealous over herself, in a business in which she has to do directly with the Searcher of hearts. Revivals of religion in churches, had been found fruitful of candidates for the sacred office, but so much more so revivals in colleges, that especially as the work of gratuitously educating such candidates, had been recently entered upon, it required but very little more than the ordinary degree of feeling as to the influence of prayer, along with the exigency of that new undertaking, to suggest the

thought of its being expedient to make colleges the object of special regard at the mercy seat. The thought is a good one; the sufficiency of the evidence which it affords, of an increased sense of the value of prayer, is what should not be too soon admitted. It is of the highest importance that Christians do not overrate their arrangements and proceedings in respect to prayer. It is greatly to be feared that there is much erroneous judgment on this subject. Several stated concerts would seem to indicate that prayer is deemed important; yet how often has a general observance of a day or an hour been agreed upon, and the feeling that originated the agreement, been almost exhausted in that incipient step; so that at the recurrence of the consecrated season, the place of prayer has been visited, not by thronging multitudes, with the spirit of lively and fervent supplication, but by a reluctant few; and by them perhaps, under the impulse of conscience and a stern sense of responsibility, to offer for the salvation of the world the abomination of lukewarmness and formality.—O what proof of a want of dependence on himself, and of a conviction of the availableness of prayer, must such observances be, to Him whose eye is ever fixed, not on the outward show of things, but their intrinsic truth. Must it not be a cause of constant heaviness and sorrow of heart to every one, not under the general infatuation, that our concerts for prayer, of all other occasions of concourse among Christians, should have the very last place in the esteem of the church? It is impossible to lament too deeply this portentous fact. In vain does the spiritually minded man who justly appreciates it, endeavor to find relief under its depressing power, from the other good omens of our times. This single fact in the scale adverse to the church's triumphs, outweighs whatever may be in the opposite scale. Let not Christians trust too much to the growing activity and number of our benevolent institutions, while our concerts for prayer are so neglected. Rather let them take the alarm, let them tremble for fear of what may yet come to pass. While no more interest, no more life, can be infused into the manner of performing the duty of prayer, all is doubtful. This cloud in their prospect, may yet overspread the heavens, and burst in desolation, which centuries may not repair.

There is too much reason to fear that the concert of prayer for colleges, has been no better observed than the other stated concerts. Results suggest the apprehension that the manner of its observance the last year, must have been peculiarly exceptionable. In the whole run of that year, no tidings were received of a single college revival! In these institutions, the choicest young men of the nation, the brightest hope both of the state and the church,

dwelt together to the very year's end, under no other influences, generally, than such as did not hinder the advance of the world's corrupting power in their minds. How meet had it been, if Christians had kept many days of special prayer and fasting in their behalf, and had given the Lord no rest, until every college in the land became the scene of a powerful revival?

Shall the same negation of divine influence be repeated the present year? Amidst those urgent and constantly multiplying demands for ministers, with which their ears are incessantly assailed, will Christians still give themselves up to the temptations of the flesh, and leave the colleges almost unremembered this year also? Were it not a most mysterious species of infatuation! Might it not be well asked, What mean they to pretend to be engaged in seeking the world's conversion? Why do they not abandon the enterprize of evangelizing mankind? Why do they not dissolve their benevolent associations, and recall their missionaries, and cast the commission of their Saviour away, declaring its fulfilment impracticable, or undesirable? Nay, why do they not abjure the very religion of Christ, and abandon themselves, as well as the heathen and the whole race of man, to despair? Surely it may be, in consistency and with good reason, insisted, either that these things be done, or, that *they who make mention of the Lord, keep not silence, and give him no rest, till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth.*

No reason is apparent, why the approaching day of prayer may not be a memorable one in all the churches.—Let the past be characterized as it may, by coldness and neglect, neither the present nor the future, ought or need to be, on that or any other account, similarly distinguished. The end of averseness to prayer in the church, is at hand. A time is doubtless coming, when, as it was in some of our seasons of refreshing a few years since, the place of meeting for prayer, shall have more attractions than the eloquence of any mortal's, any angel's tongue; and why should not the present be the date of that period? Why will not every true Christian in the land, make a covenant with himself, to keep the day agreed upon as a day of prayer for colleges, as no day in his life has ever been kept? Why will he not separate and sanctify himself, with direct reference to such a mode of observing it? Why will he not call to mind how Abraham, and Moses, and Elias, and Daniel, and Paul, and above all how the blessed Jesus, *labored in prayer*; and resolve in God's strength to pray in the same manner? Oh what an amount of beneficent power would the prayers of that one day exert upon the eternal destinies of our world, if it should be so observed, in the churches of our country. What scenes of grace would be witnessed in our colleges,

what accessions would be made to the sacred ministry, what an impulse would be given to the cause of missions, what brightness would it shed upon all the prospects of the church?

It is amazing to a man of heavenly sympathies, that Christians should need any thing else to keep them praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, besides the knowledge of the fact *that prayer has power with God.* To be assured, as we are most emphatically in the Scriptures, that intercession, is as truly influential on the proceedings of the divine administration, as on those of civil or domestic government among ourselves—is not this enough to keep the church incessantly in a praying posture of mind—to make each individual Christian intent on redeeming every moment of life not required by other duties, for the exercises of secret or social intercession? How much is it to be longed for, that Christians would lay their hearts open to the influence of scriptural inculcation on this subject? On what subject has the spirit of inspiration poured forth such fullness of emotion, of illustration, and of argument? As if all depended on producing a just impression on this point, and as it to produce such an impression here, was of all things the most difficult, the energies of divine word are concentrated and borne home upon the heart in order to effect the important result. All the laws of intercession as exercised among men, are appealed to, as being of yet greater force, in respect to our prayers to God. The multiplication and character of the petitioners, agreement among themselves, importunity, confidence and perseverance in urging their application, are specified, and with wonderful earnestness enforced, as increasing our prospects of success. And now, unless we would make scripture unmeaning, or capable of misleading us, what hence must we conclude, but that it is truly owing to a want of the spirit of prayer in the church, that the world remains under the bondage and curse of sin? This is the fact, and it is a fact which ought to overwhelm the church in self-reproach and sadness of heart.

PRAYER.

HE that would be little in temptation, let him be much in prayer.

Praying only for carnal things, shows a carnal heart and leaves it carnal.

Prayer is a key in the hand of faith, to unlock God's treasures.

A family without prayer, is like a house without a roof; exposed to every wind that blows, and every storm that rages.

Do you profess to *love* any one, for whom you have never *prayed*?

In prayer, it is better to have a heart without words, than words without a heart.

INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, January 8, 1834. Appropriations to the amount of \$6,665 were made to 351 beneficiaries in various institutions, as follows:

	Former Benefic.	New Benefic.	Total.	Amount App.
4 Theol. Sem's.	50	1	51	\$1,005
12 Colleges,	225	16	241	4,877
26 Academies,	43	15	58	764
<hr/>				
42 Institutions,	318	32	350	\$6,646
Private Instruction, 1			1	19
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	319	32	351	\$6,665

The Rev. Charles S. Adams, of Wells, Me., was appointed to a temporary agency. He has recently been acting on behalf of the Society in the county of York, to good acceptance and success.

The Rev. John M. Ellis, who is Secretary of the Indiana Branch of the Presbyterian Education Society, was also appointed to a temporary agency within the bounds of the Illinois Branch of the American Education Society.

The Board of Directors acknowledge with lively gratitude, a donation of 500 bound copies of the Memoir of the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, from the Trustees of Phillips Academy, to be distributed by the Secretary of the American Education Society, to the Beneficiaries of the Society, in connection with his Pastoral visits.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE Hampshire County Education Society, (Ms.), held its Anniversary October 10, 1833, at Northampton. The report was read, and the Rev. William L. Mather, Secretary of the North Western Branch of the American Education Society, who attended as a delegate from the Parent Society, addressed the meeting on the occasion. The officers of the Society are Rev. John Brown, D. D., President; Rev. John Todd, Secretary, and the Hon. Lewis Strong, Treasurer.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Norwich and Vicinity Education Society," (Ct.) was held in Norwich city, Dec. 3, 1833. The report was read by the Secretary, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Everest, Hyde, and Dickinson. The following resolutions were passed, which strongly indicate the good feeling of those present:

Resolved, That as the American Education Society is intimately connected with the religious and benevolent institutions of the day, and holds a distinguished place among them; it should receive the prayers and patronage of all who desire the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Resolved, That the prosperity which has hitherto attended the American Education Society is a cause of unfeigned gratitude to God, and a ground of encouragement to still greater efforts.

Resolved, That in view of the great demand for ministers of the gospel, this Auxiliary will make renewed and increased efforts to aid the American Education Society.

The officers of the Society are the Hon. Calvin Goddard, President; Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Secretary, and Charles Coit, Esq. Treasurer.

THE Western Education Society held its Anniversary at Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1833, at which time addresses were made by Rev. William Patton, Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society, Rev. E. Phelps, and Rev. Otto S. Hoyt.

The Western Education Society was at that time divided by an unanimous vote, and a new agency formed, to be called the "Utica Agency of the Presbyterian Education Society." The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Agency, viz.:

Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, D. D., Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, Rev. Asa T. Hopkins, Rev. Noah Coe, Rev. George W. Gale, Mr. Jesse Doolittle, Mr. Samuel Stocking, Mr. Alvan Stewart, Mr. William J. Bacon, Mr. Alexander Seymour, Mr. Charles Bartlett.

Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, Corresponding Secretary and Agent; Mr. Jesse Doolittle, Treasurer.

Rev. Timothy Stow having resigned the office of Secretary of the Western Educa-

tion Society, the Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury was elected to that office.

Rev. Wm. L. Mather's Report.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

My field of labor for the last quarter has been in some respects a very extensive one; and my labors of a peculiarly miscellaneous character.

A few of the first weeks were spent in Vermont, in closing my agency for the season in that State; and in attending the anniversaries of several of the county societies in Massachusetts. For three Sabbaths I was not engaged particularly in the duties of my agency. The remaining time has been spent in this State; mostly in Windham county. I have visited nearly all the churches in that county, preached on the subject, and in some form received the donations of the friends of the cause. I am happy to say that I have generally found an open door and a cordial co-operation on the part of the pastors. And though less has been given in some places than most evidently ought to have been, yet on the whole more has been contributed than I expected to receive before going on to the ground.

Windham county is one of the rare spots on the earth, whose benevolence common fame has not overrated. Few agents of charitable societies, I apprehend, have gone into that county with the expectation of raising very large sums in behalf of their cause, and as few no doubt, have been unfavorably disappointed. Several of the churches in this county are feeble; and its contiguity to a moral desolation on its eastern border may, perhaps, be a sufficient apology for the county's doing less as a whole, than it would under a more favorable influence.

The arrangement which the churches have entered into, respecting the time of aiding the various benevolent objects, is an important one. It consists in appropriating a certain portion of the year to each; and during this time no other of the leading objects of benevolence is introduced. The time is consecrated to the specific object assigned to that portion of the year. And this circumstance has rendered my agency in the county peculiarly pleasant. I have come in contact with no brother agent; and the unpleasant effect upon the churches of such a collision, and especially of having important objects presented in too frequent succession has been avoided.

I do feel that our benevolent societies are suffering more for want of some arrangement of this kind, than from almost any other cause. And if any plan shall ever be adopted that will supersede the necessity of employing agents, it must be based on

arrangement as to time, essentially such as has been adopted in Windham county.

There is wealth enough in the church of Christ to carry forward with ease, and to keep pace with the increasing demand, all the benevolent institutions of our country. What is mainly wanting, is such a system as will bring before the churches these various objects in their proper *time*, and manner, and they will be sustained. These institutions are the property of the church, and they constitute her most valuable property, and she will never abandon it until "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ."

The whole amount contributed to the Education Society, in Windham county, for the year, is about \$450; being nearly double the amount contributed in any former year for this object.

The last Sabbath I spent in this place, being unable to reach my next field of labor (Fairfield county) before the Sabbath. As this was the usual season for aiding this object, I preached on the subject, and the people contributed on the spot about \$60.

New Britain, (Ct.) Jan. 1, 1834.

Mr. Mather is still laboring in Connecticut with his accustomed zeal, faithfulness and success.

Rev. Mr. Spaulding's Report.

THE Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Secretary of the Western Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes thus:

If there is any change as it respects our good work, it is for the better. The Ohio, which for several weeks has been so low as almost entirely to stop river navigation, is now rising; and the steam-boats begin to ply as merrily as ever. This, of course, gives a new impulse to business in all the places of importance on its banks. The cholera has nearly or quite disappeared, and the community begins to look up. Our prospect, therefore, of advancing in the education cause, is brighter.

We anticipate great good from our anniversaries. We hope to have much talent, piety and good feeling brought together.

The same writer observes:

The talents, character and tact of all who operate as agents in the West, must be peculiar; and to every well informed mind, nothing can be more obvious, than that all human officers are now in a critical condition: so that every one who takes any considerable part in attempting to save our world, is sure to leave an impress for good or evil, which will remain a thousand years to come. The public feeling is so much

awake on various subjects, that every effort produces a much greater effect than it would have done at some former time. Men in their natural life, once continued for eight or nine hundred years. Hereafter it will be seen, that men live as long in their moral influence. What a train of events then may one man set in motion! And who can tell, in the present state of things, how great a matter a little fire will kindle? Blessed be the man who now knows his Master's will, and has a disposition to do it! And wo to the man whose influence shall prove a curse to the human race! For it shall be a curse to extend a thousand years.

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Rev. Mr. Hurlbut's Report.

REV. MR. HURLBUT, Assistant Secretary of the same Agency, communicates the following:

We frequently hear persons, who have never travelled to distant parts of our country, object to those representations which are made by our great societies in their annual reports and periodicals. The common objection is, that these statements are exaggerated. And it is said, if the truth were known, it would be found that the scarcity of ministers and Bibles is not so great as many contend. Now we have been, ourselves, in the destitute sections of our country. We have been favored with repeated interviews with others whose opportunities for discovering the nakedness of our land, have been very good. Their testimony conspires with our own observation. Some things may have fallen from the pens of some writers, which had too high coloring, yet we are convinced that the wants of the West, and the dangers which now attend her and our country, have not even yet been told in their appalling magnitude.

One of our agents in the West, the Rev. Mr. Hurlbut, having visited the central and most fertile parts of Kentucky, and having spoken in highest terms of its native richness, represents its moral and intellectual aspect, as most cloudy and dark. He affirms that he was informed by gentlemen who reside on the ground, that not more than one sixth of all the inhabitants of that State, were favored with evangelical preaching. The whole number of inhabitants are about 700,000, leaving nearly 600,000 destitute. He states also, that he was informed from the same source, that not more than one fourth of the youth under 15 years, have the means of a common school education.

He states also, that while there are many teachers in religion, yet such is their standing in the community, and such the effects of their preaching, that the flood gates are wide open for a torrent of fanaticism, Ro-

manism and infidelity. And yet he adds, "I am persuaded that it only needs well educated men; men breathing the spirit of the gospel—good will to man, who will endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ," to produce a most desirable change on this moral desolation. Such men the American Education Society with its branches is now laboring to educate, and to help them in this work, they call loudly for the prayers and contributions of all the friends of man.

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REPORT OF THE CORBAN SOCIETY, OF
BOSTON.

TWENTY-TWO years since, a number of ladies, in several churches and religious societies, just awaking to a sense of duty and active benevolence in this particular form, by seeing the want of religious teachers, and knowing the depressed state of the pecuniary affairs of the beneficiaries in the Theological Seminary at Andover, convened for the purpose of constituting a society for the relief of their necessities. As the object of the ladies was a novel one, (this being the first of the kind introduced among them,) some apprehension was entertained as to its result. Stimulated by this feeling, they pursued their object with increasing ardor. Their most vigorous and persevering exertions were crowned with success, and they soon had the happiness of seeing their object accomplished far beyond their expectations. Twenty-nine ladies then signed the constitution, and a Board was chosen from among them. Two ladies of the original Board—Mrs. Bowers and Miss Haskins, with one of the subscribers, Mrs. Mary Homer, are the only ladies we have the pleasure of numbering with those who have been notified to assemble at this time to hold another anniversary of this society. Thirty-four members were soon after admitted, and the subscriptions of the first year, amounted to one hundred and eighty-nine dollars. Donations also were made to the amount of three hundred and thirty-five dollars seventy-seven cents, two hundred of which was for the purpose of constituting a permanent fund.

From among the numerous and interesting circumstances which arose before the ladies, in the course of collecting their funds, we will select one of peculiar moment to them. A lady by the name of Dunn, had from time to time laid aside money for religious purposes, though for no particular object, to the amount of one hundred dollars. Mrs. Bowers, being informed of the circumstance, waited on Mrs. Dunn, and making her acquainted with the enterprize of the day, it so readily met with her approbation, as to induce her to give the hundred dollars as a foundation to their society.

The annual subscription of this society is

now reduced to sixty-one dollars. The permanent fund has been increasing from the avails of life memberships. In the course of the previous year we had an accession to it, by the dissolution of the Graham Society, the ladies voting to give their permanent fund to the Corban Society, in consequence of which it now amounts to one thousand dollars.

Though the members of this society have been changed, the object is still the same, the wants of the beneficiaries quite as numerous and pressing, if not more so, and the recipients of your bounty, as worthy of aid. The grateful acknowledgment of favors which have been often received by your Board, while it gratifies their feelings, awakens a deep and heart-felt sense of the necessity of a continuance of means, to supply their numerous wants.

We do with peculiar pleasure state that over four hundred students have been aided by the exertions of this society; and many, very many have been called to fill important stations in the church, who have shone as lights to the world. In all missionary stations under the patronage of the American Board, will be found more or less, who carry with them a grateful remembrance of your munificence—most opportunely bestowed.

As the specific object of this society is limited to the pecuniary situation of the beneficiaries, and affords little subject to expatiate upon, we need not be confined to it, but give to our imagination wings to pass over sea and land to those favored spots, where the gospel of our dear Redeemer is proclaiming salvation to the degenerate sons and daughters of Adam, where the veil of ignorance and superstition cast over the intellectual part of man, pronounced to be in the image of his Maker, and originally qualified to assimilate with him, is rent asunder by the self-devoted missionary whose wants we have supplied. In this excursion of the mind, we see before us the Christian world, and the waste places of Zion. We see what those missionaries have done, are now doing, and what must yet be accomplished, before "All shall know the Lord, from the least even unto the greatest."

Limited as our sphere of action is, we may derive a salutary influence from it. As individuals, the knowledge of our own imbecility should serve to keep us humble; and our entire dependence on the plenitude of our heavenly Father, should cause our hearts to glow with gratitude to him.

Being assured that the widow's mite was accepted with commendation—we will be encouraged by it. United as a society, our efforts are valuable, and forms a link in the chain of Christian benevolence, which is designed to encircle the known world.

Your committee, ladies, respectfully presents you with the following account of

receipts and expenditures, of the past year, viz. :

<i>Dr.</i>	
Articles on hand Sept. 1832, valued at	\$ 21 49
Donations in articles of clothing, valued at	108 96
Purchased goods, to the amount of	191 56
Cash drawn from the treasury,	155 85
Order on treasury, not accepted,	40 85
	\$ 518 71

<i>Cr.</i>	
Assisted forty-one young gentlemen with one hundred and eighty-five articles, amounting to	\$ 287 49
Paid for goods purchased this year,	150 71
Paid incidental expenses,	5 14
Goods on hand at the present date, valued at	34 52
Due on goods purchased,	40 85
	\$ 518 71

(Signed,) MARY BOWERS, } *Prudential*
ISABELLA HOMES, } *Committee.*

The Report of the Treasurer is as follows, viz. :

<i>Dr.</i>	
Balance in treasury, Sept. 1832,	\$ 118 45
Rec'd by the Secretary from subscribers,	61 00
Donation from a friend,	10 00
Donation from friends,	3 00
Rec'd note of H. Hill, Esq.	1,000 00
Interest on do.	40 85
	\$ 1,232 53

<i>Cr.</i>	
Paid to H. Hill, Esq. to add to the Permanent Fund,	\$ 50 00
Loaned to the Atlantic Bank,	1,026 17
Paid to President's orders,	155 85
Balance in treasury,	51
	1,232 53

(Signed,) SUSAN GORE, *Treasurer.*

The thanks of the Society are presented to their auxiliaries and donors for their liberal donations.

NANCY BROWN, *Secretary.*
Boston, Sept. 30, 1833.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Board of Directors held their Quarterly Meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1833. Appropriations were made as follows :

	<i>Former Ben.</i>	<i>New Ben.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Am't ap.</i>
9 Theol. Sem's.	36	7	43	\$ 825
19 Colleges,	121	9	130	2,574
35 Academics,	117	22	139	2,570
63 Institutions,	274	38	312	\$5,969

Western Agency of the Presbyterian Education Society.

THIS Society held its Annual Meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1833. The Report of the Directors was read by the Rev. John Spaulding, Secretary. Addresses were

made by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree, Ms.; Rev Dr. Beecher and Prof. Stowe, of the Lane Seminary; and the Secretary of the American Education Society. The officers of the Society are Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., President; Rev. John Spaulding, Secretary; and Augustus Moore, Esq. Treasurer. An extract from the Report follows:

If the question be asked, What class of men have done the most for the diffusion of knowledge and happiness in the world? the answer is, *An enlightened, evangelical ministry.*

The labors of others are not to be despised or depreciated. Not a few have done nobly. Yet it may be safely affirmed, that ministers of the above description have done more than all others. Does this assertion require proof? The proof is various and abundant. It is found in the history of the church. Who were the men in the fourth century, that trimmed the lamp of learning, as well as lighted the way to life? They were men alike distinguished for their knowledge and piety—preachers of the gospel.

They were Basil, Chrysostom, Augustine, and others of a kindred spirit. They were men who understood how to move the springs of action—how to touch and warm the heart.

And after an almost starless night of a thousand years, who awoke the slumbering mind of Europe—gave to learning and religion an impulse which will never cease to be felt? Wickliffe, 'the Morning Star of the Reformation,' in England—Luther, in Germany—Zuinglius, in Switzerland—and in Switzerland and France, the immortal Calvin. These, with other ministers of the gospel of a similar character, chiefly composed that bright constellation which adorned both the intellectual and the moral world.

And two hundred years ago, when God sifted the old world that he might have choice grain to plant in the wilds of America, whom did he send to convert this wilderness into a fruitful field? Ministers of learning as well as of religion—scholars no less than Christians. There were Colton and Chaucey, Hooker and Sherman, and the apostolic Eliot. There were many, whose intellectual growth would cast into the shade the saplings of the present day.

Those men stood as pillars of light to illumine not only their own generation, but to chase away the darkness of future times. And the results show that they lived not in vain.

In confirmation of the same truth, I might also inquire, Who, from the earliest period of our country's existence, have been the constant guardians of our common schools? Who, by their influence and perseverance, have established and sustained

most of our academies? Who have been the presidents and fathers of our colleges?

Who, next to their parents, have contributed to shape the characters of those who, at the bar, in the pulpit, and in other departments of usefulness, are impressing their image on the nation?

Who have put in motion most of our moral, religious and literary presses?

Who have written most of our instructive and valuable books? And who are now most active in waking up the energies of the human mind, exciting *thought* in all classes—from the infant of three years to the man of threescore and ten?

Let facts answer. The same truth is established by our own observation.

Who that has travelled abroad, or rambled among our own hills and valleys, has failed to mark the lights and shades of society?

On the same rich soil—on the banks of the same stream, villages and cities meet the eye of the traveller. Apparently they possess equal advantages for becoming equally prosperous and happy. But they are not so. While the inhabitants of one place are increasing in wealth, knowledge, virtue, and in all the blessings enjoyed by an enlightened and well regulated community; those of another, are growing poor, and ignorant, and vicious, and wretched. The one village is a paradise—the other a pandemonium.

And so with different districts of the country naturally of equal fertility. As you pass through one portion, you behold the farmer's neat and commodious buildings—the bending fruit trees—the rich gardens—the ripening fields, and the waving meadows. Before your eye is spread out an Eden of plenteousness and beauty. But pass on a few miles and the scene changes. Here you will see the half-covered cabin—the old girdled trees standing around, bare and branchless; and the fenceless fields unmoved by the plough. Here are inhabitants, but no industry; none of the conveniences, and very few of the comforts of life; no schools for the education of the young; nothing valuable; nothing but idleness, ignorance and vice. Now why this difference? Ye philosophers, tell; or let the infidel speak the reason. Are ye silent? Then let facts answer. In that growing village, in that prosperous city, and in that flourishing portion of the country, the people enjoy the labors of an *enlightened, evangelical ministry.* And where they have not this, there darkness and desolation prevail. Look over our country, and let the blind see, and the deaf hear the revelations of fact. Facts—appalling facts on this subject might be gathered from under our own eye. But I choose to take a single illustration from New England.

Why, for example, is the State of Rhode Island, in point of general knowledge, morality and religion, a full half-century behind her sister Connecticut, or Massachu-

sets? For the reason above given. The one from her earliest settlement has enjoyed the labors of a learned, godly ministry. The other, to a considerable extent, never.

Hence then the importance and magnitude of the work in which education societies are engaged—preparing young men of piety and talents to aid in enlightening and cheering this dark world.

The Western Agency was formed nearly four years ago, and has now under its patronage about eighty young men, connected with most of our academies and seminaries of learning.

Of these youth I need not say more, and truth forbids that I should say less, than speak of them as youth of high promise. In point of talents, it is the testimony of their instructors that, as a body, they are fully equal to their fellows. While their piety is unquestioned in instances not a few, it burns with a bright and beneficent lustre. The church may with confidence look to them for her future missionaries—for her Martyns and Brainerds.

In conclusion, it becomes us to acknowledge the smiles of a kind Providence.

God is giving us the men. Sixteen new applicants were received at the last meeting of the Board. Several more are now waiting for an opportunity to avail themselves of the aid furnished by our Society.

Moreover, God is giving us the means. True, the last summer has been one of pecuniary embarrassment, and at times we have feared the impossibility of redeeming our pledges. But in the darkest hour relief came. He whose is the silver and the gold, inclined a benevolent individual to replenish our treasury by a donation of *one thousand dollars*. Gratitude demands at least a passing tribute to the generous giver, and thanksgiving to Him who bestows richer than golden treasures—the benevolent dispositions of the heart.

Let the spirit of Christian enterprise go forth. Let the liberal devise liberal things. Let the tide of benevolence roll on; and let the heralds of salvation, trained up by this Society, be borne upon its topmost waves to every nation, and kindred, and people, and tongue, till Zion shall arise in her millennial glory, and sing—"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!"

The following is the Rev. Dr. Cogswell's Address at the Anniversary Meeting:

I wish, Mr. President, that this report may be printed and circulated throughout this great Valley, that the truths and facts it contains, may be known to this whole community. Such publications have done much to rouse slumbering Christians to

holy action, and to urge them forward in the unparalleled march of benevolence in the present day. The press, with trumpet-tongue, must speak louder and longer—till Christendom, in all her energies, awakes for the salvation of a world. But I will not enlarge on this point. Connected as I am with the American Education Society, with which this agency through the Presbyterian Education Society is associated, it would naturally be expected, that on this occasion I should speak particularly on the principles and operations of the national Institution.

This Society, Sir, was formed eighteen years ago, and under the smiles of the great Head of the church, has been advancing in its efforts and influence from that period to the present. It has attracted the attention and received the approbation, prayers and contributions of a large portion of the religious public, and in this respect has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its founders. By its character and efforts, it has commended itself to the understanding and heart of the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian. Here permit me briefly to state to this assembly the course pursued by the Society, in training young men for the gospel ministry. That a person may receive the patronage of this Institution, he must have been a professor of religion in some evangelical communion at least six months, and have studied the languages, also, six, or, at least, three months. This requisition is made as a test of religious character, and of talent at scholarship. When application is made for admission as a beneficiary, it is accompanied with a certificate of the native talents, religious character, real indigence and good promise of the individual making the application. This must be signed by his pastor and two laymen acquainted with him. A certificate of scholarship from his instructor must also be furnished. He is then examined in these respects, by a committee appointed for the purpose. If he is deemed a suitable person to receive the patronage of the Society, he is accordingly recommended, and an appropriation is made for one quarter. At the expiration of three months, the young man sends to the Directors what is termed a schedule, containing a pledge, that he will pursue a regular course of literary and theological education, and also giving a full account of his receipts and expenditures. The presiding officer of the institution at which he is, certifies that the account is correct and that the individual sustains the requisite character. Another appropriation is then made. Such a process of return and appropriation takes place once a quarter, so long as the young man is connected with the Society. A note is taken for the money loaned, without interest, till a certain period after the beneficiary enters the ministry, giving him sufficient

time to earn the money and liquidate the debt. This he is expected to do, unless he should engage in foreign or home missions, or settle in some feeble society with a salary insufficient to enable him to refund; and, in such a case, his notes may be cancelled in whole or in part, as circumstances shall indicate to be duty. Pastoral supervision is also, to a greater or less degree, regularly exercised over the beneficiaries by the officers of the Society. Such is the course pursued by this Institution in training young men to preach the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ.

Now, Mr. President, from this brief outline, I am prepared to show, that the American Education Society is well adapted to promote the best interests of the church. Its effects are happy in producing union and fellowship. It was formed on principles truly liberal, and by these it has been governed. It is sectarian neither in name, nature, nor operations. Its name is American, having no respect to sect. Its principles are catholic, embracing all communions of evangelical sentiments. Its operations are general. It has the past year received contributions from nearly every State in the Union, and assisted more than eight hundred young men of different denominations at about one hundred and fifty institutions of learning. It is so constituted, that it can apply principles and adopt measures, suited to the exigencies of the community throughout the whole land. It can operate as well in the west as in the east; as well in the south as in the north. It institutes no inquiry respecting denominational Shibboleths, but only respecting the grand essentials of the gospel. Its characteristic features resemble those of the Bible Society, Tract Society, and Sabbath School Society. It overlooks minor differences of opinion, and represents the body of Christ as a seamless garment. Now, Sir, if the mode of education is the same, a similarity of views, feelings and affections in the ministry, will be produced. This circumstance will serve to remove sectional differences, and jealousies. Thus the Society is a bond of union and fellowship between the different evangelical denominations of Christians, and also between the different parts of the Christian community. And it is not only happy in its immediate effects, but it is calculated to look down through the vista of time to the day of millennial glory.

This Society, Mr. President, is also well adapted to promote the best interests of the church, as it will raise up a talented, learned and devotedly pious ministry. Its rules are such, that it cannot assist any who do not possess respectable native talents, good scholarship, and hopeful piety. Of these a certificate is required at the time of admission and every three months afterwards. The young man gives a pledge at the outset, that he will go through a thorough prepara-

tory course of education, that is, if he is in the first stage, he will take a regular collegiate and theological course, or if he is in the second stage, he will regularly close his collegiate studies, and pursue the usual course of studies in divinity, or if he is attending to his theological pursuits, he will regularly attend to them for three years. Thus the Society is calculated to elevate the standard of ministerial education, to raise up men acquainted with the use of language, versed in the laws of the human mind and God's government, accurate reasoners, and sound theologians. It is very important, that the ministers of Jesus should sustain this character, for a cause is usually associated with its advocates. This is peculiarly the case with Christianity. It is true there may be graduated dunces; but such could not have received assistance from this Society. There may be educated men who have doubtful, or professedly no piety; but such could not have been admitted to the charities of this Institution. A thoroughly educated ministry is more needful for the feeble societies, in these western regions, than for the large and regular parishes in the older States. If there must be any half-educated ministers, Sir, let us have them in New England. They will do better there than they can in this great Valley, reaching from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, and from the north-western lakes to the gulf of Mexico; where there is so much, that is crude and antichristian; and that must be opposed, not at the point of the bayonet, but at the point of "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." It is more difficult to take a citadel, than to maintain and defend one when in possession.—There are exceptions to these remarks in regard to an educated ministry. There are some valuable self-taught ministers. Of this description were John Newton, Thomas Scott, and Andrew Fuller, who were men of much theological learning. But such instances are rare.—A venerable father in the ministry once remarked to me: "I think too much is said in favor of an educated ministry. I believe that some men who have never been to college, may be useful ministers of Jesus Christ." I knew very well the reason of his feelings and remarks. He is an excellent minister, but one of those, who are so unfortunate as not to have been thoroughly educated for their profession. I replied, "So do I believe that some men may be useful ministers of Jesus Christ without a public education; but they would be much more useful with one. Suppose that you are the first minister in the State without a thorough systematic education, with such you might perhaps have been the first minister in the United States and done vastly more for the cause of the Redeemer." Clergymen never regret that they have so much knowledge,

but they frequently lament that they have so little. Knowledge is power, and the more a man possesses, if it be sanctified, the better. And be it remembered, "there is no royal road to knowledge." It must be obtained by dint of effort. We hear much of the march of mind and of science in the present day. Be this so or not, I am sure, Sir, that there is not only a march, but a rush of feeling, especially in these Western States, and unless the great mass of society is instructed, and their instruction is impregnated with religion, there will be a mighty whirlwind, which will, like a besom of destruction, sweep away every thing that is fair and beautiful. This can be done only through the instrumentality of a learned and pious ministry. Such a ministry the Education Society is raising up, and, in this way, it will greatly bless Zion, and do much to effect a marvellous transformation in the moral and religious character of the West. —On my way to this city, as I passed along beside the Niagara river, I saw upon Queenstown Heights, a marble monument to Sir Isaac Brock, to perpetuate his memory and the civil and military services he rendered to his country. Now, Sir, there should be erected, throughout this whole region, a monument more durable than marble or brass, which should tell to posterity not your civil virtues nor military prowess, but your ardent attachment to literature and religion, that "generations yet unborn may arise and call you blessed." To accomplish this, institutions of learning and piety must be established and maintained on puritanical principles. Thus this immense Central Valley may be sanctified and saved. The pilgrims of New England understood this. Hence they early erected institutions of learning, and dedicated them to Christ and the church. And hence, probably there is more good moral power in New England, than among any equal number of people on the face of the globe.

This Society, moreover, is adapted to promote the interests of the church, as it will train up an order of ministers who possess the habits of industry and economy. An indolent and prodigal ministry is a curse to the church. If the time ever existed, when it was lawful for a minister of Jesus to live in luxury and do the work of the Lord in a cold and sluggish manner, or not to do it at all as he pleased, it surely does not exist in the nineteenth century, at the dawn of the millennium. The Romish religion may be maintained and extended by Jesuitical practices; the Mohammedan religion may be propagated by the sword; but pure Christianity can never be diffused in either of these ways. The ministers of Jesus, would they promote the cause of their Master, must labor, and toil, and practise self-denial. The Education Society is calculated to raise up men who will endure such services and privations. Its operations

are salutary, as it inspires a spirit of independence, by assisting young men to help themselves; as it induces habits of frugality and industry, by furnishing to its beneficiaries only a partial support—enough to keep them from despondency and excite them to activity—enough to carry them forward with their own exertions. This, too, is granted them in the way of parental loan, which is one of the noblest charities of the present age.

When the Society, Sir, commenced its operations, it paid the expenses of its beneficiaries. But it was soon found, that this course would never answer; for the bills of the beneficiaries increased from year to year, "grew with their growth." This is just what might have been expected from a consideration of the nature of the human mind. The next course adopted was to give the young men a certain sum, as much only as was supposed to be absolutely necessary. But this plan did not succeed, for they would involve themselves in debt, perhaps nearly as much as they would have done if no assistance had been rendered them. In this way one grand design of the Institution was frustrated. Upon this, the Directors became discouraged, fearing that the Society would fail in the accomplishment of its object, as all other societies of a similar nature had done; and they addressed a circular to the Presidents of the different colleges, and a large number of laymen, acquainted with the education of youth, requesting their opinion on this subject. The answer generally returned was, Adopt the loaning system. A large proportion of the beneficiaries also signified their desire, that this course might be pursued. Accordingly it was adopted, and the effects have been most happy. Eighteen years' experience has proved that this is the course, and the only course which can with safety be pursued. And here permit me to say, Mr. President, that in New England, where this method of education has been most fully tested, I do not recollect a single clergyman or layman, friendly to charitable education, who does not approve the plan. A clergyman of high distinction, who some years since, was a professor in one of our colleges, remarked to me in conversation, "I have always admired the wisdom of the loaning system, adopted by the American Education Society. It is absolutely necessary to promote industry and economy in the beneficiaries. I was once concerned in the distribution of some charity funds at a college. The students who were the recipients, asked for and received more and more every year, till the funds would sustain but about seven individuals. These funds you will remember, were bestowed as an entire charity. The almoners of this bounty perceived that this procedure would fail to accomplish the object in view, as but few individuals would be aided, and those few

would be injured rather than benefited. They, therefore, concluded to adopt, after the manner of the Education Society, the loaning system. This had a wonderful effect. One beneficiary said that he owned a small farm, and that he would endeavor to sell or mortgage it, and obtain money in this way to sustain himself. Another said he had conversed with his father, and that he had told him if he could not receive aid from the funds of the college, but by loan in the usual way, he would try to assist him himself. A third observed he would keep school and make extra efforts and so, if possible, do without any more assistance. And a fourth thought he would endeavor to get along with about half the usual sum. The result was that instead of helping seven, we assisted about twenty; for when the loaning system was adopted, many pious young men in indigent circumstances came and hired money as of a banking institution, and at the same time possessed their spirit of independence, economy, and industry. The loaning system of your Society, I have ever admired. It seems to me to have come down from above."

The Education Society, as it stimulates to industry, must be considered as fostering Manual Labor Institutions. Indeed it has probably done more for their establishment by what it has published, and by the patronage it has furnished in its beneficiaries, than any publication, or all publications combined, or any body of men whatever. It views these institutions as subsidiary in the blessed work of training men for the ministry, by preserving their constitution, health, and lives, and by furnishing pecuniary assistance sufficient to excite to laborious activity.

The American Education Society, Sir, is calculated in its discipline to promote the corporeal, mental, and spiritual interests of the young men under its care, and thus prove a blessing to the church. By inducing habits of temperance, economy and industry, it will bring forward for the ministry men of health and of physical and mental vigor. They will, it may be hoped, possess a sound mind in a sound body,—be men of bone, and muscle, and nerve, who will endure hardness as good soldiers—men of such entire consecration to Christ and the church, that they would go to the stake should God call them to it—men of the spirit of Whitefield, who shall be instrumental in converting thousands; of Buchanan, who shall penetrate the heart of India for its sanctification; of Samuel J. Mills, who shall devise plans that shall move the world. Such physical and mental discipline, as is enjoined by this Society, would, I had almost said, create a body and mind too, and preserve both. Were the beneficiaries to comply fully with its requisitions, we should no more hear of dyspepsy among them than we should of suicide. Now

"Mine ear is pained
My soul is sick with every day's report"

of youth in a course of education sacrificed by premature disease and death, through inactivity and neglect of proper exercise.

The practice of Pastoral supervision, by personal visitation and religious conference and prayer, and by epistolary correspondence, is well adapted to promote in the beneficiaries deep toned piety—piety like that of Edwards, Brainerd, and Payson. And may it not be hoped, that men, thus trained, will be ministers after the model of the primitive age, such as the exigencies of the church require—"full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," like Paul and Barnabas.

Such, Mr. President, are the nature and effects of the American Education Society. And should not such an institution receive the cordial support of the friends of Zion? Will not the consideration of what it has already accomplished, and what it may be expected to accomplish in time to come, insure it patronage? Besides the happy influence it has had on the ministers and churches who have sustained its operations, it has assisted nearly two thousand persons in their preparation to preach the gospel of Christ. Of these, between five and six hundred have entered the ministry. Thirty or forty of them have been employed in diffusing the light of salvation amid the darkness of heathenism; one hundred and seventy have labored as missionaries in our own beloved country; and most of the others have settled in various parts of the United States. Shall I tell you, Sir, what ninety-two of them have done since they commenced preparation for the ministry? From particular statistical returns, it appears that they have taught schools and academies 201 years; instructed 26,865 children and youth; have been instrumental of 183 revivals of religion, and of the hopeful conversion of about 20,000 souls, each soul, according to the estimate of Jesus Christ, of more value than worlds. They have instructed in Sabbath schools, Bible and theological classes, 14,800 individuals. They preach the gospel steadily to 40,000 souls. The contributions for the various benevolent purposes made in one year in their parishes amounted to upwards of \$16,000. If ninety-two of these ministers have accomplished all this for the church, what have the five or six hundred done? Tongue cannot express, imagination cannot conceive. The Society during the year ending May last, aided 807. It is the present year furnishing assistance to about 1,000, and its operations will no doubt continue to enlarge. A prospective view of them must excite feelings of admiring gratitude. The happy results can never be fully known until seen by the light of eternity. And can a society which has done so much for Zion, and which is calculated to do incomparably more, fail of support in a land of free institutions; in a

land effulgent with the beams of gospel light and love—a land which is the glory of all lands? No, Sir, it cannot. We have only to present this cause to the churches and they will sustain it. It is not, however, to be supposed that all Christians will lend their aid for its support. There will doubtless be some denominational and sectional societies, and perhaps it is best that there should be. But we see not why the great mass may not afford this Society their patronage. And if there is at any time a deficiency of funds in one quarter of the country, aid must be received from other quarters. Being a resident of New England, I may be permitted to speak in her name. Were it necessary I doubt not, that that portion of our country would double her subscriptions the present year. She has resources to do it. Massachusetts alone has given to this Society between two and three hundred thousand dollars, and it may reasonably be concluded, that she will give far more the next subsequent eighteen years. If New England furnishes the West with some of her best ministers for the support of your churches and your literary and theological institutions, surely she will not withhold pecuniary aid. This remark will, also, emphatically apply in respect to the State of New York. But why enlarge? It is our whole country that is to sustain, and be benefited by, this cause. The time may come when the East will implore assistance from the West. While casting my eyes over this immense Valley, 2,400 miles in length, and 1,200 in breadth, and viewing your mighty Mississippi and its noble tributaries, the unparalleled richness of your soil, and the facilities for acquiring sustenance and property by land, water and steam, I am lost in admiration of this western world—of its present and prospective extent, wealth and power—greatness and glory. As Christianity dawned upon the East and spread her beams of effulgence to these goings down of the sun, and as rays of light and love are now from this goodly land reflected upon benighted portions of the eastern hemisphere; so the American Education Society commenced its operations in the East, and has extended its influence to the West, and when years shall have rolled away, the state of society may be reversed, and the Eastern States may depend, at least in some degree, on the Western for the light of life and salvation, they may be permitted to enjoy.

I close these protracted remarks, Mr. President, by only saying, Let this extensive and increasing Institution be carried forward as it has been, and bless the church as it promises to do, and when the angel shall announce "It is done," "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ," then will it appear that the American Education Society has been one of the grand instru-

ments of converting the world, and consummating the blessed period of millennial glory.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE fourth Annual Meeting of this Society was held Oct. 14, 1833, at Detroit, Michigan Territory, at the time of the meeting of the Western Reserve Synod. The report of the Directors was read by the Rev. Ansel R. Clark, Secretary. The Synod and assembly of people were addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Judson of Milan, Nash of Ravenna, Ohio, the Rev. Geo. Sheldon, Agent of the American Bible Society, and the Rev. Dr. Cogswell of Boston. The officers of the Society are, Rev. Alvan Nash, President, Rev. A. R. Clark, Secretary, and Mr. Walter Wright, Treasurer. From the Report, the following extracts are taken.

It is with emotions of gratitude to God, that the directors are permitted to meet their brethren and friends on this anniversary, under circumstances so well calculated to inspire new hopes, and to excite to great zeal and activity in the grand work that is before them.

The year past, however, has been one of judgment as well as of mercies.

In the march of death through our land, the grave has closed over one of the most promising sons of the Western Reserve Education Society; not, however, until he had faithfully finished the work assigned him, and was prepared to commence his everlasting song in heaven. On the eve of his departure to Central Africa as a missionary, he was suddenly arrested by the pestilence, which has cut down its thousands and millions in both hemispheres.

The name of Joseph W. Barr will ever adorn the pages of this Society's history, and will long be associated with the blessings which this Society has and will yet confer upon a dying world. On our last anniversary high hopes were expressed of the distinguished usefulness to which this lamented beneficiary was destined. The directors however suggested, that considering the perils connected with his mission, and the unhealthiness of the country to which he was going, he might early fall a sacrifice to the cause of truth; and still they confidently believed, that, should this be the case, his death would exert an influence on the church at home, and excite her to double her efforts to extend the blessings of the gospel to the heathen—and would be the means of raising up and sending forth

many missionaries to pour the light of salvation upon the untold millions of benighted Africa.

But we had scarcely dried up our tears and Africa ceased her mourning, when a deeper wound was inflicted by the arrow of death, which caused these tears again to flow, with overwhelming grief. This Society, together with a deeply afflicted family—a numerous circle of friends—the Christian community at large, and a growing and highly promising literary institution, have all been recently called to mourn the loss of one, who was beloved wherever known, and the energies of whose mind were all enlisted, till the last sand of life was run, in doing good to his fellow-men.

He, who, from the first organization of this Society, had been accustomed to preside in its deliberations, and those of the Board, is now moving in a higher sphere of usefulness above.

Charles B. Storrs, a name that will ever be associated with the first history of this Society, and with the interests of learning, religion, and benevolence, throughout this part of the West, is no more!

No more shall we enjoy his counsels on earth! No more shall we listen to those burning words and soul-stirring thoughts, which were wont to fall from his lips! His eyes are now closed in death! On the 15th of September, "as it began to dawn towards the first day of the week," his spirit burst from its tenement of clay, and entered upon an eternal Sabbath of rest in heaven.

The number of young men assisted during the year was 48; and the receipts of money in the treasury for the same time were \$3,372 98.

Demands for increased efforts.

Events in Divine Providence indicate that God is about to do a great work in the earth. His word is beginning to run, and be glorified, and causes are in successful operation, which will ere long extend their saving influence to nations and kingdoms that have hitherto effectually shut out the light of the gospel. Many of the political revolutions which are succeeding each other from time to time are more or less favorable to the spread of intellectual science, and of divine truth. Governments are becoming modified—restrictions thrown off—and old systems of idolatry are suffering, if not an entire overthrow, a debility and inefficiency which are always connected with the last stages of decline. Consequently new fields, white for the harvest, are constantly spreading out beneath the eye of the Christian philanthropist, inviting the missionary to enter in and reap. The calls for devoted ambassadors of Christ are waxing louder and louder. The Macedonian cry from the millions in pagan night is coming over the waters on every breeze, and beseeching with an importunity that takes no denial.

The voice of Providence—the command of the ascended Saviour—the groans of dying heathen—all speak to every disciple of Christ, in language the most affecting, and the most decisive, "preach the gospel to every creature." And the church is beginning to respond to these calls. Christians are beginning to embrace, in their plans, their efforts, their desires, and their prayers, an *entire* world. It would seem that no class of community, either at home or abroad, will long be overlooked in their benevolent regards. There is beginning to be an interest felt—and an effort commenced by the church that increases with every succeeding year, and which will never cease until the whole earth shall be subjugated to Christ.

For proof of these statements, look at the Bible Society, aiming to carry, within a definite period, a copy of the Holy Scriptures to the habitation of every human being. Look at the Tract Society, feeling its way into the dark corners of the earth, and endeavoring to scatter its leaves of salvation among the entire population of the earth. Look at the Sunday School Society, exerting its noble efforts to bring the youthful population of the globe under the refreshing and saving influence of the Bible. And look at the missionary enterprise, which, commenced by our Lord, is to extend until the feet of those who publish the gospel of peace shall stand on every mountain and hill, and the whole world shall be brought under the reign of King Emmanuel. But these enterprises will be retarded unless ministers and missionaries in increasing numbers are rapidly furnished. They are even now embarrassed for want of men. The calls of Providence, as interpreted by missionary societies, are urgent for one thousand devoted and well educated men to carry the gospel to the heathen. But where *are* the men to be found? where *are* the 1,000 missionaries who are ready to go to the heathen? The Foreign Missionary Society cannot find them. They have recently made diligent search in the principal theological seminaries of our land, and also among the pastors of our churches, for 64 missionaries only, a number which, in their judgment, must be sent out this year, (seeing that there are openings in heathen lands for the labors of 1,000,) and yet they have not been able to obtain one half of sixty-four. And the number that will be demanded next year will probably be over 100—the year after 300—the following year 500—and the year after 1,000. And where *are* the men? This is a serious question, and one that should be well pondered, by all who are praying for the peace of Jerusalem, and looking for the universal spread of the gospel.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in looking at this question and the facts connected with it,

have publicly intimated that their only hope under God, for a supply of missionaries, lies in Education Societies. To them they have hitherto looked; and from them it is that they have received a large share of their missionaries. The churches in our land also, are calling for pastors. They have long and repeatedly sent up this cry to the domestic missionary societies, who have likewise looked, and do still look to Education Societies, as the principal source from which they can expect men to go and break unto these churches the bread of life.

These facts speak loudly in favor of the object of our association. And by them every friend of the Redeemer is imperiously called upon to lend his prayers and efforts that the number of laborers in the harvest of the Lord may be speedily and greatly multiplied. And there is no time for delay. Revivals are multiplying and furnishing many promising young men, who, in reference to the cry that comes from the four winds, and increases in urgency every moment for laborers, are saying to the churches, here are we, send us. And shall the churches refuse their aid? Shall we say to these young men, we cannot help you? Shall we run this fearful hazard, and thus prolong the intervening years, before the millennial morn shall break upon this dark world? No; rather let us redouble our efforts. Time is rapidly on the wing—our companions in the service of Christ are dropping one after another in quick succession into the grave—and our turn also will soon come. The heathen are dying by scores daily, and fearful indeed will be our account to God, unless we put forth every effort in our power, to dispel that dark cloud which hangs between them and the grave, and pour in upon them the cheering light and comforting hopes of the gospel. *We must awake—the church must awake—every disciple of Christ must awake* to the command of their Lord, “go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature”—*all* who bear the Christian name must labor without cessation for the bringing forth of that day when great shall be the company of preachers, and “the song shall be heard on every hill, and echoed through every valley—how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, *Thy God reigneth.*”

An account of the Anniversary of the Indiana Branch will be given in the next Quarterly Journal.

“All the members of Union College have signed a pledge of entire abstinence from ardent

spirits, to be binding during the whole of their college course; and we trust, to be acted upon during life. They have addressed a circular to other colleges and academies soliciting *co-operation* in the cause. There have been admitted to Union College during the first term of the present collegiate year, 90 students.”

NEED OF FUNDS.

APPROPRIATIONS have been made this quarter by the American and Presbyterian Education Societies to 663 young men, 70 of whom were new applicants. The amount of money appropriated to beneficiaries is \$12,634. It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the hand of the Great Head of the Church in the prosperity of this Society. So late as July 1827, it is published in the Quarterly Register and Journal: “The Board held their quarterly meeting in Boston on the 11th instant. Sixteen new applications for aid were presented, and fourteen young men were received and placed on probation for the usual term. This is a larger number than has occurred for nearly two years past at a similar meeting. 2,369 dollars were appropriated to 149 young men, belonging to 11 Colleges and as many Academies.” At that time the new applications for aid were 14; *now* they are 70. *Then* in the whole there were 149 applications from 22 Institutions; *now* there are 663 from 101 Institutions. *Then* the Society was called upon to appropriate \$2,369; *now* it is called upon to appropriate \$12,634. It may be added that the Society is aiding the present year about one thousand young men preparing to preach the gospel of Christ. Such has been the enlargement of this Society within a few years past. The demands on its funds are now very great and they are increasing. Hitherto the institution has been wonderfully sustained. Christians have liberally contributed to its funds.

At times, however, its pecuniary circumstances have been embarrassed. At one time it was involved in a debt of more than 12,000 dollars. But the churches arose in their benevolence, for its relief. It is now laboring under a debt of nearly 6,000 dollars. Shall this debt be continued? Will Christians hold back their patronage? Shall the claims of this Society be unheeded?

Shall it implore assistance in vain? Past experience and Christian faith say, No. It has for some time past been the solemn purpose of the Board of Directors, to avoid, if possible, being embarrassed with debt.

But what should be done? To the young men who were already under the patronage of the Society, the Directors could not say, 'We cannot afford you further help—you must give up your fond hope of bearing the message of salvation to perishing sinners, and return to your former occupations.' In the name of the churches, purchased by the blood of Immanuel, the Board had given a pledge, and they felt bound to redeem it. Other young men too, of promise, whom, it was believed, God had renewed by his grace, and had inspired with an ardent desire to be useful in promoting the salvation of men, by dispensing the everlasting gospel, have presented themselves for the help granted by the Institution. These also have received assistance. How could the directors do otherwise, than to make the usual appropriations to them, when God was distinctly saying by his providence, Take these young men and train them up for the ministry of my word; when the cry from the Missionary Societies was heard with great importunity, Whom shall we send, and who will go for us to the East and to the West; and when so many of our churches, some of them the most able and respectable in the land, are heard pleading, Give us pastors or we languish and die? In the name of the King of Zion, the Board have given aid to these young men; in the name of the churches they have done it; and in the name of those for whom Christ died they have done it. And now they appeal to the religious community for help. They entreat you, as men, as philanthropists, as patriots, as Christians, to give them your sympathy, your prayers, your charities. They do this the more fervently and importunately, when they look abroad upon the country and see the moral machinery in operation—the establishment of Sabbath schools, and Bible classes, the zeal and faithfulness of Christians and ministers, and the abundant means of grace, employed for the conversion of souls; and,

above all, when they see the copious effusions of the Holy Ghost and the consequent revivals of religion which have prevailed from one end of the land to the other; and multitudes of young men flocking to the standard of Christ, many of whom are willing to devote themselves to the sacred ministry, and are saying to the churches, Here are we—send us. Who can refrain from bearing a part in doing it? A host might be raised up to preach the gospel unto a dying world, could funds be procured to meet the expenses of their education. Let every Christian and Christian minister ponder this well and act in view of the retributions of eternity.

FUNDS.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, from October 9th, 1833, to the Quarterly Meeting, January 8th, 1834.

Amherst, N. H. third pay't. for Aiken Temp. Schol. by Mr. Aaron Lawrence	75 00
Canfield, N. H. fr. individ. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth	20 00
Canfield, N. H. fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Wells's Soc. towards constituting him a L. M. of N. H. Branch, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth	10 00
Hillsboro', N. H. fr. individ. by Rev. Mr. Lawton	10 00
Hallowell, Me. fr. Ladies of the Soc. of Rev. George Shepard, balance of 1st pay't for the Shepard and Hallowell Temp. Scholarships, by Rev. Mr. S.	25 25
Jamaica, Vt. fr. Rev. Nath. Kingsbury, a collection in his Society	4 00
Middletown, Ct. fr. Miss Eliza B. Pratt, Tr.	46 00
Putney, Vt. fr. Phineas White, Esq.	23 88
Princeton, N. J. fr. a former Beneficiary	25 00
Portland, Me. fr. Mrs. Ann L. Payson, balance of 1st pay't. for Tyler Temp. Scholarship	16 00
Rockingham, Vt. fr. John B. Wheeler, Exec'r. of the will of Miss Lucia Hall, amo. of her bequest	500 00
Wilton, N. H. fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. O. Richardson, thro' R. B. Boston, Esq. Tr. of the Co. Soc.	14 45
York, Me. fr. individ. in 1st parish, to const. Rev. Eber Carpenter, a L. M. of Maine Branch, by Rev. Charles S. Adams, Agt.	28 75
Fr. individ. in 2d parish, to const. Rev. Clement Parker, a L. M. of York Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Rev. C. S. Adams	15 00—43 75
Maine Branch, rec'd. from Prof. S. P. Newman, Tr.	200 00
[The following by Rev. Thos. Boutelle, Agt.]	
Albany, Me. fr. Dea. Aaron Cummings	3 00
Danville, Me. fr. individuals	3 13
Fryeburg, Me. fr. Henry C. Buswell, to const. himself a L. M. of the Maine Branch	25 00
From John Bradley, Esq. to const. himself a L. M. of the Maine Branch.	25 00
From John S. Barrows, Esq. to const. his wife, Mrs. Anne A. Barrows, a L. M.	25 00
From Dr. Reuel Barrows, to const. his wife Mrs. Ann K. Barrows a L. M.	25 00
From several Gentlemen	13 70
From Ladies	5 81—119 51
Lovell, Me. a contribution	3 58
Minot, Me. fr. the Society of Rev. C. Jones	15 50
Norway, Me. fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Merrill's Soc.	15 03
South Paris, Me. fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Walker's Soc.	25 00
A Gold Necklace, which sold for	4 94
A pair of Ear Rings which sold for	56—30 51
Sveeden, Me. a contribution	2 10
Turner, Me. fr. Gen. J. Turner	5 00
Fr. Dr. L. Carey	1 00—6 00
Waterville, Me. fr. Rev. H. K. Green, the legacy of a deceased young man	5 00—203 36
AMOUNT REFUNDED	583 00
INCOME FROM FUNDS	301 30
	\$2,100 49

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

[Dea. Joseph White, Yarmouth, Tr.]
Chatham, fr. individ. by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Esq. ann. subs. 5 00
Sandwich, fr. Wm. Peasenden, Esq. ann. subs. 2 00—7 00
 by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth.

ESSEX COUNTY SOUTH.

[Mr. Joseph Adams, Salem, Tr.]
Lynn, fr. the Soc. of Rev. David Peabody \$40
 of which, fr. Ladies, to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S. 68 29
Marblehead, fr. Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. S. W. Cozens, to const. Rev. Sam'l. W. Cozens, a L. M. of A. E. S. 41 50
Salem, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Anna Batchelder, Tr. bal. of 4th ann. pay't. on Union Temp. Schol. thro' Rev. W. Cogswell 37 00
Wenham, fr. Mr. Edmund Kimball, ann. subs. by Eben. Alden, M. D. 5 00—151 79

ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]
Andover, Fr. students of the Eng. depart. of Phillips Academy, bal. to const. Rev. S. R. Hall, a L. M. of the A. E. S. by Samuel Farrar, Esq. 13 00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Sylvanus Maxwell, Esq. Charlemon, Tr.]
Conway, fr. Dea. Christopher Arms, local Agt. on acco. of Temp. Schol. by Col. Billings 12 00
Fr. Ladies, towards Ladies Temp. Schol. by do. 13 61
Sunderland, fr. Mr. Austin Smith, the bequest of Nath. Smith, Esq. late of Sunderland 400 00—425 61

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]
Hatfield, fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Sophia Smith 20 25
 From Gent. Ed. Soc. by Rev. Mr. Pratt 20 00—40 25
Hadley, fr. Gent. Benev. Society, leing an instalment on Brown Temp. Schol. by Mr. N. Coolidge 75 00
Northampton, fr. Gent. towards Temp. Schol. viz. John Hopkins \$37 50, E. Williams \$37 50 75 00
 From Charles Starkweather 5 00—50 00
Williamsburg, fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Desire Malieu, Tr. 27 02—222 27

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

[Thomas Bond, Esq. Springfield, Tr.]
Monsau, fr. Mr. A. W. Porter, on acco. of a Temp. Schol. 75 00
Fr. the deacons of the Cong. church, balance of the Temp. Schol. raised in that place 28 11
Westfield, fr. friends of the Society by Rev. E. Davis 3 00—106 11

RELIGIOUS CHAR. SOC. OF MIDDLESEX NORTH AND VICINITY.

[Dea. Jonathan S. Adams, Groton, Tr.]
Groton, fr. a friend, by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Esq. 5 00
Leominster, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Susan Lincoln, Tr. 7 00
 Rec'd. fr. Mr. Adams, to constitute the following persons L. M. of A. E. S. viz. Rev. James Trak Woodbury, Acton; Rev. John A. Albro, Fitchburg; and Rev. Chas. B. Kittredge, Groton 195 18—207 18

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[Dea. Ellab P. Mackintire, Charlestown, Tr.]
Charlestown, fr. Miss Freclove Collins, instructor of youth, by Rev. Mr. Cogswell 8 00
Lovell, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. in Rev. Mr. Twining's Soc. on acco. of Training Temp. Schol. by Mrs. J. Huskell, Tr. 75 00
 From Fem. Ed. Soc. in the 1st and 3d Cong. churches, towards the Blanchard Temp. Schol. by Mrs. William Davidson, Sec. and Tr. 75 00
Medford, fr. a lady of the church of Rev. Gordon Winslow, to const. him a L. M. of the A. E. S. 40 00
Newton, fr. Dea. Benjamin Eddy 2 00
 Rec'd. fr. the Tr. balance in his hands 5 50—200 50

TAUNTON AND VICINITY.

[Mr. Charles Godfrey, Taunton, Tr.]
North Attleboro', fr. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Mr. Comfort Claflin, Tr. thro' Rev. John Ferguson 35 26

From 1st Parish (Rev. Mr. Colburn's) by do. 24 00—59 26
Rehoboth, fr. Rev. Thomas Vernon, by J. D. Farnsworth, Agt. 10 00
 [The following by Rev. J. D. Farnsworth, Agt.]
Assonet, fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Raymond's Soc. 5 60
Berkley, a contribution in Rev. Mr. Andros' Soc. 9 21
Dighton, fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. Cummings' Soc. 7 77
Fall River, fr. individ. in Rev. Orin Fowler's Soc. to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S. 41 02
 From Rev. O. Fowler, to const. himself a L. M. of Co. Soc. 10 00
 From Capt. Gershon Burr, to const. himself a L. M. of Co. Soc. 10 00
Middleboro' and Taunton Precinct, a contribution in Rev. Mr. Shaw's Soc. 2 00
Pawtucket, a contribution in Rev. Mr. Phinney's Soc. 24 36
Raynham, fr. Rev. Mr. Sanford and others 5 00
Seekonk, contribution in Rev. Mr. Barney's Soc. 10 03
Taunton, fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Maltby's Soc. to const. him a L. M. of Co. Soc. 20 96
 From Fem. Ed. Soc. 19 00—163 95—233 21

WORCESTER SOUTH.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]
Charlton, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. by the hands of Gen. Salem Towne, thro' Mr. Bigelow, Co. Tr. 18 11
North Brookfield, fr. Ladies of the Soc. of Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D. to const. him a L. M. of Co. Soc. 15 00—33 11

WORCESTER NORTH.

[Dea. Justus Fillingwood, Hubbardston, Tr.]
Berlin, fr. Ladies of the Soc. of Rev. Michael Burdett, to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S. 40 00
Hardwick, from a poor widow in the Soc. of Rev. Mr. Tupper 1 00—41 00

RHODE ISLAND (STATE) AUX. ED. SOC.

[Mr. Albert Peabody, Providence, Tr.]
Providence, fr. the Ladies Ed. Soc. in Rev. Mr. Wilson's church, on acco. of a Temp. Schol. by Miss Elizabeth W. Russell, Tr. 75 00
 Whole amount rec'd for present use \$3,816 27

MAINE BRANCH.

Camden, fr. Gentlemen, a subscription 16 49
 From Ladies do. 15 93—32 42
Prospect, fr. Ladies and Gentlemen \$40, to const. Rev. Stephen Tharston, a L. M. of A. E. S. and \$25, a L. M. of Maine Branch 70 00
Warren, fr. individ. in Rev. Mr. Cutler's Soc. 32 00
Hancock Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. Mr. John Buck, Bucksport, Tr. 37 00
Bucksport, fr. Gent subscription 21 46—58 56
Fr. Ladies, do. 30 21
Brooksville, fr. Gent. and Ladies, to const. Rev. Manning Ellis, a L. M. of Maine Branch 19 38
Blue Hill, fr. Gent. \$13 33. Ladies \$6 85 50
Castine, fr. Gentlemen 35 50
Fr. Ladies, to const. Rev. Wooster Parker, a L. M. of Maine Branch 33 09—68 59
Ellsworth, fr. Gent. in Rev. Mr. Nourse's Soc. 33 00—209 74
Washington Co. Aux. Mr. Win. A. Crocker, Machias, Tr. 25 00
Calaix, fr. George Downie, Esq. to const. himself a L. M. of Maine Branch 46 71
Fr. Gent. \$25 71. Ladies \$21 25 00
 Contribution to const. Rev. Bennett Roberts of Perry, a L. M. of A. E. S. 40 00—111 71
Cooper, fr. Gen. John Cooper \$1. Contribution \$1 2 00
Fr. Rev. Marvin Root 1 00—3 00
Dennysville, fr. Ladies and Gent. to const. Rev. Robert Crossett, a L. M. of Maine Branch 25 75
East Machias, fr. Ladies, to const. Rev. Thos. T. Stone, a L. M. of Maine Branch 26 00
Fr. Gentlemen 19 00—45 00
Eastport, fr. Ladies, to const. Rev. Wakefield Gale, a L. M. of A. E. S. 44 50
Fr. Gentlemen 22 50—67 00
Lube, fr. Dea. J. Sumner 50

<i>Machias</i> , fr. Ladies to const. Rev. Abr. Jackson, a L. M. of Me. Branch	25 50
From Gentlemen	50 00—75 50
<i>Machias Port</i> , fr. Ladies and Gentlemen	8 00
<i>Pembroke</i> , from individuals	2 75
<i>Perry</i> , from Samuel Tuttle, Esq.	5 00
From individuals	11 75—16 75
<i>Robbinston</i> , Coll. after an address at the meeting of the annual Conference	8 50
Two annual subscriptions	1 00—9 50—365 46
[The above were collected by Rev. Mr. Boutelle.]	
<i>Augusta</i> , rec'd. on acco. Ladies Temp. Schol.	75 00
<i>Brunswick</i> , fr. Ladies, with which \$16 50 previously acknowledged, is to const. Rev. George E. Adams, a L. M. of A. E. S.	23 50
<i>Freeport</i> , fr. individ. of the Cong. Soc.	19 75
<i>Gorham</i> , fr. individ. of the Cong. Society, to const. Rev. Thaddeus Pomroy, a L. M. of A. E. S.	47 00
<i>North Yarmouth</i> , fr. Ladies of the Society of Rev. David Shepley, to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Refunded by a former Beneficiary	12 00
Dividends on Bank stock	109 00—326 25
	\$1,035 87

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

<i>Grafton Co. Aus. Ed. Soc.</i> Andrew Mack, Esq. Haverhill, Tr. From a Revolutionary Pensioner, by Mrs. Hannah Dana	2 00
<i>Merrimack Co. Aus. Ed. Soc.</i> Dea. Jas. Moulton, Jr. Tr.	
<i>Dunbarton</i> , fr. the Ladies Benevolent Asso. by Miss L. Whipple, Tr.	11 59
From the Gent. Benev. Asso. by Mr. Isaac Stearns, Tr.	4 42—16 01
[The following by the Tr.]	
From Samuel Morril, former Treasurer	55 00
Fr. Ezra Bartet, James B. Abbott, C. F. Kimball, Salmon Bennett, B. Morrill, Jacob Gerrish, Abel Gerrish, Abel Manning, Joseph Dow, Rev. Rufus A. Putnam, Eben Price, Abr. Batchelder, David Batchelder, and Daniel Cummings, \$1 each	14 00
From the following persons, L. M. by the pay't. of \$5 per year, for 3 years, Sukey G. Peach, and Rev. Liba Conant	10 00—79 00—95 01
	\$97 01

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

<i>Charlotte</i> , fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. by Miss S. H. Farnsworth, Tr.	5 00
<i>Middlebury</i> , fr. Gent. Asso. by W. R. Gilkey, Tr.	54 58
Fr. Ladies Asso. by Mrs. R. Miller, Tr.	77 00
Fr. Benev. Asso. Fem. Sem. by Miss Lucy P. Bowen, Sec.	10 00—141 58
<i>Orwell</i> , fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. Asa Fletcher, Tr. by L. S. Hemmenway	14 00
Refunded by former Beneficiaries of N. W. Branch	215 01
	\$375 59

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

<i>Bethel</i> , a collection, by Seth Tyler	11 20
<i>Hartford</i> , fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Skinner, Tr.	127 00
Fr. individ. in the North Soc. by Dea. Collins	75 75
Fr. Dea. Collins, 3d pay't. on Collins Temp. Schol.	75 00
Fr. H. Hudson, D. P. Hopkins, and B. Hudson, 3d pay't. on Evans Temp. Schol.	75 00
Fr. individ. in South Soc. by D. F. Robinson	30 00
Interest on money loaned	210 00—592 75
<i>North Woodstock</i> , fr. individ. by Rev. Orson Cowles	20 00
<i>Stonington</i> , from Noyse Palmer, a donation	2 00
<i>South Cornwall</i> , fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Electa Good-year, Sec. and Tr.	14 50
<i>Washington</i> , fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. S. Leavitt, Tr.	11 00
<i>Windham Co. Eds. Soc.</i> by Mr. Wm. Hutchins, Tr. collect. in Rev. Mr. King's Soc.	6 75
<i>Canterbury</i>	1 00—7 75
<i>Voluntown and Sluting</i>	
<i>Windham Co. Ed. Soc.</i> by Rev. Wm. L. Mather, Agt. thro' Mr. Wm. Hutchins, Tr. Co. Soc.]	
<i>Ashford</i> , fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by E. Byles	11 30
Do. Eastford Soc. fr. individ. 20 of which is bal. to const. Rev. Reuben Ferry, a L. M. of Ct. Fr. by B. Bostwick	30 06
Do. Westford Soc. a cont. by Dea. Chafee	5 21—46 57
<i>Brooklyn</i> , Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Newbury	33 38

<i>Canterbury</i> , Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Rev. O. Whiton	14 13
Do. Westminster Soc. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dr. J. Clark	13 32
Do. avails of a gold ring, by Mrs. C. Butts	95
<i>Chaplin</i> , Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Clark	9 83
<i>Hampton</i> , Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Dea. Loomis	9 00
<i>Killingly</i> , North Soc. fr. individ. by Dr. Wm. Grosvenor	1 65
Do. Westfield Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. 40 of which, is to const. their past. Rev. Roswell Whitmore, a L. M. of A. E. S. by George Davidson	51 59
<i>Pomfret</i> , fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by G. B. Mathewson	35 00
Do. Abington Soc. Gent. Asso. by Dea. Lord	8 62
Do. Ladies Asso. in part to const. Rev. Nathan Hunt, a L. M. of Ct. Fr. by Mrs. E. Lord	14 10
<i>Plainfield</i> , fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by E. L. Miller	14 75
<i>Woodstock</i> , South Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Wm. Lyon	17 38
Do. Muddy Brook Soc. fr. members of the Soc. of Rev. Orson Cowles, bal. to const. him a L. M. of Ct. Branch	10 00
Do. Village Corner Soc. fr. the Dorcas Soc. to const. their pastor, Rev. Foster Thayer, a L. M. of A. E. S. by Mrs. C. Childs	40 00—320 77
[Tolland Co. Ed. Soc. by Rev. Wm. L. Mather, Agt. thro' Mr. J. R. Flint, Tr.]	
<i>North Mansfield</i> , fr. individ. by Rev. Wm. Eli	9 00
<i>South Coventry</i> , fr. Gent. Asso. 22 50. Ladies Asso. 4 30	26 80
<i>Vernon</i> , fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso.	29 00
From George Kellogg, to const. himself a L. M. of Ct. Branch	30 00
From Ralph Talcott, bal. to const. himself a L. M. of Ct. Branch	10 00
<i>Willington</i> , fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso.	15 23—120 03
	\$1,100 00

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

<i>Amsterdam</i> , fr. Mr. Elias Clisby	50 00
<i>Brooklyn</i> , fr. Fisher How, of 1st church, on account	50 00
From D. Wesson do.	75 00—125 00
<i>Bethlehem</i> , Orange Co. N. J. rec'd. by Rev. J. J. Owen	15 51
Rec'd. by Rev. A. Dean	32 12—47 63
<i>Bloomfield</i> , N. J. rec'd. by Rev. E. Cheever	52 27
<i>Binghamton</i> , rec'd. by Mr. Lockwood	5 25
<i>Cornwall</i> , fr. A. Van Dyck, Esq.	40 00
<i>Carlisle</i> , Pa. fr. Ladies of Rev. Mr. Duffield's cong.	53 67
<i>Elizabethtown</i> , N. J. fr. Miss A. D. Moss	50
<i>Hanover</i> , N. J. rec'd. by Rev. Mr. Slocum	11 73
<i>Hudson</i> , N. Y. fr. a few individuals	15 67
<i>Hartburg</i> , Pa. rec'd. by Wm. Graydon, Esq.	59 50
<i>Jamesstown</i> , fr. Miss M. Heywood, Tr. Fem. Benev. So.	12 00
<i>Moriches</i> , L. I. fr. David Fenny	2 50
<i>Morristown</i> , fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. J. Mills	32 25
<i>Mechanicville</i> , rec'd. by Rev. Mr. Cheever	10 00
<i>Newark</i> , N. J. fr. Mrs. Smith and Miss Foreman, 2d church	7 00
From Miss Maria Overaker, 1st church	75 00
“ Fr. Mr. Jas. Bruen, ann. subs. 1st ch.	20 00
“ Dr. J. M. Ward, 1st church	10 00—112 00
<i>New Windsor and Canterbury</i> , by Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor	24 71
<i>New York</i> , fr. a friend to education	10 00
<i>Allen St. Church</i> , fr. Mr. Job Chandler	300 00
<i>Bleeker St. Church</i> , fr. Mr. Wilbur, a collection	96 26
From C. Gardiner 10. From Pew No. 8, 5	15 00
“ N. White and Lady 13. John Aspinwall 10	23 00
“ S. P. Staples 10. H. Wolcott 25	35 00
“ Wm. Elliott Lee, 10. H. Norton 5	15 00
“ J. P. Tappan	5 00
“ C. N. Talbot 20. Mrs. G. Gordon 2	22 00
“ Mrs. Deduero 0 50. Misses Aspinwall 2	2 50
“ Mrs. Bailey 1. George Clark 1	2 00
“ Charles DeForest 37 50. Charles Durfee 5	42 50
“ Abijah Fisher 37 50. F. A. Fisher 5. C. Starr 5	47 50
“ Mrs. Gantley 3. Mrs. Thurston 5	8 00
“ Mrs. Blatchford and daughter	1 25
“ Mrs. Hatrick 10. Joseph Brewster 150	160 00
“ Mr. Weed 7. H. A. Richards 5	12 00
“ Miss Livingston 3. Miss Vanderlep 1	4 00

From Mr. B. Rockwell 2. A. Kimball 2	4 00
" Miss Macomber 2. R. L. Clark 5	7 00—502 01
<i>Brick Church</i> , fr. Mr. Eli Goodwin	75 00
From Micah Baldwin	37 50
" H. Holden, Esq. ann. subs.	37 50
" J. D. Holbrook, semi ann. subs.	37 50—187 50
<i>Bowery Church</i> , fr. Rev. John C. Brigham, ann. subs.	37 50
<i>Cedar St. Church</i> , fr. Wm. L. Halsted and Lady	200 00
From J. W. Leavitt	75 00
" Wm. Walker 37 50. C. O. Halsted 150	187 50
" Mr. J. Otis 37 50. Dennis Davenport 37 50	75 00
" Joel Post Esq.	675 00—
	1,212 50

<i>Central Pres. Church</i> , fr. Tr. of the Session	75 00
From Tr. of the Session	75 00—150 00
<i>Laight St Church</i> , fr. Mrs. A. Falconer	75 00
Collection by Rev. Mr. Owen	103 25
" G. A. Bucknell 10. C. R. Robertson 20	30 00
" R. Doorman 10. A. Lane 5	15 00
" D. E. Patton 5. A. L. Cox 5	10 00
" W. Chauncey 5. J. G. Brown 2	7 00
" Mrs. N. Jennings 2. Mr. Gleason 2	4 00
" Miss M. E. Lathrop 1. John High 1	2 00
" J. W. Benedict 3. E. Thompson 1	4 00
" W. H. Shaw 0 50. E. G. Smith, 5	5 50
" Rev. Dr. Cox 10. S. Blackwell 5	15 00
" E. W. Huthings 5. L. Jackson 5	10 00
" J. Russell 1. Miss O. Strander 0 50	1 50
" A. M. L. Scott, by D. Patton	5 00—287 25
From Arthur Tappan and Lady, semi-ann. payment	412 50—

<i>New Rochelle</i> , fr. Miss Sophia Brewster	10 00
<i>Orange</i> , N. J. fr. Rev. Mr. Pierson's Cong.	25 00
<i>Parsippany</i> , N. J. collected in congregation	24 14
<i>Pleasant Valley</i> , rec'd. by Mr. Eben. Mout, Tr.	11 15
<i>Philadelphia</i> , Pa. rec'd. by G. W. McClelland, Esq.	11 50
<i>Red Mills</i> , Putnam Co. fr. sundry. individuals	4 62
<i>South Orange</i> , rec'd. by Rev. Mr. Doolittle, pastor	6 50
<i>Steubenville</i> , Ohio, from Hon. J. H. Hall, Esq.	10 00
<i>Schenectady</i> , fr. a lady	10 00
<i>Fourth Pres. church</i> , by Rev. J. T. Bachus	33 50—42 50
<i>Stillwater</i> , North Parish, rec'd. by Rev. E. Cheever	10 00
<i>Troy</i> , Bethel church, a collection	20 12
<i>Second Church</i> , a collection	49 17
<i>First church</i> , by Dr. Robinson	100 00—169 29
<i>Troy Branch</i> , A. Scofield, Agt. J. T. McCoun, Tr.	12 00
From Pres. church, Lansingburg	19 61
From Pres. church, Johnstown	6 13—37 74
From Pres. church, Galway	8 00
<i>Waterford</i> , N. Y. fr. 3 gentlemen	7 50
<i>Whippany</i> , N. J. rec'd. by Rev. J. J. Owen, in part	1 00
<i>Western Ed Society</i> , fr. A. Waters	5 71—6 71
From S. S. Fletcher, Tr.	260 60
<i>Western Reserve Branch</i> , Draft on N. Kilborn, Tr.	155 00
Refunded by a former Beneficiary	4,554 19

SUMMARY.

Parent Society	3,616 27*
Maine Branch	1,035 87†
New Hampshire Branch	97 01†
North Western Branch	375 59†
Connecticut Branch	1,100 00†
Presbyterian Education Society	4,554 19
	\$10,778 93

* This is exclusive of the \$200 rec'd. fr. the Tr. of Maine Branch.

† In addition to these sums, there has been received into the Treasury of the Parent Society, and included in its receipts above,

From Maine	288 86
" New Hampshire	129 45
" Vermont	527 38
" Connecticut	46 00
	\$991 19

Clothing rec'd at the Rooms of the Parent Society during the quarter ending Jan. 8, 1834.

Boston, fr. Park St. Ladies Sewing Circle, by Miss H. M. D. Homer, Secs a bundle of shirts, socks, hdkfs, &c.
Brantree, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. H. Storrs, Tr. thro' Rev. Dr. Codman, Tr. Norfolk Aux. Ed. Soc. a bundle of shirts, socks, &c. &c. valued at \$12 60.

Beverly, fr. Upper Beverly Fem. Reading Soc. a bundle of shirts, socks, &c. &c.
Beth, N. H. fr. Mrs. Wm. Hutchins, a bundle of shirts, socks, &c. &c.
Dover, N. H. fr. the Ladies Ben. Soc. by Miss Juliette Wheeler, Sec. a bundle of shirts, socks, &c. valued at \$18 80.
Holliston, fr. a few Ladies, 2 shirts and 1 vest.
New Ipswich, N. H. fr. the Reading Ch. Soc. by Mrs. Lydia C. Safford, Tr. a package, consisting of quilts, shirts, socks, &c. &c. \$30 54
 From do. a box, containing quilts, shirts, &c. &c. \$26 73.
 From do. a box, containing do. do. \$39 01.
Leominster, fr. Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Miss Susan Lincoln, Tr. a bundle of quilts, shirts, socks, &c. &c. \$34 06.
Spencer, fr. Fem. Char. Soc. by Miss Maria S. Bemis, Sec. a bundle of shirts, socks, quilts, &c. &c. \$12 68.
Westminster, East Parish, fr. Ladies Circle of Industry, by Miss Nancy R. May, Tr. a package of shirts, socks, quilts, &c. &c. \$36 16.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Receipts for the quarter ending Oct. 1833. Received too late for insertion in the last Journal.

<i>Carlisle</i> , Pa. fr. Fem. Ed. Soc.	65 63
<i>Catskill</i> , rec'd. by Rev. E. Cheever	39 50
From Mrs. Ruth Cooke	20 00—59 50
<i>Caldwell</i> , N. J. rec'd. by Rev. E. Cheever	30 07
<i>Elizabethtown</i> , N. J. rec'd. by Rev. E. D. Kinney	6 00
<i>Flahkitt</i> , fr. young men, to const. their pastor Rev. Robert G. Armstrong, Director for life	100 00
<i>Freedom Plain</i> , rec'd. by Rev. B. H. Conklin	16 14
<i>Greenville</i> , Ohio, rec'd. by Rev. E. Cheever	16 75
<i>Harrisburg</i> , Pa. rec'd. by Wm. Graydon, Esq.	50 00
From Judge Blythe, left by his deceased wife	50 00
From Gov. Wolf	5 00
From Mr. Billings 2. Fr. a Lady 0 25	2 25—107 25
<i>New York</i> , fr. H. & L. Griffing	1 25
From M. T. a friend to education	2 00
" a friend to education, by Rev. E. Cheever	5 00
<i>Brick Church</i> , fr. Mr. Leonard Corning	37 50
From Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss C. M. Havens	61 50
From Miss Bouquett Ivers, ann. subs.	75 00—174 00
<i>Bowery Pres. Church</i> , by J. A. Davenport, Tr.	100 00
<i>Central Pres. Church</i> , rec'd.	75 00
From Mr. A. Edwards	75 00
" Mr. H. L. Nevins, ann. subs.	75 00
" Mr. Wm. S. Chapman	75 00
sundry subscriptions	75 00—375 00
<i>First Free Pres. Church</i> , fr. Mr. C. Baker	75 00
Collection by Mr. Coolidge	25 00—100 00
<i>Laight St. Church</i> , fr. Mr. T. S. Nelson	20 00
<i>Murray St. Church</i> , fr. Mrs. Col. Varick	20 00
<i>Spring St. Church</i> , rec'd. by Mr. Thorn	63 38—862 63
<i>New Castle</i> , Del. rec'd. by Rev. Mr. Knox, in part for School.	35 11
<i>Newark</i> , N. J. fr. 1st ch. by Rev. Mr. Owen	188 05
From 2d church, by Rev. E. Cheever	80 05
From 3d church, by do.	102 03
From 4th church, by do.	5 25—375 38
<i>Norristown</i> , Pa. collected by Rev. E. Cheever	13 04
<i>Potsville</i> , Pa. rec'd. by Rev. E. Cheever	14 50
<i>Schenectady</i> , fr. an unknown donor, by J. Holland	10 00
<i>Wilmington</i> , fr. Hanover St. Pres. church and cong. by Rev. E. Cheever	80 00
Refunded by a former Beneficiary	25 00
<i>Western Ed. Soc.</i> fr. H. H. Seely, Esq.	15 00
From J. S. Seymour, Esq. Tr.	780 00
From do.	260 00—
	1,055 00
	\$2,868 45

SUMMARY

For the quarter ending October, 1833.

	Present Use.	Per. Fund.	Whole amo.
Parent Society	3,990 44	180 00	4,170 44
Maine Branch	1,775 25		1,775 25*
New Hamp. Branch	460 41		460 41*
North West. do.	874 05		874 05*
Connecticut do.	171 02		171 02*
Fem. Ed. Soc.	2,868 45		2,868 45
	\$10,139 62	\$180 00	\$10,319 62

* In addition to these sums, there has been received into the Treasury of the Parent Society, and included in its receipts as published in October,

From Maine	850 57
" New Hampshire	484 38
" Vermont	44 28
" Connecticut	83 09
	\$1,442 32

THE QUARTERLY REGISTER.

VOL. VI.

MAY, 1834.

No. 4.

STATISTICS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

FOR many of the following facts and statements, we are indebted to the "Troisième Circulaire de l'Institut Royal des Sourds, Muets de Paris," pp. 268, September, 1832. It contains a vast amount and variety of recent statistics nowhere else to be found, being derived from an official correspondence which has been opened with the principal similar institutions throughout the world.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS FOR DEAF-MUTES IN EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA.

Countries.	Institutions.	Found- ded.	Means of support.	Directors.	No. of teach. No. of pu. m. & female.	
Portugal	Lisbon	1824	Royal			
Spain	Madrid	1800	do	Dr. Kernandez		
	Naples		A private school			
	Pisa		At the expense of gov.	Pecchioli di Siena	4	24
Italy	Genoa	1801	Gov. and subscriptions	L'abbé Boselli	4	73
	Turin		A private school	Seagliotte		10
	Milan	1805	At the expense of gov.	L'abbé Bagutti	4	30
	Canton of Geneva	1822	Supported by the city	Chomel, a. d. -mute	1	18
	" Vaud	1810	A private school	Naef	2	10
Switz'd	" Berne	1822	Supported by the canton	Stucki	1	18
	" Zurich	1825	A private school	Mrs. Brunner	2	16
	Carlsruhe	1825	By the canton and sub.	Scherr	2	18
Grand Duchy of Baden	Pforzheim	1780	Supported by the duchy	Koenig		4
	Freyburg	1826	do	Neumaier	2	30
	Gmünd	1807	A private school	Frèi		
	Esslingen	1825	Royal	Jäger	4	24
Wurtemburgh	Vinnenden	1825	A day school connected with a seminary	Hesz	1	10
	Tubingen	1829	A private and free school	Schmidt		28
	Vienna	1779	Subscriptions	Rieckert		6
Austria	Lintz	1812	Imperial	Venus	3	64
	Prague		Subscriptions and gov.	Bihringer		40
Bohemia	Commoteau	1786	Subscriptions	Mücke	3	43
	Munich	1804	Royal	D'Ernsdorfer	2	30
	Bayreuth	1821	A private school	Pohland		
	Passau					
Bavaria	Regensberg					
	Anspach	1821	Day schools connected with common schools			
	Augsbourg					
	Wurzburg					
	Spire					
Moravia	Brün	1829	A private school	Handschuh		10
Hungary	Waitzen	1802	Subscriptions	Schwarzer	1	30
Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar	Weimar	1825	Con. with com. school	Vollrath		3
	Berlin	1788	Royal	Grasshoff	3	60
	Berlin		A private school	Slemon		
	Breslau	1799	Subscriptions and gov.	Schroeter	3	35
Prussia	Koenigsberg	1820	Royal	Neumann	3	22
	Munster	1829	do	Weidner		16
	Quedlinbourg	1821	A private school	Hauer		24

Countries.	Institutions.	F.	Means of support.	Directors.	T.	P.	
Prussia (continued)	Erfert	1818	Provincial	Schulz	1	25	
	Hallenhstadt	1825	do	Apelinus		12	
	Crefeld		do	Heinicke		15	
	Magdebourg		do	Hartung		15	
	Weissenfels		do	Schulz			
	Bären		Provincial & united to another school	Wirfel			
	Brühl		do	Büscher			
	Petershagen		do				
	Anclam	1826	A private school	Böttcher			
	Stettin	1828	Town and public charity	Gronewald			
Saxony	Cologne						
	Barmen	1778	Royal	Reich	3	51	
	Leipzig	1828	United to a seminary	Zohn	1	10	
	Bresden						
	Cöthen						
Hesse Cassel	Friedrichstadt	1830	do	Otto			
Duchy of Nassau	Cassel		A private school	Wiegand		4	
Princ. of Lippe-Schau- enbourg	Camberg	1820	Day sch. endow'd by gov.	De Schatts, a d.-mute	2	48	
Hanover	Bruchhof						
	Hildesheim	1829	Supported by the state	Ruhlgatz			
	Brunswick	1827	Subscriptions	Albrecht	3	20	
	Wildeshausen	1820	do	Hannmann			
	Frankfort	1827	A private school	Rosel			
Free cities	Hamburg	1827	Private schools sustain- ed by subscriptions	Senss	1	26	
	Bremen	1828		Ortgiess		30	
	Gand			Bourgeois & Van- Cuyck		21	
Belgium	Gand			Mrs. Verhalst & Vioeno		47	
	Liege	1820	Subscriptions	Pouplin			
	Groningen	1790	National	Guyot	10	160	
Holland	Bergen		A private school	Wanters			
	Copenhagen	1804	Royal	Schow	9	120	
	Sleswig	1810	do	Hensen	5	70	
Denmark	Stockholm		do	Chevalier de Borg		40	
Sweden	St. Petersburg	1806	Imperial	Flucry & Gourzoff		61	
Russia	Romanova		do			50	
Poland	Warsaw		Subscriptions	L'abbé Falchowski		46	
	London	1792	do	Watson		220	
England	Edgbustop	1815	do	Du Suget	1	40	
	Manchester	1824	do	Vaughan	1	50	
	Doncaster	1829	do	Baker		30	
	Liverpool	1825	do	Scott		20	
	Exeter	1827	A private school	Bingham		50	
	Edinburgh	1810	Subscriptions	Kinnburgh	3	72	
	Paisley	1817	do	Mitchell			
Scotland	Glasgow	1819	do	Kinnburgh	1	40	
	Aberdeen		A private school	Taylor			
	Perth						
Ireland	Dundee						
	Claremont	1816	Subscriptions	Humphreys	7	80	
	Cork		A private school			14	
Departments.							
France	Seine	Paris	1760	Royal	D. Ordinaire	18	156
	Gironde	Bordeaux	1786	do	L'abbé Guilhe	5	60
	Haut-Garonne	Toulouse	1826	Sup. by the department	L'abbé Chazottes		30
	Tarn	Alby					
	Aveyron	Rhodesz		do	L'abbé Périer		36
	Bonches-du-Rhône	Marselles	1819	do	Bernard		23
	Haute-Loire	Le Puy		do			
	Puy-de-Dôme	Clermont		do			
	Haute-Vienne	Limoges		do	Bertrand a d.-mute		
	Loire	St. Etienne	1815	do	Murat		20
		St. Etienne	1823				22
	Rhône	Lyon	1824	do	Comberry a d.-mute	5	65
	Vienne	Châtellerault					
	Maine and Loire	Angers	1780	A private school	Miss Blouin		32
	Morbihan	Amay	1807	A boarding school			40
	Mayenne	Laval	1820	A day sch. & primary sch.	Sénécond		8
	Euro and Loire	Nogent-le- Rotsou	1808	Sup. by the department	L'abbé Beulé		
		Caen	1816	do	L'abbé Jamet	1	60
	Calvados	Condé-Sur- Noiveau		A private school	Dndésert		12
	Seine Inferieuro	Rouen	1780	Private and gratuits	L'abbé Haby		11
	Pas-de-Calais	Arras	1817	Sup. by the department	Desongnis		31
	Houte-Marno	Langres	1823	do	Miss Pothier		4
	Meurthe	Nancy	1828	do	Piroux	2	34
	Doubs	Besançon	1819	do	La Sour Rouset		40
		Besançon	1824	do	Bonnefous, a d.-m.	1	30
	Haut-Rhin	Colmar		A private boarding school	Jacoutot	1	16
				Day sch. priv. & gratuits	Reussner		3
	Bas-Rhin	Strasbourg	1825	A day sch. & primary sch.	Zopfmann	1	2
		Ruttolsheim	1830				

Countries.		Institutions.	F.	Means of support.	Directors.	T.	P.
America	Canada	Quebec	1831	At the exp. of the State	M'Donald	9	118
	Connecticut	Hartford	1816		Weld	8	135
	New York	New York	1818		Peet	2	34
	Pennsylvania	Canajoharie	1823	Supported by the State & by subscriptions	Hutton	5	74
	Kentucky	Philadelphia	1820		Jacobs	2	35
	Ohio	Danville	1824		Hubbell	3	25
	Asia, Bengal	Columbus			Nicholls		
	Calcutta	1838					

EPITOME OF THE ABOVE TABLE.

London Institution contains (pupils)	220	United States contain	6	Institutions.
Groningen " " (Holland)	160	Great Britain " "	14	"
Paris " " "	156	Prussia " "	18	"
New York " " "	135	France " "	28	"
Copenhagen " " "	120	Europe " "	118	"
Hartford " " (Dublin)	118	Whole world " "	126	"
Claremont " " "	80			
Philadelphia " " "	74			
Edinburgh " " "	72			

NUMBER OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND OF THE BLIND, IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE FIFTH CENSUS.

1830.

	Total White D. and D.	Total White Popu- lation.	Proportion of Wh. D. and D.—1 to	Colored D. and D.	Prop. of Colored D. and D.—1 to	Total D. and D.	Prop. of D. & D. to whole Pop.—1 to	White Blind.	Prop. of Wh. Bl. to whole pop. 1 to	Colored Blind.	Proportion—1 to	Total Blind.	Prop. to the whole population—1 to
Maine	180	398,363	2,212	5	238	185	2,159	159	2,500	1	1,192	160	2,496
New Hampshire	135	268,721	1,990	9	*67	144	1,870	105	2,500			105	2,565
Vermont	153	279,771	1,838	5	176	133	1,770	51	5,500	7		51	5,500
Massachusetts	256	603,359	2,365	9	783	265	2,303	218	2,400	5	1,410	223	2,737
Rhode Island	56	93,621	1,692	4	894	60	1,620	56	1,500	8	447	64	1,518
Connecticut	294	287,603	1,978	6	1,345	300	992	188	1,600	7	1,345	195	1,523
New York	842	1,873,663	2,226	43	1,045	885	2,153	642	2,900	82	550	724	2,650
New Jersey	207	300,266	1,450	15	1,370	222	1,445	205	1,470	22	900	227	1,413
Pennsylvania	758	1,309,900	1,712	39	983	797	1,692	475	2,600	28	1,400	503	2,680
Delaware	35	57,601	1,645	9	2,127	44	1,744	18	3,200	11	1,700	29	2,646
Maryland	135	291,108	2,156	96	1,624	231	1,936	147	2,000	124	1,250	271	1,649
Virginia	419	694,300	1,657	130	3,978	549	2,207	355	1,900	438	1,200	793	1,539
North Carolina	230	472,843	2,056	83	3,194	313	2,358	223	2,100	161	1,600	384	1,921
South Carolina	174	257,863	1,482	69	4,686	243	2,392	102	2,528	136	2,277	238	2,441
Georgia	145	296,806	2,047	59	3,729	204	2,533	150	1,978	123	1,890	273	1,893
Alabama	89	190,406	2,139	23	5,179	112	2,764	68	2,800	48	2,481	116	2,668
Mississippi	29	70,443	2,429	12	5,515	41	3,332	25	2,800	31	2,134	56	2,438
Louisiana	49	89,231	1,821	21	6,014	70	3,082	36	2,400	77	1,640	113	1,830
Tennessee	172	535,746	3,115	28	5,220	200	3,409	176	3,044	37	3,950	213	3,201
Kentucky	303	517,787	1,709	46	3,698	349	1,971	169	3,000	83	2,049	252	2,333
Ohio	426	928,329	2,179	9	1,064	435	2,154	232	4,000	6	1,595	238	3,940
Indiana	141	339,399	2,470	3	1,210	144	2,382	85	4,000	2	1,816	87	3,942
Illinois	66	155,061	2,350			66	2,386	35	3,400	4	596	39	4,036
Missouri	27	114,795	4,252	8	3,207	35	4,013	27	4,000	10	2,560	37	3,798
Michigan (Ter.)	15	31,346	2,083			15	2,100	5	6,328			5	
Arkansas	10	25,671	2,567	4	1,179	14	2,170	8	3,798	2	2,358	10	3,038
Florida	5	18,385	3,677	6	2,724	11	3,140	3	6,128	16	1,021	19	1,828
Dist. of Columb.	12	27,563	2,297	2	6,139	14	2,845	11	2,505	8	1,534	19	2,096
Grand Total	5,363	10,526,248	1,963	743	3,134	6,106	2,107	3,974	2,649	1,470	1,584	5,444	2,359

* Not 11, as stated in another table.

† Owing to the number in the American Asylum, at Hartford, from other States.

THE COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTES WHO, IN EACH COUNTRY, ARE RECEIVING THE BENEFITS OF AN EDUCATION, AND OF THOSE WHO REMAIN DEPRIVED OF IT.

Countries.	Population.	Numb. of Deaf-mutes.	Prop. of Deaf-mutes to the whole population—1 to	Numb. of Institutions for Deaf-mutes.	Numb. of Pupils which they contain.	Proportion educated—1 to
Portugal	3,815,800	2,407	1,585	1	20	20½
Spain	11,500,000	7,255	1,585	1	30	41 1-6
France	32,000,000	20,189	1,585	28	798	4½
Italy	20,000,000	12,618	1,585	5	147	14 4-5
Switzerland	2,000,000	3,976	503	5	80	87-16
Grand Duchy of Bado	1,108,060	1,983	559	3	44	8½
Wurtemberg	1,550,215	1,250	1,240	4	68	3
Bavaria	4,037,000	2,908	1,288	8	70	7 1-14
Austria	26,444,000	16,684	1,585	6	197	14 22-39
Prussia	12,726,223	8,223	1,548	18	314	4½
Saxony	1,400,000	883	1,585	4	71	2 1-7
Grand Duchy of Saxo-Weimar	226,000	142	1,585	1	3	62-5
Hesse Cassel	550,000	400	1,375	1	4	16½
Duchy of Nassau	300,000	210	1,428	1	48	Provision for all
Princ. of Lippe-Schauenbourg	25,500	16	1,585	1	6	16
Hanover	1,500,000	946	1,585	1	10	1½
Duchy of Brunswick	206,000	176	1,170	1	20	2½
Duchy of Oldenbourg	240,000	151	1,585	1	10	Provision made for all
Frankfort	75,000	47	do	1	10	
Hamburg	137,700	86	do	1	26	
Bremen	50,000	31	do	1	30	
Belgium	6,166,854	2,166	2,847	5	249	1½
Holland						
Denmark		1,800,000	1,260	2	190	15-38
Sweden and Norway	3,800,000	2,397	1,585	1	40	10½
Russia in Europe	44,118,000	27,834	do	2	111	43 1-11
Poland	3,700,000	2,334	do	1	46	8 7-9
England	12,000,000	7,570	do	6	410	3½
Scotland	2,100,000	1,324	do	6	152	1½
Ireland	6,000,000	3,500	1,714	2	86	7
Europe	214,000,000	139,212	1,537	118	3,290	7 1-5
United States	12,000,056	6,000	2,000	6		2½
Whole world	850,000,000	546,151	1,556	128		24 9-10

PROPORTION OF DEAF AND DUMB TO
WHOLE POPULATION.

Holland	1 to 2,847
United States	" 2,000
Bavaria	" 1,388
Switzerland	" 503
One part of Switzerland	" 63
Free blacks of New Hampshire	" 11
Whole world	" 1,556

WHOLE NUMBER OF DEAF AND DUMB.

United States	6,000
Great Britain	12,394
Austria	16,684
France	20,189
Europe	139,212
Whole world	546,151

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE
SEVERAL STATES.

Maine	\$ 1,500
New Hampshire	1,200
Vermont	3,000
Massachusetts, provision for all	
Connecticut	2,500
Rhode Island, nothing	
New York	14,000
New Jersey	2,000
Pennsylvania	8,000
Maryland	3,000

(From the other States I have no information.)

PROPORTION EDUCATED.

Scotland	1 to 1½
United States	" 2½
France	" 4½
Spain	" 41
Europe	" 7
Whole world	" 25

These tables show that there are more than half a million of deaf and dumb persons in the world, and that only one in twenty-five, of those arriving each year at ten years of age, receives an education. Indeed the idea of instructing

deaf-mutes seems not to have entered the mind of any one in any country, until the sixteenth century. In some countries they were put to death when three years of age, being considered monsters. Condillac supposed that they were deprived of memory, and of the reasoning faculties; and some of the German teachers have stated that they were below the savages, and even below the brutes. One, in a public discourse, said that as a teacher he did nothing less than to give them souls. Such absurd and degrading views, are now entirely discarded. The lights of modern science, show no necessary connection between the loss of hearing and the intellectual faculties. The ablest writer, on this subject, of the present day, uses the following language. "The sentence, against which we protest, with all our ability, in the name of experience, in the name of morality, and in the name of humanity, is that absolute sentence which refuses moral sentiment to the deaf-mute, simply because he is deprived of speech and of the aids of artificial language."

The inventor of the art of teaching mutes is unknown, but Jerome Cardan, (born 1501, died 1576,) an Italian philosopher, had the honor of making the first theoretical exposition of the principles upon which this art is founded. But to Pierre de Ponce, a Spaniard, who died in 1584, belongs the glory of having first bequeathed his discovery to his successors, and of giving to society the enjoyment of its benefits.

Near the close of the eighteenth century, the abbots de L'Epeé and Sicard effected most important changes in the art. They stripped it of its mysteries—awakened the attention of literary and scientific bodies—secured the patronage of princes—and established institutions. The combined influence of property, extensive learning, and benevolent feeling, they cheerfully devoted to this work, thereby embalming their names forever in this cause and in the grateful recollections of the friends of humanity.

This subject addresses itself to *students* and *professional men*.

Your influence and knowledge of these facts may be most happily applied in spreading information and in persuading the parents of deaf and dumb children to send them to be educated. It is a fact that it is easier to secure liberal appropriations of the legislatures than it is to obtain pupils. Most of these parents are poor and illiterate. They feel unwilling to lose the labor of their children for four or five years, and are unable to appreciate the advantages of an education. Thus through the avarice and ignorance of their parents, many of these poor children will suffer during life, unless rescued by the persevering entreaty of others. Ministers of the gospel especially can render essential service. Catholic priests were the first to enter the field, and some of them nobly sacrificed their entire fortunes and lives. Let those who are sent to preach the glad news of salvation to the poor, not forget their duty in this branch of benevolent enterprise.

These facts appeal also to *legislators*.

Some of you have nobly espoused this cause. Go on. Think not that you have fully discharged your duty to this unfortunate class of your fellow-beings, until you have made provision for the education of every one. Without your aid, few, very few will ever emerge from their dreary solitude and ignorance, but will remain a grief and burden to their friends or the public. But with your aid, the light of science and divine truth will illumine their minds, and they will become happy and useful citizens. The noble decree of the sovereign of Denmark, is worthy of your emulation. "Every deaf and dumb infant born in this kingdom, shall receive the education necessary to render him a useful member of society."

NOTE. For the preceding article, we are indebted to a gentleman connected with the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Ed.

A List of the Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers in the State of New Hampshire,

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE STATE TO THE YEAR 1831.

Showing the places and times of their nativity ; the colleges where, and the time when, they were graduated ; the times of their settlement, dismission, or removal, and death, with their ages so far as could be ascertained.

By John Farner.

EXPLANATIONS.—Those persons with a † after their names, were settled as colleagues ; those with a ‡ were Unitarians. d stands for died, and s for settled. A — in the column of *graduated*, shows the person did not receive a degree ; * in the same column shows he received the honorary degree of A. M. ; and a — in the column of *where educated*, shows that he did not receive a college education.

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Dismission.	Death.	Age.	Remarks.
Acworth	Thomas Archibald	Londonderry	1761	Dartmouth	1783 11 Nov.	1789	14 June, 1794 d. before	1816	63	See Lebanon.
	John Kimball	Wenham, Ms.	1761	Harvard	1792 14 June,	1797 4 May,	1813 1 Sept.	1824		
	Phineas Cooke	Hadley, Ms.	1781	Williams	1803 7 Sept.	1814 18 Feb.	1829			
	Moses G. Grosvenor†	Petersham, Ms.		Dartmouth	1822 14 Oct.	1829 25 April,	1832			
	Joseph Merrill†	Warren		Dartmouth	1811 16 Oct.	1833				
Alexandria	Enoch Whipple	Danvers, Ms.		Harvard	1779 3 July,	1788	1794		80	s. in Amesbury, Ms.
	Jacob Mann	Wrentham, Ms.	1746	Harvard	— Feb.	1782	May,	1789 18 April,		
	Samuel Mend	Rochester, Ms.	1764	Harvard	1787 15 June,	1791	28 April,	1797 18 March,		
	Seth S. Arnold	Westminster, Vt.		Middlebury	1812 17 Jan.	1816		1818		
	Levi Lankton	Southington, Ct.		Yale	1777 3 Sept.	1789 22 May,	1828			
Amherst, 1st chh.	Moses Gerould	Stoddard	1801		— 22 May,	1828			73	
	Daniel Wilkins	Middleton, Ms.	1711	Harvard	1736 22 Sept.	1741	11 Feb.	1754		
	Jeremiah Barnard†	Stow, Ms.	1750	Harvard	1773 3 March,	1780				
	Nathan Lord, D. D.†	So. Berwick, Me.	1792	Bowdoin	1809 22 May,	1816 22 Nov.	1828			
	Stas Akent	Bedford	1799	Dartmouth	1823 4 March,	1829				
Andover	Edmund Q. Sewall†	Marblehead, Ms.	1796	Harvard	1815 26 Jan.	1825	1826		80	s. in Scituate, Ms.
	Josiah Baddock	Milton, Ms.	1752	Harvard	1772 30 April,	1782 13 July,	1831			
	Samuel Kingsbury	Franklin, Ms.	1798	Brown	1772 30 April,	1782 13 July,	1831			
	Walter Fullerton	Peterborough	1774	Dartmouth	1822 14 Jan.	1829	1830			
	John Milton Whiton	Winchendon, Ms.	1785	Yale	1805 26 Sept.	1808	Sept.	1811		
Antrim, P.	Stephen Peabody	Andover, Ms.	1742	Harvard	1769 25 Nov.	1772	23 May,	1819	77	s. in Hebron, N. Y.
Atkinson	Luke A. Spofford†	Jaffrey	1791	Middlebury	1815 18 April,	1832			1778	(See Candia.)
	Enos George	South Hampton	1781		26 Sept.	1804				
	Joseph Prince	Boston, Ms.	1723		18 June,	1755	1768			
Barnstead	David Tenney	Newbury, Ms.	1748	Harvard	1768 18 Sept.	1771 26 Oct.	1778		30	

Bath Bedford, P.	Benjamin Balcht Cephas Henry Kent Enos Merrill David Sutherland John Houston David McGregore Thomas Savage†	Dedham, Ms. Benson, Vt. Edinburg, Scotland Londonderry Boston, Ms.	1742 Harvard 1802 Middlebury 1777 Glasgow 1722 New Jersey 1771 Dartmouth 1793 Harvard	1763 25 Aug. 1824 22 Oct. 1831 23 Feb. 1805 24 Oct. 1753 28 Sept. 1757 1799 5 Sept. 1804 26 April, 1825 1813 5 July, 1826	1784 1828 dismissed 1805 1805 1778 4 Feb. 1798 75	4 May, 1815 1815	s. in Freeport, Me.
Bethlehem and Whitefield	William Hutchinson	Lyndeborough	—	—	29 Jan.	1830	
Boscawen, 1st chh.	Phineas Stevens Robie Morrill Nathaniel Merrill Samuel Wood, D. D. Salmon Bennett†† Salmon Bennett†	Andover, Ms. Salisbury, Ms. Newbury, Ms. Mansfield, Ct. Brattleboro', Vt. Newburyport, Ms.	Harvard 1734 Harvard 1743 Harvard 1752 Dartmouth 1791 Middlebury 1771 Dartmouth	1734 8 Oct. 1740 1755 29 Dec. 1761 1767 19 Oct. 1768 1779 17 Oct. 1781 1815 5 Dec. 1832 1793 26 Sept. 1804 1805 1810 22 May, 1822 1823 2 Dec. 1829 1742 12 Dec. 1748 1798 27 May, 1801 1804 25 Jan. 1815 1815 22 Feb. 1826 1793	1755 1813 1777 1791 1774 1781 1814	19 Jan. 23 Sept. 1813 Oct. 1791 48	
Bradford	Lemuel Bliss Robert Page O. G. Thatcher† Nathaniel Trask Ebenezer Flint Chester Colton Luke A. Spofford† Jonathan Ward Francis Welch	Winthrop, Me. (?) Grafton, Vt. Lexington, Ms. Methuen, Ms. Hartford, Ct. Jaffrey Plymouth	Bowdoin 1765 Dartmouth 1723 Harvard 1763 Dartmouth Yale Middlebury Dartmouth	1822 1805 1822 16 April, 1823	4 July, 1814	38	See Durham.
Brentwood	Charles Bolles Lemuel Wadsworth Jacob Holt Selden Church John Webber† Amos P. Brown Jonathan L. Hale Benjamin P. Stoner† Isaac Foster Isaac Fuller	Stoughton, Ms. Andover, Ms. East Haddam, Ct. Byfield, Ms. Thornton Canaan, Ct.	Brown Dartmouth Yale Dartmouth Middlebury Middlebury Dartmouth	1833 1826 a. 1832 25 Nov. 1817 48 1832 1832 1792 d. 1815 1817 1832 1833 1833 1833 1833	12 Dec. 1789 1811 42		See Lancaster.
Bridgewater Brookline	Charles Bolles Lemuel Wadsworth Jacob Holt Selden Church John Webber† Amos P. Brown Jonathan L. Hale Benjamin P. Stoner† Isaac Foster Isaac Fuller	Stoughton, Ms. Andover, Ms. East Haddam, Ct. Byfield, Ms. Thornton Canaan, Ct.	Brown Dartmouth Yale Dartmouth Middlebury Middlebury Dartmouth	1833 1826 a. 1832 25 Nov. 1817 48 1832 1832 1792 d. 1815 1817 1832 1833 1833 1833	12 Dec. 1789 1811 42		s. in New York.
Campton	David Jewett Joseph Prince† Jesse Remington Isaac Jones	Boston, Ms. Abington, Ms. Hopkinton, Ms.	Harvard — Williams	1769 1782 1784 20 Oct. 1790 1810 7 Feb.	1771 1782 1790 1816 12 May, 1818	1780 Feb. 1783 a. 34 s. in Winthrop, Me. 1791 68 d. in Newburyport. 3 March, 1815 55	

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Dismissal.	Death.	Age.	Remarks.
Candia (continued)	Abraham Wheelert	Holden, Ms.	1779	Williams	1810	13 Jan. 1819	1832			
Canterbury	Charles P. Russell	Greenfield, Ms.	1735	Harvard	1756	25 Dec. 1833	1779	Feb. 1806	71	d. in Canterbury.
	Abiel Foster	Andover, Ms.	1762	Harvard	1784	5 Jan. 1791		21 April, 1802	40	
	Frederic Parker	Shrewsbury, Ms.	1773	Williams	1799	26 Oct. 1803		18 Aug. 1824	55	
	William Patrick	Western, Ms.	1769	—	—	24 March, 1819				
	David Smith	Augusta, Me.								
Centre Harbor	} Reuben Porter	Harford, Ct.		Dartmouth	—	1 Jan. 1829	May, 1830			s. in Massachusetts.
Centre Harbor and Meredith										
Charlestown	Joseph Lane†					182—				
	John Dennis†	Ipswich, Ms.	1708	Harvard	1730	4 Dec. 1754	31 March, 1756	2 Sept. 1773	65	d. in Massachusetts.
	Bulkley Olcott	Bolton, Ct.	1734	Yale	1758	28 May, 1761		26 June, 1793	59	
Chester	Jaazaniah Crosby	Hebron	1780	Harvard	1804	17 Oct. 1810				
	Moses Hale	Newbury, Ms.	1703	Harvard	1722	20 Oct. 1731	4 June, 1735	d.		
	Ebenezer Flagg	Woburn, Ms.	1704	Harvard	1725			14 Nov. 1796	92	
	Nathan Bradstreet	Ipswich, Ms.	1770	Dartmouth	1791	30 Oct. 1793	Oct. 1816	29 June, 1827	57	d. in Massachusetts.
	Joel R. Arnold	Westminster, Vt.	1794	Middlebury	*	8 March, 1820	1830			s. in Connecticut.
	Jonathan Clement	Danville, Vt.	1703	Middlebury	1818	13 Oct. 1830				
	John Wilson	Ulster, Ireland	1749	Dartmouth	1777	13 Oct. 1803		1 Feb. 1779	76	
	Zaccheus Colby†	Newtown	1782		—	19 Feb. 1817	26 Oct. 1825	10 Aug. 1822	73	s. in Maine.
	Clement Parker	Coventry, Ct.			—					
	Benjamin Sargent	New Hampshire			—					
Chesterfield	Abraham Wood	Sudbury, Ms.	1748	Harvard	1767	31 Dec. 1772		18 Oct. 1823	75	
	John Walkert†	Bedford	1784	Dartmouth	1808	30 April, 1823	182—			
	Elihu Smith				1787	23 May, 1832				
Chichester	Josiah Carpenter	Stafford, Ct.	1762	Dartmouth	1782	2 Nov. 1791	24 July, 1827			
	Rufus A. Putnam†	Sutton, Ms.	1751	Harvard	1782	29 Aug. 1832				
Claremont	George Wheaton	Mansfield, Ms.	1748	Dartmouth	1772	19 Feb. 1772		24 June, 1773	22	
	Augustine Hibbard	Windham, Ct.	1770	Harvard	1790	7 March, 1796		Dec. 1831	83	d. in Canada.
	John Tappan	East Kingston	1778	Dartmouth	1804	24 Dec. 1806	31 April, 1819			
	Stephen Farley	Hollis	1783	Brown	1801	6 June, 1821	Sept. 1802			
	Jonathan Nyef	Wareham, Ms.	1798	Amherst	1823	1 April, 1829				
	Elijah Paine	Ashfield, Ms.	1795	Dartmouth	1823	14 Sept. 1824	8 April, 1829			See Bradford.
Colebrook	O. G. Thatcher	Grafton, Vt.								
	Eben. G. Bradford	Francesstown	1705	Harvard	1725	18 Nov. 1730		3 Sept. 1782	77	
Concord	Timothy Walker	Burlington, Ms.	1747	New Jersey	1772	1 July, 1789	1 July, 1797	9 March, 1807	60	d. in Concord.
	Israel Evanst	Trediffin, Pa.	1769	Dartmouth	1793	7 March, 1798	23 March, 1823	18 Feb. 1827	58	d. in Concord.
	Asa M ^r Farland, D. D.	Worcester, Ms.								

[illegible]

Gilmanton, 1st chh.	Isaac Smith	Sterling, Ct.	1744	New Jersey	1770	30 Nov.	1774		25 March, 1817	72	See Brentwood.		
	Luke A. Spofford	Jaffrey	1796	Middlebury	1815	9 June,	1819	9 June,	1825				
	Daniel Lancaster	Acworth	1796	Dartmouth	1821	21 Sept.	1826		1832				
2d chh. (Iron Works)	Heman Root	Iericho, Vt.	1794	Middlebury	1819	12 July,	1826	Feb.	1830				
	Charles G. Safford	Exeter	1756	Harvard	1779	28 Sept.	1831						
	Elisha Fish	Upton, Ms.	1756	Harvard	1779	29 May,	1794		28 March, 1807	51	See Westmoreland.		
Gilsom	Ebenezer Chase		1743	Harvard	1765	30 Oct.	1771		1833		d. in Vermont.		
	Joseph Currier	Amesbury, Ms.	1748	Dartmouth	1774	27 Dec.	1781	4 May,	1774	24 July,	1829	d. in Massachusetts.	
	Cornelius Waters	Millbury, Ms.	1772	—	*	3 March,	1802	10 July,	1811		Now of Concord.		
Goffstown	D. L. Morrill, LL. D.	Eppling	1772	—	—	18 Oct.	1820	15 Nov.	1825		See Haverhill.		
	Benj. H. Pitman	Newport, R. I.	1772	—	—	18 Oct.	1820		1831				
	Henry Wood	Loudon	179—	Dartmouth	1822	31 May,	1826		1831				
David Stowell	John Tucke	Hampton	1701	Harvard	1723	26 July,	1732		12 Aug.	1773	72		
	Timothy Clark	Connecticut	1764	Dartmouth	1791	1 Jan.	1800	1 May,	1811		See Chesterfield.		
	John Walker	Bedford	1784	Dartmouth	1803	5 Feb.	1812	2 July,	1822		See Winchester.		
Gosport	Francis Danforth	Hillsborough	1793	Dartmouth	1819	11 June,	1823		1830				
	William Allen	Boston, Ms.	1676	Harvard	1703	15 July,	1707		8 Sept.	1760	84		
	S. Macclintock, D. D.	Medford, Ms.	1732	New Jersey	1751	3 Nov.	1756		27 April, 1804	72			
Greenland	James A. Neal	Londonderry	1774	—	—	22 May,	1805		18 July, 1803	34			
	Ephraim Abbot	Newcastle, Me.	1779	Harvard	1806	27 Oct.	1813	28 Oct.	1828				
	Samuel W. Clark	Hancock	1795	Dartmouth	1823	5 Aug.	1829		1784	28 Nov.	1831	89	
Groton and Hebron	Samuel Perley†	Ipswich, Ms.	1742	Harvard	1763		1779		3 May,	1813	68		
	Thomas Page	Hebron, Ct.	1744	—	—		1790						
	William Rolfe	Plaistow	1773	Dartmouth	1799	9 Nov.	1803	June,	1828		See Concord.		
Hampstead	Asa P. Tenney	Corinth, Vt.	1801	—	—	18 June,	1823	11 Feb.	1833				
	Henry True	Salisbury, Ms.	1726	Harvard	1750	24 June,	1752		22 May,	1782	56		
	John Kelly	Amesbury, Ms.	1763	Dartmouth	1791	5 Dec.	1792		about	1661	100*	d. in England.	
Hampton	Stephen Bachiler	England	a. 1561	—	—		1638		23 Dec.	1661	84(?)	d. in Salisbury, Ms.	
	Timothy Dalton	(See Exeter)	a. 1597	Camb., Eng.	1639		1639	about	15 Nov.	1679	85(?)	d. in Salisbury, Ms.	
	John Wheelwright	On the Ocean	1633	Harvard	1651		1660		19 April,	1686	53		
Seaborn Cotton	John Cotton	Hampton	1638	Harvard	1678	19 Nov.	1696		27 March,	1710	52		
	Nathaniel Gookin	Cambridge, Ms.	1687	Harvard	1703	14 Nov.	1710		25 Aug.	1734	48		
	Ward Cotton	Sandwich, Ms.	1712	Harvard	1729	19 June,	1734	12 Nov.	1765	27 Nov.	1768	57	d. in Plymouth, Ms.
Ebenezer Thayer	Boston, Ms.	1734	Harvard	1753	17 Sept.	1766			6 Nov.	1792	58		
	Jesse Appleton, D. D.	New Ipswich	1772	Dartmouth	1792	22 March,	1797	16 Nov.	1807	12 Nov.	1819	47	d. in Brunswick, Me.
	Josiah Webster	Chester	1772	Dartmouth	1798	8 June,	1808						
P. chh.	William Pidgein	Newbury, Ms.	1794	Dartmouth	1794	27 Jan.	1796	July,	1807				* Lewis's History of Lynn.

* Lewis's History of Lynn.

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Dismission.	Death.	Age.	Remarks.
Hampton Falls	Theophilus Cotton	Plymouth, Ms.	1632	Harvard	1701	13 Jan.	1712	18 Aug.	44	
	Joseph Whipple	Ipswich, Ms.	1701	Harvard	1720	13 Jan.	1727	17 Feb.	55	
	Josiah Bayley	Newbury, Ms.	1734	Harvard	1752	19 Oct.	1757	12 Sept.	29	
	Paine Wingate	Amesbury, Ms.	1739	Harvard	1759	14 Dec.	1763	18 March, 1771		Now of Stratham.
Hancock	S. Langdon, D. D.†	Boston, Ms.	1723	Harvard	1740	18 Jan.	1731	29 Nov.	75	
	Jacob Abbot	Wilton	1763	Harvard	1792	15 Aug.	1798	1827		
	Reed Paige	Hardwick, Ms.	1764	Harvard	1786	21 Sept.	1791	22 July,	52	
	Archibald Burgess	Canterbury, Ct.	1814	Dartmouth	1814	25 Dec.	1822	1816		
Hanover	E. Burroughs, D. D.†	Connecticut	1757	Yale	1757	1 Sept.	1772	22 May,	75	
	Samuel Collins †	Lebanon, Ct.	1775	Yale	1775	25 Nov.	1788	1810		
	Josiah Towne	Belchertown, Ms.	1712	Dartmouth	1752	23 June,	1814	1795		d. in Vermont.
	E. Wheelock, D. D.	Windham, Ct.	1757	Middlebury	1733		1771	24 April,	63	
College chh.	Sylvanus Ripley	Connecticut	1771	Yale	1771		1779	5 Feb.	47(?)	
	John Smith, D. D.	Byfield, Ms.	1732	Dartmouth	1773		1786	30 April,	56	
	Roswell Shurtleff	Chesterfield	1773	Dartmouth	1799		1809			
	Robert Page †	(See Bradford)	1810	Bowdoin	1832		1832			s. in Vermont.
Haverhill	Ethan Smith	Belchertown, Ms.	1762	Dartmouth	1790	25 Jan.	1792	23 June,		See Hopkinton.
	John Smith	Palmer, Ms.	1768	Dartmouth	1794	23 Dec.	1802	14 Jan.		
	Grant Powers	Hollis	1784	Dartmouth	1810	4 Jan.	1815	May,		s. in Connecticut.
	Henry Wood†	London	1794	Dartmouth	1822	14 Dec.	1831			
Haverhill and ? Newbury, Vt. }	Peter Powers	Dunstable	1728	Harvard	1754		1765	1784	72	d. in Maine.
	John Page	Salem	1740	Harvard	1761	21 Dec.	1763	24 May,		
Hawke	Jacob Rice	Northborough, Ms.	1740	Harvard	1765	7 June,	1763	29 Jan.	43	
	Moses Sawyer	Salisbury	1776	Harvard	1799	26 May,	1792	1 Feb.	84	d. in Maine.
	Jacob Scates†	Freeport, Me.	1788	Dartmouth	1817	17 Jan.	1827	1824		s. in Maine.
	Jonathan Barns	Marlborough, Ms.	1779	Dartmouth	1770	25 Nov.	1772	20 Oct.		
Hillsborough	Ste. Chapin, D. D.	Milford, Ms.	1778	Harvard	1804	19 June,	1805	3 Aug.	56	d. in Hillsboro'.
	Setin Chapin	Mendon, Ms.	1808	Brown	1808	1 Jan.	1812	12 May,		See Mont Vernon.
	John Lawton†	Hardwick, Ms.	1780	Middlebury	1805	7 Nov.	1821	26 June,		s. in Hanover, Ms.
	Bunker Gay	Dedham, Ms.	1733	Harvard	1760	17 Aug.	1763	1816		
Hinsdale	Eliphalet Strong	Somers, Ct.	1733	Harvard	1760	17 Aug.	1763	19 Oct.	80	d. in Hinsdale.
Hollis	Daniel Emerson	Reading, Ms.	1716	Harvard	1739	20 April,	1743	30 Sept.	85	
	Eli Smith	Belchertown, Ms.	1759	Brown	1792	27 Nov.	1793	1830		
	David Perry†	Worcester, Ms.	1824	Dartmouth	1824	23 Feb.	1831			
	James Scales	Boxford, Ms.	1733	Harvard	1733	23 Nov.	1757	4 July,		
Hopkinton	Elijah Fletcher	Westford, Ms.	1747	Harvard	1769	27 Jan.	1773	1770	64(?)	d. in Hopkinton.
								8 April,	39	

	Jacob Cram	Hampton Falls	1762	Dartmouth	1782, 25 Feb.	1789	6 Jan.	1792	21 Dec.	1833	71	d. in Exeter. s. in Vt. and Mass.
	Ethan Conant	Belchertown, Ms.	1762	Dartmouth	1810 12 March,	1800	16 Dec.	1817		1832		
	Roger Conant	Middletown, Ct.	1784	Yale	1815 21 Oct.	1818		1832				
	Nathaniel Merrill	Newbury, Ms.	1713	Harvard	1732 30 Nov.	1737				1796	83	
	Jabez P. Fisher	Wrentham, Ms.	1763	Brown	1788 24 Feb.	1796	June,	1801				Now of Deering. d. in Maine.
	John Strickland†	Hadley, Ms.	1739	Yale	1761 13 July,	1774	24 Oct.	1792	4 Oct.	1823	84	
P. chh.	William K. Talbot	Athol, Ms.	1779	New Jersey	2 Nov.	1825	a.	1830				
	Laban Ainsworth	Woodstock, Ct.	1759	Dartmouth	1778 10 Dec.	1782						
	Giles Lyman†	Shelburne, Ms.		Amherst	1827 11 Jan.	1832						
	Jacob Bacon	Wrentham, Ms.	1707	Harvard	1731 18 Oct.	1738	April,	1747	June,	1787	80	s. in Plymouth, Ms.
	Ezra Carpenter†	Rehoboth, Ms.	1699	Harvard	1720 4 Oct.	1733		1760	(see Swanzey)			
	Clement Sumner	Hebron, Ct.	1733	Yale	1758 11 June,	1761	30 April,	1772	29 March,	1795	62	
	Aaron Hall	Cheshire, Ct.	1751	Yale	1772 19 Feb.	1778		12 Aug.	1814	63		s. in Beverly, Ms.
	David Oliphant	Waterford, N. Y.	1791	Union	1809 25 May,	1815	25 May,	1815				
	Zedekiah S. Barstow	Canterbury, Ct.	1813	Yale	1813 1 July,	1818						
	Thomas R. Sullivan†	Roston, Ms.	1799	Harvard	1817 28 Dec.	1825						
Unit. chh.	Jeremiah Fogg	Hampton	1712	Harvard	1730 20 Nov.	1737		1 Dec.	1789	77		
Kensington	Naphtali Shaw	Bridgewater, Ms.		Dartmouth	1790 30 Jan.	1793	dismissed.					
	Nathaniel Kennedy†	Ireland			13 Jan.	1813	1 July,	1816				
	Joseph A. E. Long	Amesbury, Ms.	1794	Harvard	1818 5 June,	1725		6 May,	1737	34		
	Ward Clark	Exeter	1703	Harvard	1723 29 Sept.	1725		15 Sept.	1760	54		
	Joseph Seccomb†	Boston, Ms.	1706	Harvard	1731 23 Nov.	1737		23 June,	1771	35		
	Amos Tappan	Newbury, Ms.	1736	Harvard	1758 18 Aug.	1762		3 April,	1812	65		
	E. Thayer, D. D.†	Braintree	1747	New Jersey	1769 18 Dec.	1776						
	John Turner†	Randolph, Ms.		Brown	1788 1 Jan.	1818	1 May,	1823				s. in Connecticut. See Atkinson.
	Ora Pearson	Chittenden, Vt.		Middlebury	7 March,	1827	March,	1834				
	Joseph Willard†	Stafford, Ct.	1761	Harvard	1784 18 Sept.	1794	16 Oct.	1822	22 July,	1827	66	
	James R. Wheelock†	Hanover		Dartmouth	1807 23 Jan.	1824	Jan.	1825				
Lancaster	Luke A. Spofford†	Jaffrey		Middlebury	1815	1829		1831				
	Andrew Govan†	Paisley, Scotland		St. Andrews	24 Oct.	1832						
Lebanon	Isalah Potter	Connecticut	1746	Yale	1767 Aug.	1772	ret. 19 Sept.	1816	Aug.	1817	71	Suicide. See Windham.
	Calvin Cutler	Guildhall, Vt.	1791	Dartmouth	1819 6 Nov.	1823	dismissed					
	Pinneas Cooke†	Hadley, Ms.	1781	Middlebury	1803 13 May,	1829	iii. 233.)					
Lee	Samuel Hutchins				before 1792	(See Belknap,						
Lempster	Elias Fisher	Wrentham, Ms.	1749	Harvard	1769 26 Sept.	1787	dismissed.	22 March,	1831	82		
	Charles M. Brown†	Exeter	1794		18 Sept.	1828						
	Joshua Tufts	Medford, Ms.			1736 Dec.	1741		bet. 1758 & 1773				d. in Claremont. See Kensington.
Litchfield	Samuel Cotton	Newton, Ms.	1739	Harvard	1759 2 Jan.	1765		1781	1819	80		
	Nathaniel Kennedy	Ireland			12 April,	1809						

Town.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born. Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Dismissal.	Death.	Age.	Remarks.
Litchfield (<i>cont'd</i>)	Enoch Pillsbury	Byfield, Ms.	1788	—	25 Oct. 1815	1815	15 Feb. 1818	30	
	John Sherer	Londonderry	1788	Hamilton	—	1825	—	—	
Littleton	Drury Fairbank†	Holliston, Ms.	1772	Brown	1797 3 May,	1820	5 May, 1729	52	
Londonderry	James MacGregore	Ireland	1677	—	—	1719	25 Jan. 1735	76	
P. 1st chh.	Matthew Clarke	Ireland	1658	—	—	1729	22 Sept. 1738	34	
	Thomas Thompson	Ireland	1704	Edinburg	—	1732	15 Feb. 1791	81	
	William Davidson	Ireland	1714	Edinburg	—	1740	—	—	
	Jonathan Brown	Madbury	1757	Dartmouth	1789	1795	—	—	
	Edward L. Parker	Litchfield	1785	Dartmouth	1807 12 Sept.	1810	—	—	
P. 2d chh.	David M'Gregore	Ireland	1710	—	*	1737	—	—	
	William Morrison	Scotland	1748	—	12 Feb. 1783	1783	30 May, 1777	68	
	Daniel Dana, D. D.†	Ipswich, Ms.	1771	Dartmouth	1788 16 Jan.	1822	9 March, 1818	70	
	Anasa A. Hayes	Granby, Ct.	1798	Yale	1824 25 June,	1828	—	—	s. in Newburyport.
	John R. Adams	Andover, Ms.	180—	Yale	1821	1831	23 Oct. 1830	32	
Loudon	Jedidiah Tucker	Canton, Ms.	1760	Harvard	1782 21 Oct.	1789	21 Oct. 1809	28 April, 1818	57
	Enoch Corser	Boscawen	1787	Middlebury	1811 5 March,	1817	—	—	d. in Loudon.
Lyme	William Conant	Bridgewater, Ms. a.	1743	Yale	1770 22 Dec.	1773	8 March, 1810	67	
	Nathaniel Lambert†	Rowley, Ms.	1763	Brown	1787 1 Jan.	1811	—	—	
	Baxter Perry	Worcester, Ms.	1792	Harvard	1817 3 Jan.	1821	19 Jan. 1830	37	
	Erdix Tenney	Corinth, Vt.	1801	Middlebury	1826 5 Jan.	1831	—	—	
Lyndeborough	John Rand	Charlestown, Ms.	1737	Harvard	1748 3 Dec.	1757	8 April, 1762	12 Oct. 1805	78
	Sewall Goodridge	Lunenburg, Ms.	1743	Harvard	1764 7 Sept.	1768	14 March, 1809	65	d. in Bedford.
	Nathaniel Merrill	Rowley, Ms.	1782	Dartmouth	1809 30 Oct.	1811	—	—	
Marlborough	Joseph Cummings	Topsfield, Ms.	1752	Harvard	1768	1778	Dec. 1790	{ between 1788 & 1791	
	Holloway Fish	Upton, Ms.	1763	Dartmouth	1790 5 Sept.	1793	1 Sept. 1824	65	
Mason	Salmon Bennett†	Brattleborough, Vt.	1791	Middlebury	1815 27 Sept.	1825	—	—	See Boscawen.
	Jonathan Searle	Rowley, Ms.	1744	Harvard	1764 14 Oct.	1772	4 May, 1781	7 Dec. 1812	68
	Ebenezer Hill	Cambridge, Ms.	1766	Harvard	1786 3 Nov.	1790	—	—	
Meredith	Simon F. Williams	Windham	1785	Dartmouth	1785 28 Nov.	1792	28 Aug. 1798	d. 18 Aug. 1824	55
	David Smith	Augusta, Me.	1769	—	24 March, 1819	1819	—	—	
2d chh.	Francis Norwood	Gloucester, Ms.	179—	Dartmouth	1818 6 July,	1825	—	—	
	John K. Young	New Hampshire	179—	Dartmouth	1821 30 Nov.	1830	—	—	
Merrinack	Jacob Burnap, D. D.	Reading, Ms.	1748	Harvard	1770 14 Oct.	1772	26 Dec. 1821	73	
	Stephen Morse	Bradford, Ms.	1781	Dartmouth	1821 6 July,	1825	—	—	
2d chh.	Samuel H. Tolman†	Dorchester, Ms.	178—	Dartmouth	1806 12 Jan.	1831	—	—	
	Nehemiah Ordway	Amesbury, Ms.	178—	Harvard	1764	1778	dismissed	d.	

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born. Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Dismission.	Death.	Age.	Remarks.
Newport	John Kemele	Long Island, N. Y.	1746 New Jersey	—	22 Jan.	1783 11 Oct.	1791 28 July,	52	d. in Vermont.
	Abijah Wines	Southold, L. I. (?)	Dartmouth	1794 5 Jan.	1796 4 Dec.	1816	1833	69	{ d. in Charles- town, Ms. See Lancaster.
Newtown	James R. Wheelock	Hanover	1787 Dartmouth	1807 2 Dec.	1818	21 Feb.	1823	69	d. in Wentworth.
Northfield	John Woods	Fitzwilliam	1785 Williams	1812 28 Jan.	1824			54	
North Hampton	Jonathan Eames	Wilmington, Ms.	1730 Harvard	1752 17 Jan.	1759			64	
	Liba Conant	Bridgewater, Ms.	1797 Brown	1819 29 May,	1823			71	
	Nathaniel Gookin	Hampton	1713 Harvard	1731 31 Oct.	1739			54	
	Joseph S. Hastings	Newtown, Ms.	1742 Harvard	1762 11 Feb.	1767	3 July,	1774 30 June,	1807	
	D. M'Cure, D. D.	Boston, Ms.	1748 Yale	1769 13 Nov.	1776 30 Aug.	1784 25 June,	1820	71	d. in Connecticut.
	Benjamin Thurston	Bradford, Ms.	1750 Harvard	1774 2 Nov.	1785 27 Oct.	1800 d.		a. 54	
	Jonathan French	Andover, Ms.	1778 Harvard	1798 18 Nov.	1801				
	Josiah Prentice	Grafton, Ms.	1772 Dartmouth	1795 29 May,	1799				
Northwood	Stephen Emery	Wells, Me. (?)	1730 Harvard	1730	1742				
Nottingham	Benjamin Butler	Connecticut	1729 Harvard	1732	1758	1 Aug.	1770 24 May,	1782	d. at Chatham, Ms.
	Obadiah Noble	Sheffield, Ms.	1738 New Jersey	1763 5 Nov.	1771 31 Dec.	1777 19 Feb.	1801	75	d. in Nottingham.
Orford	John Sawyer	Hebron, Ct.	1755 Dartmouth	1785 22 Oct.	1787 17 Dec.	1795		90	d. in Vermont.
	Sylvester Dana	Ashford, Ct.	1769 Yale	1797 20 May,	1801 30 April,	1821			s. in Maine.
	James D. Farnsworth	Groton, Ms.	1793 Harvard	1818 1 Jan.	1823 9 April,	1832			
	Daniel Campbell	Vermont	Dartmouth	1801 May,	1833				
	Sylvester Dana	Ashford, Ct.	1769 Yale	1797 19 Feb.	1823 1 Jan.	1833			
Ossipee	Samuel Arnold	Lancaster, Ms.	1800	23 Sept.	1829	Sept.	1831		
Pelham	James Hobbs	Hampton	1726 Harvard	1748 13 Nov.	1751			39	
	Amos Moody	Newbury, Ms.	1739 Harvard	1759 20 Nov.	1765 24 Oct.	1792	20 June, 1765	39	
	J. H. Church, D. D.	Rutland, Ms.	1772 Harvard	1797 31 Oct.	1798		22 March, 1819	79	
	Aaron Whittemore	Concord, Ms.	1711 Harvard	1734 1 March,	1737				
Pembroke	Jacob Emery	Andover, Ms.	1737 Harvard	1761 3 Aug.	1768		16 Nov. 1767	55	
	Zacheus Colby	Newtown	1749 Dartmouth	1777 22 March,	1786	23 March, 1775	16 March, 1777	39	
	Abraham Burnham	Dunbarton	1775 Dartmouth	1804 2 March,	1808	11 May,	(See Chester.)		
	Daniel Mitchell	Ireland	1707 Edinburgh	3 Dec.	1760		15 Dec. 1776	69	
Peterborough, P.	John Morrison	Pathfoot, Scotland	1743 Edinburgh	1765 26 Nov.	1766		10 Dec. 1782	40	
	David Annan	Coupar of Fife, do	1754 New Jersey	Oct.	1778	June,	1792	48	
	Peter Holt	Andover, Ms.	1763 Harvard	1790 7 March,	1827				
	Elijah Dunbar	Wilton	1794 23 Oct.	1799	27 June,	1827			
Unit. chh.	Abiel Abbott	Wilton	1757 Harvard	1787 27 June,	1827				
Piermont	John Richards	Waterbury, Ct.	1745	11 Feb.	1811	13 March, 1817	1814 a. 89		
	Jonas Hovey	Windham, Ct.							

Pittsfield	Robert Blake†	England	1762	Dartmouth	1784	1823 dismissed.	1795 (See Roxbury)	d. in s. of N. York.
Plainfield	Christopher Paige	Hardwick, Ms.	1798	Middlebury	1822	21 Nov.	1829	d. in Thornton.
	Ezra Scovel	Cornwall, Vt.	1745	Yale	—	9 July,	1799	
	Abraham Carpenter	Killingly, Ct.	1771	Dartmouth	1776	6 June,	1824	84
	Micah Porter†	Braintree, Ms.	—	Dartmouth	—	Jan.	1824	32
	E. Estabrook†	Massachusetts	—	Dartmouth	—	4 July,	1824	
	Silvan Short	Hartland, Vt.	—	Dartmouth	—	4 July,	1824	
	David Dickinson	Conway, Ct.	—	Middlebury	1805	4 July,	1819	
Plaistow	Dana Claves	Framingham, Ms.	1705	Harvard	1725	2 Dec.	1730	
	James Cushing	Salisbury, Ms.	1739	Harvard	1759	6 March,	1765	59
	Gyles Merrill	Salisbury, Ms.	1784	—	26 Dec.	1826	17 Feb.	62
	Moses Welch†	Plaistow	—	—	18 Feb.	1831	—	
	Samuel H. Peckham	—	—	—	10 July,	1831	—	
Plymouth	Nathan Ward	Newton, Ms.	1721	—	1797	8 Jan.	1798	83
	Drury Fairbank	Holliston, Ms.	1772	Brown	1826	11 March,	1830	
	George Punchard	Salem, Ms.	180	Dartmouth	1653	11 July,	1671	
Portsmouth	Joshua Moody	England	1632	Harvard	1687	3 May,	1699	65
	Nathaniel Rogers	Ipswich, Ms.	1670	Harvard	1699	—	—	54
	Jabez Fitch†	Norwich, Ct.	1672	Harvard	1699	—	—	75
	S. Langdon, D. D.	Boston, Ms.	1723	Harvard	1740	4 Feb.	1747	
	J. Buckminster, D. D.	Rutland, Ms.	1751	Yale	1770	27 Jan.	1779	61
	Israel W. Putnam	Danvers, Ms.	1786	Dartmouth	1809	15 March,	1815	
	John Emerson†	Gloucester, Ms.	1670	Harvard	1689	23 March,	1715	
	William Shurtleff†	Plymouth, Ms.	1689	Harvard	1707	21 Feb.	1733	
	Job Strong	Northampton, Ms.	1724	—	28 June,	1749	—	
	Samuel Haven, D. D.	Framingham, Ms.	1727	Harvard	1749	6 May,	1752	
	Timothy Alden†	Yarmouth, Ms.	1771	Harvard	1794	20 Nov.	1799	62
	N. Parker, D. D.	Reading, Ms.	1782	Harvard	1803	14 Sept.	1808	58
	A. P. Peabody†	Beverly, Ms. (?)	180	Harvard	1826	24 Oct.	1833	27
	Samuel Drown	Bristol, R. I.	1721	—	22 Nov.	1761	—	79
	Joseph Walton	New Castle	1742	—	22 Sept.	1759	—	51
	Frederic Clark	Runney	1797	—	28 Oct.	1817	15 Oct.	
	Jared B. Waterbury†	Stamford, Ct.	1799	Yale	1823	18 March,	1829	
	Joseph H. Towne	Boston, Ms.	180	Yale	1827	13 Jan.	1832	
	Asahel Davis	—	—	—	1 Jan.	1829	dismissed.	
	Jonathan Stickney	Newburyport, Ms.	—	—	22 Oct.	1800	22 Oct.	
	Stephen Bailey	Greenland	—	—	1 Oct.	1817	22 Oct.	
	Seth Farnsworth	Charlestown	1795	Dartmouth	1822	3 Nov.	1824	

{ s. in Amesbury,
Ms.

Towns.	Ministers	Native Place.	Born, Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Dismission.	Death.	Age.	Remarks.
Andover	Seth Dem	Connecticut	late	1735 6 Nov.	1763	Sept. 1780 d.	26 Feb. 1820	62	
	Seth Payson, D. D.	Walpole, Ms.	1738 Harvard	1777 4 Dec.	1782				
	Amos W. Burnham	Dunbarton	1791 Dartmouth	1815 14 Nov.	1821				
Rochester	Amos Maine	York, Me.	1709 Harvard	1729	1737		5 April, 1760	51	
	Samuel Hill†	Malden, Ms.	1737 Harvard	1735 19 Nov.	1760		19 Nov. 1820	1764 a 50	d.
	Avery Hall	Meriden, Ct.	1737 Harvard	1735 15 Oct.	1766	10 April, 1775	27 Jan. 1825	83	Prof. in Bowd. Col.
Roxbury	Joseph Haven	Hopkinton, Ms.	1747 Harvard	1775 10 Jan.	1776			77	
	Thomas C. Upham†	Deerfield	1799 Dartmouth	1818 16 July,	1823	21 May, 1825			
	Isaac Willey	Campton	1793 Dartmouth	1822 18 Jan.	1826				d. in Salisbury.
Runney	Christopher Paige†	Hardwick, Ms.	1762 Dartmouth	1784 21 Nov.	1816	11 March, 1819	12 Oct. 1822	60	
	Thomas Niles	East Haddam, Ct.	1762 Dartmouth	1784 21 Oct.	1767	10 Feb. 1788 a.		1788	
	Nathaniel Morrill	Salisbury, Ms.	1701 Harvard	1723 14 Sept.	1726	1734			
Rye	Samuel Parsons	Salisbury, Ms.	1711 Harvard	1730 3 Nov.	1736		4 Jan. 1789	78	
	Hamington Porter	N. Bridgewater, Ms.	1755 Harvard	1777 29 Dec.	1784				
	Bezaleel Smith†	Randolph, Vt.	1797 Dartmouth	1825 13 May,	1829				
Salem	Abner Bayley	Newbury, Ms.	1716 Harvard	1736 30 Jan.	1740				
	John Smith, D. D.	Belchertown, Ms.	Dartmouth	1794 4 Jan.	1797	21 Nov. 1816	10 March, 1798	82	d. in Maine.
	William Bale†	Danvers, Ms.	1775 Harvard	1765 17 Nov.	1773		14 April, 1831	65	
Salisbury	Jonathan Seale	Rowley, Ms.	1745 Harvard	* 9 Nov.	1791	8 Nov. 1791	Dec. 1819	74	d. in Salisbury.
	Thomas Worcester	Hollis	Dartmouth	1821 24 March, 1821	1821	1 April, 1829	24 Dec. 1831	63	d. in Salisbury.
	Abijah Cross	Vassachusetts	Dartmouth	1821 24 March, 1821	1832	9 Oct. 1832			Missionary Agent.
Sanbornton	Andrew Rankin†	Littleton	—	13 Nov. 1833					
	Benjamin F. Foster†	New Hampshire	—	13 Nov. 1833					d. in Sanbornton.
	Joseph Woodman	W. Newbury, Ms.	1748 New Jersey	1766 13 Nov.	1771	13 Nov. 1806	28 Sept. 1807	59	
Sandown	Abraham Bodwell	Meduen, Ms.	1777 Harvard	1805 13 Nov.	1806				
	Josiah Cotton†	Sandwich, Ms.	Harvard	1722 28 Nov.	1759		27 May, 1780 a. 78		d. in Vermont.
	Samuel Collins	Lebanon, Ct.	Dartmouth	1775 27 Dec.	1780	30 April, 1788	(See Hanover)		See Campton.
Sandwich	John Webber	Rowley, Ms.	Dartmouth	1792 24 March, 1795	1800	15 Sept. 1800			s. in Newfield, Me.
	David Page Smith	Hollis	Dartmouth	1823 23 May,	1827	28 June, 1832			
	Giles Leach	Bridgewater, Ms.	Amherst	1829 6 Feb.	1833				
Seabrook	Samuel Perley	Ipswich, Ms.	Harvard	1763 31 Jan.	1765	22 May, 1775	{ (sec Moul- } tonboro') }		d. in Maine.
	Elias Hull†	Tolland, Ct.	1772 Harvard	16 Feb. 1799			28 Feb. 1822	44	
	James Pike	Newbury, Ms.	1703 Harvard	1725 28 Oct.	1730		19 March, 1792	89	d. in Leominster, Ms.
Somersworth	Pearson Thurston	Sterling, Ms.	Dartmouth	1757 1 Feb.	1792	16 Nov. 1812	15 Aug. 1819	56	
	Josiah T. Hawes	Vassalborough, Me.	—	23 Jan. 1823					
	Reuben Porter	Hartford, Ct.	Dartmouth	—	27 April, 1825	21 Aug. 1827			See Centre Harbor.

Town.	Ministry.	Native Place.	Born.	Where Educated.	Grad.	Settlement.	Dismission.	Death.	Age.	Remarks.
Walpole, 2d chh.	Edwin Jennison	Newbury, Ms.	1744	Harvard	1767	17 Aug. 1831	11 March, 1801	18 May, 1813	67	d. in Warner.
Warner	William Kelly	Fitzwilliam	1785	Williams	1812	5 Feb. 1772	18 June, 1823			See Newport.
	John Woods	Gill, Ms.	1793	—	1748	22 June, 1827				
Washington	Jubilee Wellman	Colerain, Ireland	1728	Harvard	1748	26 Sept. 1780		11 Sept. 1800	72	s. in Maine.
	George Lesslet	Lyme, Ct.	1773	Dartmouth	1799	12 July, 1803	12 June, 1806			
Weare	Broughton Whitet	Westmoreland	1773	Dartmouth	1797	9 Nov. 1818	a. 1830			
Wentworth	John Cayford	England	1772	—	20 Oct. 1802	20 June, 1833	4 May, 1808			
Westmoreland	Increase S. Davist	Brookline, Ms.	—	—	1761	7 Nov. 1764	17 Aug. 1775	bet. 1788 & '91	a. 49	d. in Petersham, Ms.
	William Goddard	Leicester, Ms.	1766	Harvard	1785	6 Oct. 1790	1830			
	Allen Pratt	East Bridgewater	1794	Dartmouth	1813	21 May, 1825	1830			
	Otis C. Whiton	Winchendon, Ms.	1766	Harvard	1785	Dec. 1827				
	Ebenezer Chase	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2d chh. Allen Pratt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Whitefield and } Bethlehem	See Bethlehem and Whitefield.	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Wilton	Jonathan Livermore	Northborough, Ms.	1739	Harvard	1760	14 Dec. 1768	1778	20 July, 1809	79	d. in Wilton.
	Abel Fisk	Pepperell, Ms.	1732	Harvard	1774	18 Nov. 1778		21 April, 1802	50	
	Thomas Beede	Poplin	1771	Harvard	1798	2 March, 1803	15 Jan. 1829			
	Steph. A. Barnard	Marlborough, Ms.	—	—	—	13 Jan. 1830				
	A. Dumont Jones	—	—	—	—	1 Jan. 1834				
2d chh.	William Richardson	—	—	—	—	15 Dec. 1830				
Winchester	Joseph Ashley	Westfield, Ms.	1708	Yale	1730	12 Nov. 1736	1747	8 Feb. 1797	88	s. in Sunderland, Ms.
	Micah Lawrence	Lexington, Ms.	1739	Harvard	1759	14 Nov. 1764	19 Feb. 1777	Jan. 1794	55	
	Ezra Conant	Concord, Ms.	1763	Harvard	1784	19 Feb. 1806	13 Oct. 1806			
	Experience Porter	Lebanon	1782	Dartmouth	1803	12 Nov. 1807	20 Feb. 1810	Sept. 1828	46	s. in Belchertown.
	Salmon Bennett	Battleborough, Vt.	1791	Middlebury	1815	10 Sept. 1817	25 Dec. 1823			See Marlborough.
	Francis Danforth	Hillsborough	1793	Dartmouth	1819	18 Aug. 1831				
	William Johnston	Ireland	—	—	—	1747	July, 1752			
Windham, P.	John Kinkaid	—	—	—	—	Oct. 1760	April, 1765			
	Simon Williams	Trim, Ireland	1729	New Jersey	1763	Dec. 1766		10 Nov. 1793	64	
	Samuel Harris	Ashburnham, Ms.	1774	—	—	Oct. 1805	1820			
	Calvin Cutler	Guildhall, Vt.	1791	Dartmouth	1819	April, 1828				
Wolfeborough	Ebenezer Allen	Massachusetts	1746	Harvard	1771	25 Oct. 1792		1806	60	

Statement of Ages.

Of the preceding list, embracing upwards of 475 persons, 240 have died, of whom the average age of 230, is a fraction over 63 years. The following table exhibits a view of the ages of these 230. Of 18 of this number, the ages are not precisely known, but are conjectured from such facts as could be obtained.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Have died.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Have died.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Have died.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Have died.</i>
22	1	44	2	61	2	77	7
27	1	46	1	62	5	78	3
29	1	47	2	63	5	79	8
30	2	48	4	64	2	80	8
32	2	49	1	65	10	82	2
33	1	50	4	66	6	83	4
34	5	51	3	67	5	84	8
35	3	52	6	68	5	85	3
36	1	53	2	69	4	86	2
37	1	54	5	70	4	88	1
38	1	55	7	71	6	89	3
39	4	56	5	72	7	90	1
40	3	57	7	73	6	92	1
41	2	58	4	74	3	94	1
42	3	59	4	75	7	100	1
43	1	60	6	76	5		

Aggregate amount of ages, 14,528 years.

Total, 230

LONGEVITY OF LITERARY MEN.

WE have compiled the following statements from Dr. Brigham's book on mental cultivation, Dr. Allen's Dictionary, Madden's Infirmities of Genius, and other sources. The number of names is so small, that no results, on which entire dependence may be placed, can be deduced from them. They may serve, however, as the foundation of inquiries on this deeply interesting subject. The most important questions for consideration are—the influence of climate on the health of literary men—the effects of study in the different branches of science and literature—the relative length of life of literary men in different periods of the world—the consequences of the use of wine and other physical stimulants on health.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
Abbadie,	69	Divinity,	France.
Anacreon,	85	Poetry,	Anatolia.
Ariosto,	59	Poetry,	Italy.
Aristotle,	63	Philosophy,	Athens.
Bacon,	65	Philosophy,	England.
Bailly,	58	Astronomy,	France.
Barros,	74	Philosophy,	Portugal.
Barthez,	72		France.
Bayle,	59	Natural Philosophy,	France.
Brumoy,	50		France.
Blake,	54	Naval,	England.
Burlamaqui,	54	Law,	Italy.
Butler Jos.,	60	Divinity,	England.
Boccaccio,	61	Novel,	Italy.
Burton,	63	Philosophy,	England.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
Boyle,	64	Philosophy,	Ireland.
Blondel D.,	64		France.
Bentivoglio,	65		Italy.
Burke,	67	Politics,	Ireland.
Blondel,	68		France.
Baronius,	69	Church History,	Italy.
Berkeley,	69	Philosophy,	Ireland.
Beaumarchais,	69		France.
Boerhaave,	70	Medicine,	Holland.
Byron,	37	Poetry,	England.
Burns,	38	Poetry,	Scotland.
Borelli,	71		Italy.
Bandinelli,	72	Fine Arts,	Italy.
Bernini,	82	Fine Arts,	Italy.
Beethoven,	57	Music,	Germany.
Burney,	88	Music,	England.
Bull,	41	Music,	England.
Bentley,	81	Philology,	England.
Brown J.,	54	Medical,	England.
Bolingbroke,	79	Morals,	England.
Baxter,	76	Theology,	England.
Blackstone,	85	Law,	England.
Burnet,	72	Church History,	Scotland.
Bourdaloue,	72	Divinity,	France.
Barthez,	72		France.
Bonnet,	73	Philosophy,	Switzerland.
Bouhours,	75		Italy.
Buchanan,	77	Poetry,	Scotland.
Bembo,	77		Italy.
Bossuet,	77	Divinity,	France.
Bacon R.,	78	Philosophy,	England.
Buffon,	81	Natural History,	France.
Bentham,	84	Political Economy,	England.
Condorcet,	50	Philosophy,	France.
Clairaut,	52	Philosophy,	France.
Cegnard,	53		France.
Congreve,	57	Poetry,	England.
Charron,	62		France.
Camoens,	55	Poetry,	Portugal.
Cuvier,		Natural History,	France.
Collins,	56	Poetry,	England.
Cowley,	49	Poetry,	England.
Cowper,	69	Poetry,	England.
Corneille,	78	Poetry,	France.
Colman G.,	61	Poetry,	England.
Cumberland,	80	Poetry,	England.
Coke,	85	Law,	England.
Chillingworth,	43	Divinity,	England.
Calvin,	56	Divinity,	Geneva.
Chubb,	65	Divinity,	Geneva.
Canova,	65	Fine Arts,	Italy.
Claude,	82	Fine Arts,	Italy.
Caracci A.,	49	Fine Arts,	Italy.
Cimarosa,	41	Music,	Italy.
Condillac,	65	Natural Philosophy,	France.
Constant B.,	67	Philosophy,	France.
Cervantes,	69	Novel,	Spain.
Copernicus,	70	Astronomy,	Poland.
Crebillon,	70		France.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
Casaubon,	71	Philology,	Switzerland.
Chaucer,	72	Poetry,	England.
Confucius,	73	Philosophy,	China.
Camden,	73	Politics,	England.
Cardan,	75		Italy.
Cullen,	78	Medicine,	Scotland.
Cassini,	87	Astronomy,	Italy.
Davy,	51	Philosophy,	England.
Descartes,	54	Philosophy,	France.
Davila,	55	History,	Italy.
Dante,	56	Poetry,	Italy.
Demosthenes,	59	Orator,	Greece.
Des Fontaines,	60	Philosophy,	France.
De Thou,	64	History,	France.
Dwight T.,	65	Divinity,	United States.
D'Alembert,	67	Astronomy,	France.
Duclos,	68		France.
Dryden,	70	Poetry,	England.
Diderot,	71	Philosophy,	France.
Dacier,	71	Miscellany,	France.
Dodart,	73		France.
Destouches,	74		France.
Duhamel,	82		France.
D'Augesseau,	83	Philosophy,	France.
D'Aubenton,		Philosophy,	France.
Euler,	76	Philosophy,	Germany.
Edwards J.,	58	Divinity,	United States.
Edwards J., D. D.,	58	Divinity,	United States.
Euripides,	79	Poetry,	Greece.
Erasmus,	69	Philology,	Holland.
Farquhar,	30	Novelist,	England.
Fulton,	50	Philosophy,	United States.
Ferguson,	92	Philosophy,	Scotland.
Fourcroy,	54	Philosophy,	France.
Freret,	62	Philosophy,	France.
Fabricius,	68	History,	Germany.
Fichte J.,			Germany.
Fracastor,	71	Philosophy,	Italy.
Frederic,	75	History,	Prussia.
Flechier,	78	Philosophy,	France.
Fleury,	82	Divinity,	France.
Franklin,	84	Philosophy,	United States.
Gray,	55	Poetry,	England.
Goldsmith,	44	Poetry,	England.
Gibbon,	57	History,	England.
Guicciardini,	58	Arts,	Italy.
Gesner,	60	Poetry,	Switzerland.
Galvani,	61	Philosophy,	Italy.
Graswinckel,	66		Holland.
Griesbach,	67	Philology,	Germany.
Goldoni,	85		Italy.
Gresset,	68		France.
Gronovius,	71	Philology,	Holland.
Gifford,	48	Law,	England.
Graevius,	71	Law,	Holland.
Grotius,	63	Law,	Holland.
Galileo,	78	Astronomy,	Italy.
Galen,	79	Medicine,	Anatolia.
Goethe,	83	Philosophy,	Germany.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
Gleim,	84		Germany.
Gorgias,	107	Philosophy,	Sicily.
Hutcheson,	55	Philosophy,	Scotland.
Horace,	57	Poetry,	Rome.
Helvetius,	56	Philology,	France.
Homer,	60	Poetry,	Greece.
Homberg,	63		Holland.
Hume,	65	History,	England.
Hevelius,	76	Astronomy,	Prussia.
Hamilton,	74	Education,	Ireland.
Haller,	75	Poetry,	Switzerland.
Harvey,	80	Natural Philosophy,	England.
Hopkins S.,	83	Divinity,	United States.
Hoffman,	83	Law,	Germany.
Herschell,	84	Astronomy,	England.
Halley,	86	Astronomy,	England.
Hobbes,	91	Philosophy,	England.
Hutton,	92	Astronomy,	England.
Huet,	91	Divinity,	France.
Hartley,	52	Philosophy,	England.
Hale,	68	Law,	England.
Holt,	68	Law,	England.
Hawkesworth,	59	Miscellaneous,	England.
Hazlitt,	58	Miscellaneous,	England.
Heberden,	92	Medicine,	England.
Handel,	75	Music,	Germany.
Haydn,	77	Music,	Germany.
Hans Sloane,	93	History,	Ireland.
Herodian,	100		Greece.
Hippocrates,	109	Medicine,	Greece.
Kaimes,	86	Rhetoric,	Scotland.
Isocrates,	98	Oratory,	Greece.
Jenner,	71	Medicine,	England.
Juvenal,	80	Poetry,	Italy.
Johnson S.,	74	Morals,	England.
Jonson Ben,	62	Poetry,	England.
Johnson S. W.,	93	Law,	United States.
Kiel,	50	Astronomy,	Denmark.
Kircher,	79		Germany.
Kepler,	60	Astronomy,	Germany.
Kant,	80	Philosophy,	Germany.
La Bruyere,	52		France.
Lavater,	60	Physiognomy,	Switzerland.
La Mothe Hodart,	60		France.
La Harpe,	64		France.
Lessius,	69	Philology,	Belgium.
Le Sage,	70	Philology,	France.
Lemery,	70		France.
Leti,	71	History,	Italy.
Linnæus,	71	Botany,	Sweden.
Lausberg,	71		Belgium.
Lopez de Vega,	73	Poetry,	Spain.
Locke,	73	Philosophy,	England.
La Condamine,	73	Philosophy,	France.
La Fontaine,	74	Philosophy,	France.
Leibnitz,	70	Philosophy,	Italy.
La Grange,	77	Philosophy,	France.
La Lande,	75	Philosophy,	France.
La Place,	78	Astronomy,	France.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
Marot,	50		France.
Moliere,	53	Poetry,	France.
Mendelsohn,	57	Philology,	Prussia.
Montaigne,	60	Philosophy,	France.
Mosheim,	61	Church History,	Germany.
Mandeville,	63	Philosophy,	Holland.
Milton,	66	Poetry,	England.
Montesquieu,	66	Law,	France.
Muschenbroeck,	69		Holland.
Murphy,	78	Poetry,	England.
Mascaron,	69		France.
Malherbe,	72	Philosophy,	France.
Mezerai,	73		France.
Massinger,	55	Poetry,	England.
Marlow,	32	Poetry,	England.
Mabillon,	75		Italy.
Mably,	76		France.
Malebranche,	78	Philosophy,	France.
Marmontel,	79	Philosophy,	France.
Massillon,	79	Divinity,	France.
Mead,	81	Divinity,	England.
Metastasio,	84	Music,	Italy.
Mirabeau,	86	Philosophy,	France.
Nieuwentyl,	63	Philology,	Holland.
Nollet,	70		France.
Nicole,	70		France.
Nelle,	74		Franconia.
Newton,	85	Philosophy,	England.
Otway,	34	Poetry,	England.
Pliny Younger,	50	Natural History,	Italy.
Pliny Elder,	56	Natural History,	Italy.
Pope,	56	Poetry,	England.
Paul Jove,	69	Artist,	Italy.
Pelisson,	69		France.
Petrarch,	70	Poetry,	Italy.
Perrault,	75		Italy.
Prideaux,	76	History,	England.
Plato,	81	Poetry,	Greece.
Parr,	79	Philology,	England.
Pestalozzi,	82	Education,	Switzerland.
Polybius,	82	Military,	Greece.
Quinault,	54		France.
Racine,	59	Poetry,	France.
Ramus,	69	History,	France.
Rousseau J. B.,	70	History,	France.
Rabelais,	70		France.
Richardson,	72	Novels,	England.
Robertson,	72	Historian,	Scotland.
Reid,	86	Philosophy,	Scotland.
Ranee,	74		France.
Roscoe,	80	Historian,	England.
Raynal,	84	Philosophy,	France.
Scarron,	51		France.
Simpson,	51	Astronomy,	England.
Smollet,	51	Historian,	England.
Shakespeare,	52	Poetry,	England.
Shenstone,	50	Poetry,	England.
Spenser,	48	Poetry,	England.
Schaunat,	54		Belgium.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Profession.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
Saussure,	59	Philosophy,	France.
Sydenham,	65	Medicine,	England.
Schlichting,	65		Poland.
Smith A.,	67	Philosophy,	Scotland.
Schmeizel,	68		Russia.
Scaliger,	69	Philology,	Italy.
Selden,	70	Philology,	England.
Stephens II.,	70	Philology,	France.
Schiller,	46	Poetry,	Germany.
Seneca,	71	Morals,	Spain.
St. Lambert,	88	Morals,	
Sannararus,	72		Italy.
Stewart D.,	73	Philosophy,	Scotland.
Stahl,	75	Philology,	Germany.
Sheffield,	75		England.
Scaliger,	75	Philology,	Italy.
Sautorius,	75		Italy.
Solis,	76	Geography,	Spain.
St. Augustin,	76	Divinity,	Africa.
Swift,	78	Novels,	Ireland.
Spallanzani,	79		Italy.
Swedenborg,	85	Theology,	Sweden.
St. Pierre,	86	Natural History,	France.
Sophocles,	90	Poetry,	Greece.
St. Evremont,	90		France.
Simonides,	98	Poetry,	Greece.
Sadi,	99	Poetry,	Persia.
Thomson,	48	Poetry,	England.
Tasso,	51	Poetry,	Italy.
Tournefort,	52		France.
Tycho Brahe,	55	Astronomy,	Denmark.
Tscharner,	58		Switzerland.
Temple,	70	Miscellany,	England.
Tissot,	70	Philosophy,	France.
Thucydides,	80	History,	Greece.
Usher,	75	Church History,	Ireland.
Virgil,	52	Poetry,	Italy.
Villaret,	61		France.
Valisneri,	69		Italy.
Vauban,	74		France.
Vertot,	80	Philosophy,	France.
Vida,	96	Medicine,	Italy.
Winckelmann,	50	Fine Arts,	Germany.
Waller,	66		Germany.
Wollaston,	62	Philosophy,	England.
Werner,	66	Geology,	Germany.
Warburton,	81	Theology,	England.
Whiston,	95	Philosophy,	England.
Wilson T.,	93	Philosophy,	England.
Wren C.,	91	Architecture,	England.
Young,	80	Poetry,	England.
Zimmermann,	66	Morals,	Switzerland.
Zenocrates,	82	Poetry,	Greece.
Zeno,	98	Philosophy,	Greece.

PRINCIPAL GREEK CLASSIC WRITERS.

Aristophanes, comic poet, . . .	B. C. 389	Hierocles, philosopher, . . .	430
Anacreon, lyric poet, . . .	474	Isæus, orator, . . .	320
Archimedes, mathematician, . . .	200	Lycophron, grammarian, . . .	276
Athenæus, philosopher, . . .	190	Lucian, dialogist, . . .	180
Demosthenes, orator, . . .	322	Lysias, orator, . . .	162
Diogenes Laertius, philosopher, . . .	122	Musæus, poet, . . .	uncertain.
Dionysius Periegetes, poet, . . .	20	Orpheus, poet, . . .	uncertain.
Dionysius Halicarnassus, historian, . . .	5	Pindar, lyric poet, . . .	435
Æsopus, philosopher, . . .	570	Plato, philosopher, . . .	340
Euripides, tragic poet, . . .	407	Pausanias, historian, . . .	170
Æschylus, do.	456	Plutarch, biographer, . . .	120
Euclid, mathematician, . . .	200	Sappho, poetess, . . .	600
Heliodorus, rhetorician, . . .	309	Sophocles, tragedian, . . .	406
Hesiod, poet,	870	Theocrytus, pastoral poet, . . .	262
Homer, poet,	850	Thucydides, historian, . . .	331
Herodotus, historian,	484	Xenophon, historian, . . .	360

Both the parentage and place of nativity of *Aristophanes* are unknown, though it is generally allowed that *Ægina* had the honor of giving him birth. His style is rich and free, and grand in attic elegance. His pen was sometimes used in the most imprudent and extravagant manner. "His attack upon the venerable person and learned efforts of Socrates, affixes a stigma to the character of the poet, which no sophistry can ever efface, since *Aristophanes* could not be so blind as to confound the doctrines of that philosopher with the dogmas of the sophists." Mr. Bohtz, author of a dissertation on the *Ranae* of *Aristophanes*, remarks that "this comedy was intended to expose the degeneracy of the poets of his age, and the falling off of the people in matters of taste."

Anacreon was a native of Teos, in Ionia. He is said to have been of illustrious ancestry, and Plato affirms that he was a descendant of Codrus. He was a poet of peculiar merit in lyric metre, but of intemperate and dissolute habits. The moral influence of his poems is in general decidedly bad. History informs us that *Demosthenes* was left an orphan at an early period of his life. His father was an Athenian, who, by some manual occupation, some say that of an armorer or blacksmith, succeeded in amassing considerable wealth, which, in consequence of his son's minority at his death, he was left in the hands of guardians, who, being of dubious honesty, wasted his estate. Plato, who established an academy which was attended by all noble Athenian youth, numbered *Demosthenes* among his pupils; but *Isæus* seems to have been preferred by *Demosthenes*, whose instructions he cordially received. *Euripides* is said to have been born at Salamis, not far from the mouth of the river Euripus, on the day in which the rejoicings took place for the defeat of Xerxes, 479 B. C. He studied rhetoric under Prodicus the Chian, and philosophy under Anaxagoras, and was intimately acquainted with Socrates, many of whose doctrines he imbibed. He left his own country, and was familiar with Archelaus, king of Macedon. His end was calamitous, being torn in pieces by dogs, B. C. 407. The Athenians raised a cenotaph to his memory. He wrote seventy-five tragedies, of which nineteen only are extant. His style is simple and elegant. He has neither the energy and sublimity of *Æschylus*, nor the stateliness nor dignity of *Sophocles*. Aristotle said that *Sophocles* "made men as they ought to be, *Euripides* as they are."

Æschylus was the son of Euphorion of Athens, and was the first who gave a model to tragic verse. Upwards of ninety tragedies are supposed to have been written by him, forty of which were honored with the public prize, and but seven have reached us. He is said to have been the first who formed two acts, and introduced actors on the stage. His imagination was wild and vigorous. He marked his characters with strong lines of virtue and vice, and expressed his conceptions in glowing and energetic language.

Sophocles was born at Colona, in Attica, about 497 B. C. He was a pupil of *Æschylus*, and studied music and dancing under Lamprus. He studied

lyric poetry, in which he would have excelled, as the choruses of his tragedies show. He was the rival of Euripides. Of one hundred and twenty tragedies, only the Ajax, Electra, Œdipus Tyrannus, Antigone, Trachinian Veigius, Philoctetes, and Œdipus Colonus remain. He wrote for the stage till a late period of life, which was unusually prolonged, being in his ninety-first year at his death. His style is animated, elegant, and lofty.

Of *Alcaus*, *Stesichorus*, and *Simonides*, little is known, beyond their names, and a few fragments of their verses. Stesichorus was the first who wrote an epithalamium or nuptial song. Simonides was by far the most accomplished writer of his time. Some beautiful fragments remain. The characteristic beauties of *Pindar* are a poetical imagination, a warm and enthusiastic genius, a bold and figurative expression, and a concise and sententious style. The fame of *Hesiod* is that of a sweet poet. He happily blends a pleasing power of narration and correct principle. He is supposed to have been born at Ascræ, a town of Boeotia. According to Varro and Plutarch, he was contemporary with Homer. By Quintilian, Philostratus and others, he is placed before Homer. He is supposed to have been murdered by the sons of Zancylor, of Naupactum. Seven cities, as is well known, contended for the honor of *Homer's* birth. Some persons suppose his era to have been 168 years after the Trojan war—others 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, 968 B. C.—to Herodotus, 884 B. C.—and the Arundelian marbles, 907 B. C. He was called Melesigines, because supposed to have been born on the river Meles. The inhabitants of Chios boast of showing a place on that island where he kept a school. The inhabitants of Cos would have it that he was buried there. The Cyprians also claimed the honor of his birth. Pisistratus of Athens is supposed to have been the first who arranged his poems in the manner in which they have come down to us. Two eminent commentators on Homer, Heyne and Wolff, think that the Homeric poems were originally detached pieces, composed by a number of writers called rhapsodists, and collected by the Pisistratidæ. Wolff assigns a larger share of the authorship to Homer, than Heyne does. Other critics, among whom are Prof. Felton of Harvard university, and a late writer in the North American Review, consider the poems as in substance the productions of Homer.*

Herodotus was born at Halicarnassus, and travelled over Egypt, Italy, and all Greece. He is supposed to have died at Thurium. D'Anville, Rennell, Shaw, Park, Belzoni, Cuvier, and others, bear powerful testimony to the astonishing accuracy of the father of history. Perhaps the best proof of the veracity and impartiality of Herodotus is the recitation of his history before the public at the Olympic games. *Thucydides* was born at Athens, and was descended from the famous general, Miltiades. He was but sixteen years of age, when accompanying his father Clotus to the Olympic games, he heard Herodotus read his history, which kindled in him the sparks of a strong emulation. He was an eyewitness of the events which he records. He is profound, just, and impartial. His reflections upon every plan which was proposed, bespeak his skill as a general and his judgment as a political economist. *Xenophon*, a son of the Athenian, Gryllus, is distinguished for his very early attachment to Socrates. "The Memorabilia of Xenophon," observes Mr. Dunbar, "is the best account which we have of the life and doctrines of Socrates, since it was penned for the specific purpose of vindicating his much injured master from the false aspersions of his enemies, as well as to communicate other local information connected with the state." The style of Xenophon possesses all the politeness of a studied composition, and yet all the freedom and winning familiarity of elegant conversation.

The doctrines of *Socrates* appear to have been formed more from observation and experience, than from strict adherence to any theory. He was in every sense of the term, a social and instructive philosopher. "The mode of reasoning which Socrates employed, was by proposing a series of questions to the person with whom he conversed, which by a regular, though sometimes circuitous, induction of facts, led to consequences which completely established his

* Dr. Bentley wrote an article in which he attempted to prove that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were written by Solomon during his apostacy!

opinion." Few men have left behind them a reputation more unsullied by private or political errors.

The family of *Plato* was of illustrious descent, and ranked among the most honorable of the Athenians. On his father's side, he was descended from Codrus, and on his mother's from Solon. He received the name of *Plato* from the largeness of his shoulders. After having travelled over many countries, he settled at Athens and opened a school for philosophy. His works are all written in the form of dialogues. He died on his birth day, when eighty years old. To an extremely temperate habit, we may perhaps attribute that clearness of conception which not unfrequently marks the sublime. In his *Phaedon* and *Timæus* is the following idea. "The Creator of the universe is one, immortal, infinite, the centre of all perfection, the inexhaustible source of intelligence and being; who existed before he created the universe, nor had manifested his power by any external act, for he had no beginning. He existed independent of all other beings in the unfathomable depths of eternity." *Plato* was the first, who, in support of the immortality of the soul, produced arguments solid and permanent. His maxim is to arrive at the knowledge of things by ideas, which are to be considered as their originals. *Aristotle's* is to become acquainted with them by the effects which are the result of those ideas. The order established by *Plato* is that of nature.

Aristotle was born at Stagira, and was the son of *Nichomachus* and *Festiada*. After his father's death, and at the age of seventeen, he went to Athens, and became the pupil of *Plato*. It is said that *Plato* called him "the mind of the school." He was for ten years the teacher of *Alexander the Great*. The *lyceum*, a grove in the suburbs of Athens, was the arena where he taught his pupils. To one class of hearers, he taught his *exoteric* doctrine, consisting of logic, rhetoric, and politics; to another class, the *esoteric*, the more subtle doctrine concerning existence, nature, and the divinity.

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR A GYMNASIUM.

(Communicated by the Rev. Richard Knill, St. Petersburg.)

Mr. Editor,—When a fire breaks out in a Russian village, it is expected that every person who is capable of rendering assistance, will hasten to the spot, and do what he can to extinguish the flames. Hence one man is seen running with a bucket, another with a ladder, and another with an axe. In like manner when any thing is to be done for the public good, it is the duty and privilege of every man to step forward, and lend a helping hand. This will account for my addressing you, and I hope you will consider it as a sufficient reason. In reading your *Quarterly Registers*, my mind was forcibly struck with the frequent reference which you make to the gymnasium. I know that air, and exercise, are as needful as food, and that where these are disregarded, the health of students must be materially injured. Dear young men!—let them have *air*—let them have *exercise*—but let it be in a way which shall be beneficial to their *souls* as well as their *bodies*—which shall be advantageous to *others*; as well as to *themselves*.

"In some species of exercise a man cannot forget that he is at play," but there is too much to be done in a short life to admit of any part of it being spent in play! I therefore beg permission to suggest a plan which shall prove a substitute for gymnasiums—the advantages of which I myself have witnessed. Near to the theological seminary in which it was my privilege to

study, there was a benevolent society for supplying the aged and sick poor with articles calculated to comfort them in their distress. Every student was a voluntary member and visitor—and as none of us had much money to *give*, we were happy to have a fund—in a great measure provided by others—through which we might help our necessitous fellow-creatures. Every day from twelve to half past one was our own, which we were expected to spend in the way that would be most conducive to our health. Accordingly, this time was generally embraced by the students, for taking a long walk in the country among the numerous cottages—visit one or two—leave some tracts—speak a word for God—give a shilling for the relief of the sick or aged—and return almost bathed in perspiration just in time for dinner.

The scenery around us was beautiful. The fences on each side of the roads were adorned with the hawthorn and honeysuckle, the violet, and the lily of the valley. The hills were covered with flocks, and for many months in the year, the fields were covered over with corn. This regaled our senses; enlivened our spirits; stretched our limbs; made the blood to circulate healthfully in our veins; and often filled us with gratitude to our divine Master, for such frequent opportunities to advance his praise! Was there ever any gymnastic exercise which for a moment could be compared to this? No!

Here also we became familiar with scenes of distress, which drew forth and matured some of the finest feelings of our hearts, and taught us lessons which books cannot teach. It led to habits of benevolent exertion which are of vast importance to those who are to spend their lives in preaching the gospel. It taught us how to address plain uneducated people *intelligibly*, for there are many words and phrases in fine sermons which they do not understand. It was a commencement of pastoral visits from which we learned much more than the people whom we visited. In short it was connected with so many advantages to the students, that I cannot but hope for the sake of my young brethren, that the day may be near, when there shall be a society for visiting and relieving the sick attached to every theological seminary. I must add—that for the benefit of our *lungs*, we had another exercise both edifying and useful. From five o'clock to six in the afternoon was also our own—one half of which was generally spent in taking a cup of tea, and the other half in improving ourselves in psalmody, and I believe it is not too much to say that the greater part of the students who resided in the institution with me, were able to lead a choir much better than half the parish clerks in Christendom.

REVENUES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE earliest period of English history is involved in obscurity. It is most probable that the barbarous chiefs, besides the grain and cattle which they were entitled to as a mark of respect and honor, appropriated to themselves a large share of the booty arising from their uninterrupted petty wars. The Romans introduced a regular system of taxation, of which the "*tributa and vectigalia*" were two constituent parts. The revenue was increased so much, that the Roman proconsuls not only covered the expenditure of the country, but even sent considerable sums to the capital. Six hundred and twenty years elapsed between the departure of these fierce conquerors and the arrival of new

ones. The country being divided into seven kingdoms, and the greatest part of the land distributed among the barbarous chiefs, the regularity of the contributions disappeared, and the cultivators of the land paid personal service to their chiefs instead of money. The Danes infested the country so much, that a temporary land tax became necessary to purchase their forbearance. King Ethelred, therefore, in 991, created the "Danegeld," or "Hidagium" which produced £10,000, equal to £360,000 of present money. The tax was afterwards increased, and made permanent till it was entirely repealed by Edward the Confessor in 1051.

Estimated Revenues of the Norman Line.

William, conq.	A. D. 1066	£400,000	Henry I.	1100	£300,000
William Rufus,	1087	350,000	Stephen,	1135	250,000

William the conqueror began and finished a survey, not only of the royal territories, but of all landed property in the kingdom. Six years were employed in this undertaking, the result of which was the "domboc," or final sentence, better known as the "doomsday book." A pound of silver at that time contained three times the weight it does at present, and it would also purchase ten times more of the necessaries of life than in our times. In the Norman line, the revenue met the expenditure. Public credit was unknown.

Revenues of the Saxon or Plantagenet Line.

Henry II.	A. D. 1154	£200,000	Edward I.	1272	£150,000
Richard I.	1189	150,000	Edward II.	1307	100,000
John	1199	100,000	Edward III.	1327	154,139
Henry III.	1216	80,000	Richard II.	1377	130,000

Henry II. laid the first tax on personal property, amounting at first to two pence on the pound, which was soon increased to one tenth part of all personal property. For the purpose of taking Jerusalem, £70,000 were paid. John exacted 60,000 marks, or £180,000 from the Jews. One of them being rated at 10,000 marks, refused to pay; but John ordered a tooth to be pulled out every day from the Jew, till the payment was completed. On the eighth day, the delinquent paid the money. The duties of tonnage and poundage, and the first charter granted to alien merchants, in which for the first time a tariff of duties appeared, had their origin in the reign of Edward I. In order to increase his revenue, he exiled 15,000 Jews, and in one day murdered 250. He abolished the practice of taxing the inhabitants of cities and boroughs, without the consent of parliament. In the reign of Edward III., the first tax on polls was levied, amounting to four pence on every individual over fourteen. In the reign of Richard II., the pope's sanction of taxes was no longer considered necessary, an evident proof that the doctrine of Wickliffe, the father of the reformation, began to produce the most salutary effects.

Revenues of the Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV.	A. D. 1399	£100,000	Henry VI.	1422	£64,976
Henry V.	1413	76,643			

The most remarkable financial feature of the reign of Henry IV., was the income or real property tax, which was granted with the express understanding that it should not become a precedent. In the time of Henry VI., the principle of gradation in taxation was introduced. Foreign merchants were subject to a poll tax, and even aliens, who resided in England six weeks, paid a tax of twenty shillings.

Revenues of the House of York.

Edward IV.	A. D. 1460	£100,000	Richard III.	1483	£100,000
Edward V.	1483	100,000			

Edward IV. had recourse to the "benevolence" of the clergy, and submitting his wants to the people, succeeded in obtaining considerable sums. He acquired considerable money by fining temporalities and bishoprics, and by engaging in commercial pursuits.

Revenues of the House of Tudor.

Henry VII.	A. D. 1485	£400,000	Mary	1553	£450,000
Henry VIII.	1509	500,000	Elizabeth	1558	500,000
Edward VI.	1547	400,000			

Henry VII. had amassed at the time of his death a treasure amounting to three millions sterling. Much of it was extorted in a most iniquitous manner. He let out ships and lent money at a most usurious interest. But the prodigality and extravagance of Henry VIII. exceeded the avarice of his father. In his fourth year, the abhorred poll tax was voted. He exacted a loan of his subjects, and then procured parliament to pass a law "cancelling all debts which the king had incurred since his accession to the throne." By one act, 376 monasteries were suppressed, which yielded him an annual income of £132,000. Two years afterwards, he abolished the larger monasteries, 605 abbeys, 90 colleges, and 110 hospitals. The origin of poor rates is to be traced to these strong measures. The revenues of the religious houses suppressed, amounted, on a moderate calculation, to £272,000; their value at the present time would be £6,000,000. The war with France cost the nation £1,340,000. The minority of Edward VI. was accompanied by the usual consequences—rapacity and misgovernment at home—disgrace abroad. A national debt of £240,000 was the result. A monopoly granted to foreign merchants called the "corporation steel-yards" was repealed, much to the advantage of the revenue. The entire revenues of the five years of Mary's reign, were £4,500,000. With Elizabeth a new era in British finances commenced. She began her reign by paying the debts of her father, her sister, and her brother Edward, restoring the debased coin of the realm to a proper standard, and strictly upholding the basis of public faith. The total amount of her permanent income, including her hereditary revenues, exceeded £350,000. The amount of silver coined during her reign, was £5,513,717, and of gold £795,138. In the war with Spain, she expended £1,200,000. The consolidation of the laws previously enacted for the relief of the poor, was another great economical measure of this reign. She was not exempt, however, from the mal-practices of her predecessors. She laid embargoes on all sorts of merchandize, extorted money from the catholics, plundered Ireland, squandered large sums on her successive favorites, and carried the expenses of her household and her dresses so far, that no less than 3,000 suits of different colors and shapes were found at her death, with which she used to adorn her person. But notwithstanding all her errors, the basis of public credit was laid, all branches of the revenue increased, the Indian empire was founded, and the liberties of the people augmented. During the time of the Commonwealth, the whole annual income of England was £1,517,274; of Scotland, £143,652; of Ireland, £207,790. The whole amount of the money raised in England during the commonwealth, from November 3, 1640, to November 5, 1649, was £83,331,489. Not far from £20,000,000 arose from sequestrations. The long parliament established the post office, which yielded £10,000 annually, besides saving considerable expense. Large sums were raised by voluntary contributions. Every person retrenched a meal a week towards the expense of freedom. This whimsical tax existed six years, in which time it produced £608,400. A new and more comprehensive financial system began now to be acted upon. A regular land tax was established. Pym formed a new plan for the excise.

Revenues of the Stuart Line.

James I.	A. D. 1603	£600,000	Charles II.	A. D. 1649	£1,800,000
Charles I.	1625	895,319	James II.	1685	2,001,835

At the accession of Charles II., the parliament granted to him £1,200,000, as the fixed revenue of his crown. The total supplies voted to the king during his reign, amounted to £13,414,853—a sum hitherto unparalleled. All the sums received by Charles, during his reign, amounted to at least £43,000,000. He was the first sovereign who kept a standing army in time of peace, which cost £212,000 per annum. The expenses of his harems disgraced even royalty itself.

No less than five of his illegitimate children were created dukes. A very important financial measure was adopted, by which it was determined that the grants of parliaments, must, in future, specify the purpose to which each sum voted is to be applied. The plan of James II. was to "get money by all means," in order to destroy both the established religion and the English liberties. An obsequious parliament voted him £2,000,000 per annum for life.

Revenues of William and Anne.

William had an income at his accession of £2,001,855, and at his death of £3,895,205. The aggregate receipts of his reign were £72,047,361. The constitution was now consolidated. Population increased, as well as consumption, importation, and every branch of commerce. All sorts of taxes were introduced, among others, on marriages, births, and bachelors. Two great economical engines originated in this reign—the bank and paper credit. Taxes were imposed on the exportation of corn, bread, meal, and biscuit. Afterwards, opinion passed to the other extreme, and a bounty was granted upon the exportation of these very articles. The aggregate revenue, during the reign of Anne, twelve years, amounted to £62,500,000, making her ordinary annual income £5,691,803. But by borrowing, she burdened future generations with nearly £60,000,000 more; thus upwards of £122,000,000 was the prodigious sum received by this queen. The wars during this reign, cost above £43,000,000.

Estimated Revenue of the House of Brunswick.

George I., at his death, . . .	£ 6,762,643	George III., in 1810, . . .	£ 66,029,349
George II., do . . .	8,523,540	do 1815, . . .	72,131,214
George III., at his accession, . . .	8,800,000	George IV., average 1820 to 1826, . . .	58,000,000
do in 1788, . . .	15,572,971	do 1826 to 1830, . . .	60,000,000
do 1800, . . .	29,604,008	William IV., do 1830 to 1834, . . .	46,620,165

During the reign of George I., almost uninterrupted peace was preserved, and the taxes, expense, and national debt, reduced. The total sums which passed into the exchequer, during his reign, amounted to £79,832,160, of which £41,000,000 were applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the national debt. The total annual expense of the nation was but £2,583,000. George II. was engaged in almost constant warfare. The aggregate revenue of this reign was £217,217,301, while £59,000,000 of debt were incurred. In three wars, all impolitic and unnecessary, £157,000,000 of public money were expended.

"It appeared," says a financial writer, "as if with George III. interminable war came to ravage and destroy the world." The total aggregate net amount produced by all branches of the revenue, from the accession of George III. to the close of the war in 1815, was *one billion three hundred and eighty-six millions two hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six pounds sterling*—a sum three times greater than all the stock of gold and silver existing in the world, in 1809, the epoch of the greatest known abundance of those metals. These immense sums were chiefly expended for three grand objects—to enforce parliamentary laws in the colonies, to keep down and afterwards replace on the throne the Bourbon family, and to support the various branches of the royal family. The king of England replaced the Bourbons on the throne of France, at a cost of above *one thousand millions sterling!* The amount paid in the shape of annuities to the several members of the royal family, fifteen in number, from 1760 to 1815, was £12,600,000; while the whole sum granted for useful discoveries during forty-seven years, was only £77,463. Nearly one million sterling was given to Wellington for his services in six years of war; while in twenty-one years, only £68,300 was given to a great institution, the board of agriculture. From the accession of William III. to 1815, *above one thousand one hundred millions* were chiefly expended in depressing the house of Bourbon; while during the same period, *an equal sum* was appropriated to raise it to the splendor, and strengthen it in the possession of the throne. Since 1815, it has been a period of peace. In six years, from 1822 to 1828 there was a surplus of revenue of nearly nineteen millions, while a large diminution was at the same time effected in taxation.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1833.

	POPULATION.	SURFACE, in geographical miles.	CAPITAL.		
			Public Property.	Private Property.	Total.
Great Britain and Ireland,	24,271,758	90,948	{ £103,800,000	£3,575,700,000	£3,679,500,000
British Dependencies in Europe,	247,701		{ 7,300,000	19,815,094	27,115,094
North American Colonies,	911,229		{ 2,933,331	59,167,135	62,100,466
West Indies,	733,617	1,930,000	{ 3,853,000	127,199,424	131,052,424
Possessions in Indian Ocean,	1,034,736	23,000	{ 3,733,332	23,776,449	27,509,781
Possessions in Africa,	154,046	91,000	1,426,065	5,017,733	6,444,398
Possessions in Australia,	36,685	1,496,000	140,000	2,545,000	2,685,000
Possessions in East Indies,	89,577,206	826,650	15,529,243	1,595,548,111	1,611,077,354
Total,	116,969,978	4,457,598	£138,715,571	£5,408,768,946	£5,547,484,517

	LANDS.		Value of pro- duce annually raised.	Imports into the United Kingdom.	Exports from the United Kingdom.	TONNAGE.		COASTING TRADE.		FORCE.	
	Cultivated acres.	Uncultivated acres.				Inwards tons.	Outwards tons.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Navy Men.	Army Men.
Great Britain and Ireland,	46,522,970	30,871,463	£514,623,059	£49,161,600	£50,090,123	2,930,060	2,213,000	9,176,958	9,372,870	27,000	96,419
British Dependencies in Europe,	203,100	39,600	2,146,998	1,622,974	55,319	37,723	52,231				
North American Colonies,	10,309,998	135,200,000	17,620,629	1,141,288	2,118,459	424,124	413,147				
West Indies,	2,476,095	3,926,698	22,496,672	9,087,914	5,521,169	263,338	252,992				
Possessions in Indian Ocean,	580,000	1,652,080	4,291,352	634,666	372,026	14,183	9,439				223,461
Possessions in Africa,	274,240		1,067,065	496,683	895,206	37,981	39,614				
Possessions in Australia,	300,000		520,000	33,191	96,123	8,979	28,719				
Possessions in East Indies,	134,200,000		313,200,000	6,213,284	4,100,254						
Total,	194,871,403		£876,165,755	£67,416,600	£73,248,689			9,176,958	9,372,870	27,000	311,880

THE HEAVENLY VISION; OR, THE CHRISTIAN LIVING FOR
THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

(Communicated by the Rev. Samuel Nott, Wareham, Ms.)

ST. PAUL is the most signal instance on record, of living for the conversion of the world. The circumstances of the demand made upon him, his faithful obedience, and his success, give to his example the highest possible interest. A light from heaven shone suddenly upon his path, and a voice from heaven spoke to his ear so miraculously, as convinced him that Jesus of Nazareth was the long expected Messiah. The claims of his persecuted Lord, rushed upon his mind with overwhelming power, and he was bowed by the spirit to that submissive prayer, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Immediately the Saviour became his teacher and guide, and required his new servant to bear his gospel to the Gentiles, to turn them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God. With what readiness, constancy, and perseverance, he obeyed his new Lord and Master, his whole history bears witness. Not only was he wrapt in holy admiration and burning zeal as he saw that novel glory, or held it in fresh remembrance, but *for life* he was earnestly engaged for the conversion of the world, so that after nearly thirty years he was able to say, "*I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision.*"

There are modern instances of a like demand of the Saviour heard and complied with, without a miracle, on the very field of conversion; in which the earliest yielding of the heart to Christ has involved in it a covenant to use all possible efforts to spread the gospel in the world, and especially among pagan nations. Such seems to have been the case with Samuel J. Mills, whose first suggestion of devotedness to Christ, expressed his choice, *to spend the rest of his days in communicating the gospel of salvation to the poor heathen*. Though Mills was never a missionary to the heathen, he was strictly and perseveringly obedient to the heavenly vision; and all the plans for converting the world, in which American Christians are engaged, were devised or urged forward by his devoted mind.

But there is another and a larger set of men, whose first yielding of the heart to its new Lord and Master has been *general* only, including *all* the claims which he might ever be found to make; who have sincerely adopted the prayer of the converted Saul, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and who have been taught at length, to devote themselves fully, earnestly, and for life, to the conversion of the world. Such certainly was Henry Martyn, such was Gordon Hall. Such in private life, at home, was Solomon Goodale, that remarkable contributor in the earlier years of foreign missions; and such also were Worcester and Evarts, the deceased secretaries of the American Board. They have gone to their reward; but their works declare that they were not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

This compliance of the apostle of the modern missionaries, and of the more devoted agents and contributors at home, has received the admiration of the Christian world. Can we do better in attempting to accomplish the design of this essay, than to urge this plain principle, *that every Christian is bound by his first covenant with Christ, to be, in regard to the conversion of the world, what he admires and approves in the most devoted modern disciples, and especially in the great apostle to the Gentiles*. Instead of attempting to unfold any new principle, we ask the attention of the wise and simple together, to this easy guide—So live, that when twenty or thirty

years shall have passed away, you may look back upon the first claims of the Redeemer, and your first engagement to be his, and around upon the wide world, and say, I have not been disobedient to the heavenly vision.

The first step towards adopting this easy rule as one's personal guide, is a just and proper view of the claim which is yielded to in becoming a Christian. On this, however, we need not enlarge. Scripture settles it, common consent settles it, that the disciple of Christ makes no reserve. Entire consecration makes a believer, at which demand the unbeliever stumbling, falls and perishes. There is no true discipleship, but that which yields entirely to Christ as one's Lord and Master; nor any proper profession of religion, but a declaration of entire surrender.

Is not the next step as plain? Can any one yield himself to the Saviour of the world, without a pledge and engagement to do his utmost for the conversion of the world? Can there be any other sort of discipleship to such a Saviour but Paul's? Can there be any Christian spirit which does not include the apostolic, the missionary spirit? Is not every believer a debtor to the Jew and the Gentile, bound by the Saviour's original claim, and his own original surrender, like Mills, or Martyn, or Hall, or Evarts, or St. Paul, himself to live for their salvation? Does not every Lord's supper renew the Saviour's demand, and each disciple's private and public engagement, while he drinks the blood which is shed for many for the remission of sins, and proclaims the Lord's death until he come? Surely it needs no argument to prove that he who hath not the spirit of the Saviour of the world is none of his; that every Christian is bound to present himself a living sacrifice to him who gave himself up for the salvation of men; that every Christian should feel bound by his original covenant to be, in regard to the conversion of the world, what he admires and approves in the most devoted modern disciples, and especially in that most signal example, the great apostle of the Gentiles.

It is not necessary to show further that this demand is just. I prefer to notice, in two particulars, how it is urged upon the mind by peculiar and interesting circumstances.

1. Consider the glory in which the Lord now appears to demand the co-operation of every disciple in the conversion of the world. What was miracle to Paul on the road to Damascus, is common now in all the streets and houses of the Christian world. Then, the Saviour's power to save all nations, and his claim upon the apostle's services, were brought home to the conscience and the heart by an overcoming miracle. Now, the same power is signified more gloriously to every mind, and the same claim presented, in the fact of far spread and successful efforts, to convert the world, and in those channels of communication, which he has opened from every man's door. Is the voice of Christ less distinct and commanding in every Christian's ear than in that of the apostle? Or is the assurance that he will be with us individually and collectively in turning the Gentiles from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, less worthy of our belief? No. The mighty works which meet every man's eye are more convincing than the light and voice on the road to Damascus: for they display the Saviour, not in outward glory at a single spot in Syria, but speaking to the conscience and the heart of the rudest and basest men in the four quarters of the globe: and the arrangements for spreading the gospel have been prepared with such a comprehensive providence, that miracles have no more place, than streams from the rock, or manna from the skies, amidst the abundant resources of the promised land. What Christian, now, be he learned or ignorant, rich or poor, does not behold Jesus as the

Saviour of the world—has not the gift of tongues, and the power of travelling over all nations? As he sits in his counting-room, as he sells the commodities of commerce, as he toils in the shop or in the field, he can publish the glad tidings of salvation on the frontiers of China, among the atheists of Birmah, and the idolaters of India, among the barbarous tribes of Africa and America, and even in the scattered islands of the most distant seas; and can hear from afar that he does not speak in vain!

But this is not all. Amidst these displays of the Redeemer's power in all lands, and this gift of tongues more marvellous than the ancient miracle, we have seen him appear about our path in all the glory of a present prince and Saviour, making of every Christian as of Paul, a special demand in behalf of the conversion of the world. It was not for himself alone, that Jesus showed to Paul that heavenly vision on the road to Damascus; but that he might be a minister and a witness to the Gentiles, that they might receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them that are sanctified by faith in Jesus Christ. Even so it must be now. Many who were walking in darkness a year ago, have seen, if not the sudden glory which fell upon the apostle, yet the day dawn, and the day star arise in their hearts, followed by the Sun of righteousness arising with healing in his wings. Others, nay the whole church, encouraged by the new displays of the Saviour's grace, have looked forth upon their glorious Redeemer with renewed faith and love, rejoicing in that light which guides their feet in the way of peace. Oh, is it for us alone, who have received these new or renewed gifts of grace, that the Saviour has come over us in glory? Impossible! The heavenly vision, more glorious far than fell upon the apostle on the road to Damascus, claims of the church, and of every Christian, to live for the conversion of the world. Arise and shine, for the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee!

2. There is a peculiar interest in the tender appeal which is made to us from the graves of our friends and leaders, who have left upon our hands the work of converting the world. Their blessed example, their dying urgency, the glory in which they passed from our view, as we saw their path shining brighter and brighter, and their reward present to our thoughts, claim of us that we pursue their unfinished work, until we also inherit the promises. Is the least informed Christian ignorant of the claim thus urged from the graves of Scott, Richmond, Martyn, Bogue, Waugh, and a multitude of others abroad, or of Worcester, Hall, Payson, Goodale, Evarts, and other American Christians, who, in their different spheres, lived for the conversion of the world? and have left their unfinished work upon the hands of those who still live? Whose heart can be untouched by the tender appeals which are urged from the graves and the thrones of those who having lived for the conversion of the world, have ended their course before our eyes in apparent glory? The appeal from on high reaches us through all our natural sympathies, and connected with all our personal longings for salvation; while we hear the voice as in the ancient time, "Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, thou and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them." Or to refer to another Scripture instance, while with great lamentation we have carried to their burial those who lived and died for the salvation of men, let us resolve amidst our tears, to go every where preaching the word.* When Payson died, having lived at home for the conversion of the world, as truly as the most devoted missionary abroad, he passed from our sight, saying, amidst

* Acts viii. 24.

the agonies of death, "*Faith and patience hold out.*" "*I know that my happiness is but begun. I cannot doubt that it will last forever.*" As he closed his life of effort for all nations, mingling with his constant and untiring zeal for the salvation of his own proper charge, he was permitted to depart in such a glorious light as fixed and holds the eye of admiring thousands, and he still claims, with all the tenderness of a dying friend, that amidst our cares for the pagan world, we preach the gospel to every creature in the families, and neighborhoods, and villages, and towns, of our own beloved land. We know however of no single instance more tenderly addressing American Christians, than that of their late lamented leader in the work of foreign missions. Who can be untouched by his dying appeals and triumphs? As we hear his last words of counsel, *the present age demands great things of Christians: be entirely consecrated to his service*: who can allow himself to be a half-disciple, half devoted to the conversion of the world? As we follow him to the very verge of heaven, where he caught the spirit of the upper world; as we hear his cry: Praise Him, Praise Him in ways that you know not of. * * * * Wonderful glory! We cannot understand it. I will praise Him: I will praise Him: who will not melt into the spirit in which he lived and died; and long and resolve to live in regard to the conversion of the world, as Evarts lived, or like the great apostle of the Gentiles?

In view, then, of the entire consecration which makes a disciple; of the claim to which *he* yields, who accepts for his Saviour, the Saviour of the world; amidst the glories which fall upon every Christian's path, and the means which are furnished to every Christian's hand, and under the tender appeals from the graves and thrones of our contemporaries who have lived for the conversion of the world; let every Christian resolve to be as devoted as the modern disciple or the ancient apostle. Let no one refuse, lest haply he be ashamed of Christ and his gospel, and find at last the Saviour ashamed of him, when he cometh in his own glory, and in his Father's, and of the holy angels!

In regard to the operation of the principle of entire devotedness to the conversion of the world, no precise rules can be given. If however all honest and sincere Christians could be brought to see that one obligation is laid on all by the heavenly vision, they may be safely left to judge for themselves as to the manner in which the Saviour requires their service. Some may misjudge, and many fail of rendering the full demand; yet if half the Christians of the land should adopt the design, and pursue it according to their own best judgment, the means of grace at home and abroad would be increased to the astonishment of the church, and as a blessing beyond all former measure to a sinful and suffering world.

Without attempting therefore to give precise rules, we may nevertheless render some aid to our brethren who may be anxious to know and do their duty to their Saviour and the world, by the following general directions, evidently all included in the resolution which has been already urged.

1. *It is indispensable that the resolution should be adopted as a settled principle*, which shall guide and govern the life. It has been too common for Christians to allow themselves to act under the mere influence of feeling, and to be allowedly idle when their feelings became dull or perverted. Our feelings, indeed, ought always to be right, and to bear us forward in earnest efforts to convert the world: yet amidst the imperfections of our present state of discipline and progressive transformation, *principle* must lead us to the fountain from whence feelings may be derived; to the course of action by which they may be preserved and cherished. He who resolves

to live for the conversion of the world, will not always find his heart glowing with zeal, and all his faculties ready for their work. A thousand and a thousand times he may find a reluctant mind, and see a real burden, a real cross, which he is unwilling to bear. This experience probably is needful to preserve a due humility in the active and successful disciple : and at the same time it requires a settled principle, in order that any one may be active and successful. It is not enough to demand the disposition. We must have that settled principle, which will force us forward in our weakness and reluctance, and make us go beyond ourselves ; assured, if we struggle on, that the Redeemer's grace will be sufficient for us, that his yoke will become easy and his burden light.

2. *Say with the apostle, " Lord, what wilt thou have me to do ? "* This direction is exactly suited to that state of mind which asks for precise rules ; which feels uncertain in what way to seek, like the apostle, the conversion of the world. We say, begin like him, with asking the divine guidance. Then look upon yourself, upon your family, upon your kindred and neighborhood, and upon the whole world, endeavoring to find the Saviour's will in the study of his word ; and beyond a doubt you will know what you ought to do. St. Paul's instructor will not refuse to teach the most ignorant disciple.

3. *Have a constant and growing care of your own personal piety.* The apostle acquired his steadfastness in his public work, amidst the struggles which are needful and possible to every believer. " This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus our Lord." This effort is peculiarly important at the present day. The natural effects of our enterprise and prosperity, will be worldly-mindedness and self-glorying ; instead of that humble and heavenly spirit, which can alone qualify us to be co-workers with God in the conversion of the world. Even our religious enterprise and success, expose us to vaunt ourselves of our persons, and our age ; and our danger is as great, as our success is signal and glorious. Oh then let us imitate the apostle, in his earnest efforts for himself ; let us imitate the example of those modern disciples, whose labors at home and abroad for the conversion of the world, were not more strenuous than their inward struggles for growing, perfect holiness. Let the new disciples of the present year, and the elder ones together, press forward for the prize of their high calling, and a noble army will be raised up to follow their leader to the conversion of the world.

4. *Let every Christian be faithful in his own immediate sphere at home.* The church lacks her agencies abroad. Alas ! does she not lack her agencies at home ? Who takes care of the family, of the neighborhood, of the town, when the revival has passed by ? Where are the Christians who with reference to their own houses and neighborhoods can look back for twenty or thirty years and say, " We have not been disobedient to the heavenly vision, but continue unto this day witnessing both to small and great." In the present awakened state of the church, let it be the fixed resolution of every member to continue his efforts for the salvation of his family and neighborhood, and of all within his sphere, until all shall know the Lord, from the least unto the greatest. Let our efforts for the conversion of the world, aim decidedly and constantly for the conversion of all at home.

5. *Let every Christian do his utmost, to send the gospel where he cannot go, through our own and other lands.* In order to promote a

profitable use of this last direction, by the great mass of Christians, who can only add their contributions to their prayers, it seems necessary to state the principles on which the true missionary or apostolic spirit would regulate itself in giving pecuniary aid to the spread of the gospel. They seem to the writer to be the two following.

Christians are not bound to give according to their ability any further than they find or can open channels for their charity. This principle needs no remark. It is perfectly reasonable, and is sanctioned by the examples in the Scriptures. The gifts for the tabernacle were restrained at length. There is no probability, however, that any man who seeks a channel for his gifts to aid the conversion of the world, will fail to find one. On the other hand, how pur-blind is the Christian world, that it does not see how scanty are the streams, which now flow in the broad channels which are already open.

It is plain also that whoever desires to give the utmost possible for the conversion of the world, must regulate that desire by a consideration of the mode of getting the utmost possible to give.

No tribe of Indians, with their bow and arrow for their implements of industry, clothed in blankets and living in wigwams, could equal the present charities of some one of our thriving villages, much less those of which such a village is capable. No chief or sachem could equal the munificence of some of our wealthy merchants, and capitalists, a few of whom have learned by their single gifts to spread a Christian influence over the world. Our implements of industry, our costly machinery, our comfortable houses with glass windows for the day and lamps for the night, our agreeable food and clothing, our medical aid, our means of various education, and our immense capital, divided in infinite varieties from tens, and hundreds, to tens and hundreds of thousands, are not to be considered as so much sinfully withdrawn from the means of converting the world. On the other hand, they are themselves the means which our Saviour has conferred upon a prosperous age, and which he requires us to employ as good stewards, in carrying forward his work as the Prince and Saviour of the world. It is not by an outcry against the blessings which Christianity hastens to confer upon all savage nations, and to perfect in all civilized ones, that we are to procure the means of spreading the gospel; but by demanding of the poor and rich together, that they use the opportunities of civilized life, in such a manner, as shall best promote that high and holy purpose. These opportunities belong, in a degree, alike to all classes, and are to be conscientiously employed by the poor as well as the rich; in multiplying the drops, as well as in filling the fountains and swelling the streams which are to revive the dry and thirsty earth.

The present state of the world, the powers of Christian nations, and the wants of the destitute, suggest not the giving up of the common blessings of life, but the diligent and conscientious employment of them, in promoting the conversion of the world. Self-denial of blessings which ought to be enjoyed and employed, is a vice of the heathen, is a vice of monachism. It would be a vice in us, if we should set ourselves to do that work by mere self-denial, which we are called upon to do by a consecrated industry, amidst the blessings of a prosperous age. Time was, when the groans and sighs and poverty of believers, when even the blood of the martyrs, was the seed of the church. At length the time has come to know by experiment, whether prosperity and wealth can reap the harvest of the world. At this point, it is needless to be trying our minds by the formalities of example in ages of terror and darkness. Catching the spirit of those suffering times,

let us rather see if through grace we may be enabled to be as faithful in the fields of active industry in the service of the Lord. Let us not puzzle ourselves with an inquiry which nothing can settle but the fiery trial itself, whether we are ready to lose all and suffer all for Christ; but rather go onward and employ all; time, talents, comforts and capital to help forward his work of saving all nations. Let no one think that this is the easier task; that here there is no fearful danger of delinquency. A stronger Christian resolution, a more active watchfulness, diligence and prayerfulness, and a more decided choice of Christ, may be required in the high calling of our prosperous age, than to give up the world and retire into the deserts and dens and caves of the earth. Nay, it may require a higher devotedness to Christ, to show ourselves not ashamed of his gospel, by using our abundance in giving it to the world, than to answer at the tribunal of the inquisitor, or be steadfast in our profession, at the sight or amidst the sufferings of the burning stake.

In demanding, therefore, of a prosperous age, a consecrated abundance, rather than a voluntary poverty, we are not releasing the disciple from the occasion for self-denial, nor hiding the prospect of a salutary chastisement. In a just view of this subject, some no doubt will find themselves called upon to diminish their personal expenditures, and others may find occasion to increase them, that they may be better able to employ their industry for Christ. Yet these last, who may not be required to make any sacrifice of food or raiment, or house or capital, will not find it possible to be obedient to the heavenly vision, without a spirit of self-denial, without which no one will, determinately, consistently, and steadily, use his talents for Christ. It must be remembered that we are called to this holy service *before* we have attained the spirit of just men made perfect; and that our principles are to go before our feelings and to lead our reluctant minds in the service of our Lord. Let the reader, if he has not yet done it, attempt to resolve that he will for the future employ his portion of the blessings of a happy age, with such a fidelity for the conversion of the world as he admires and approves in the great apostle, and he may find at the very threshold the conflict which broke the resolution of the young man who went away from Christ because his whole possessions were demanded. Or if he has ever passed that conflict, and triumphed in the choice of Christ, has he not found, and will he not find the trial often repeated, and be tempted to fail at the demand of entire consecration of time, and talents, and capital, and comforts, to his service? Amidst the sufferings of such a conflict with ungodliness and every worldly lust, in resisting the inclination to idolize his hoarded gains, to expend in vain-glorious or luxurious indulgence, or in useless indolence, the honest disciple, who has resolved to be a steward and an agent for the Saviour of the world, may find the struggle severer to know how to abound, than how to be abased. At least will he find how much easier was it to imagine a triumph, in the fancied conflicts of an age of persecution, than to persevere in the resolution to employ the capital and comforts of a prosperous time in hastening as rapidly as possible, even himself being judge, the conversion of the world. The command will not cease to be repeated in the Christian's ear in many a reluctant hour, "Take my yoke upon you," preparatory to the sweet experience that the dreaded yoke is easy, and the burden light.

As to salutary chastisement, on some accounts peculiarly needful in an enterprising age, it may be safely left to Him, who is engaged to make his covenant disciples partakers of his holiness. He knows how to afflict the rich as well as the poor; to chastise for our profit in an age of prosperity,

as well as in ages of darkness and suffering. He has taken care that the means of needful discipline shall not be wanting in any path of life, or in any period of the world. Believing that trials are needful, let no one shrink from the severest he may meet in the plain path of duty; believing that they are allotted by infinite wisdom and faithfulness, let no one impose even the lightest on himself, lest in a self-chosen temptation he find no way of escape and no power to bear it.

We are not therefore encouraging a self-indulgent spirit, while we demand for the conversion of the world a *consecrated use*, rather than a renunciation, of the blessings of civilized life. Such is the reluctance of our imperfect minds, even while we are struggling onward to glory, that we cannot expect to be faithful amidst prosperity, without conflict and victory often repeated: and our heavenly Father is too rich in the resources of a salutary chastisement to give room for our escape from any trial which he sees to be needful. Amidst our highest blessings, we shall find occasions of self-denial to the full trial of our strength; and our covenant God will find means to check our wanderings, and bring us back to the humble and hearty service to which we stand pledged, as easily while we employ hundreds of thousands, as when we are limited to our bodily and mental powers. We say then, without fear of commending a self-indulgent spirit, or releasing the disciple from salutary chastisement: Plan and seek the conveniences and comforts of civilized life, according to the opportunities of your lot, as a means of increasing your power of promoting the conversion of the world.

If in view of so much liberty, precise rules be thought still more needful, we choose again to refer the reader to his own private judgment. If he has no conscience, no sincerity, no hearty devotedness to Christ, he may easily escape from any rules, ever so exactly fitted to his particular condition. But if he be sincere, conscientious and hearty in his devotedness to Christ; if he be truly resolved, to be according to his own best judgment in regard to the conversion of the world, what he approves in the most devoted modern disciples and in the ancient apostle, he cannot escape without forming and obeying a judgment which his mind approves. Every one will be still liable to error, and subject to painful uncertainty, but he will not be able to think himself a Christian, unless he tries to form and obey such a judgment. In the result, the decisions of the church may be as various as the multitudes who make them—yet such, as would methodize and govern the poor and the rich together to such strenuous and noble efforts for the conversion of the world as are yet unknown to nine tenths of evangelical Christians.

This is what is wanting to help forward the conversion of the world: such an obedience to the heavenly vision in employing the endowments of a prosperous age, as the apostle yielded with his body and his spirit in an age of darkness and suffering. Let us not think any longer that there are two sorts of Christian principle, one which common Christians may adopt, and one which missionaries and apostles must adopt; the one admitting as much as the Christian pleases to bestow on the ground of a voluntary charity, the other requiring all that he can bestow on the ground of religious obligation. The latter is a universal Christian principle. It is a misnomer to call it the missionary spirit, since it is the proper production of love to man and love to Christ; the only consistent compliance with the heavenly vision. Whatever the missionary or public agent or even apostle is bound to do, the same substantially is every Christian bound to do; at home, in daily and steady exertions; and abroad, by such contributions as

he is able on the whole by the wisest industry. This is what is wanting for the conversion of the world ; and as it grows into the principles of the Christian church, will she strengthen her stakes, and lengthen her cords, and stretch forth the curtains of her habitation. Oh ! if thus, Christians would adopt the settled principle of living for the conversion of the world as they approve and applaud in the modern disciple or the ancient apostle—if amidst their doubts and uncertainty they would cry earnestly and unceasingly, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?—if they would press forward to higher and higher heights of their high calling in Christ Jesus—if in the immediate circle of their influence they would rest not from saying, Know the Lord, until all should know him from the least to the greatest—and if according to their own best judgment, they would give, as God prospers them, until the channels of mercy were filled up ; cherishing their prosperity that they might augment their gifts—then the saving doctrine would distil as the dew, and drop as the rain upon the present homes of Christianity, and the currents of luxury and waste would unite with the streams of Christian industry in rivers of salvation. Many would run to and fro, and knowledge would be increased. In the homes of Christianity and in the lands of darkness and death, there would be a flying as a cloud and as doves to their windows ; and the world would hasten to the end of her days of suffering and sorrow. We cannot calculate the effect of an influence so universal, so unceasing, of the whole company of believers, united on the fixed and settled principle of doing the utmost possible for the conversion of all at home, and all abroad. A score of years, perhaps, might suffice for the completion of the work ; and either without the overthrow of the rebellious remnant, which present light leads us to expect ; or amidst the anxieties and labors of such a visitation, the church might be closing up her work of converting the world, and displaying the depth and energy of her love, upon the last sinful village or family or individual of sinful and suffering ages—and Christians over the whole earth, and all angels in heaven, might hail with shouts of joy the glad news of the last success which is to bring in the glory of the millennial morn ; and over the last stone in the temple of earth's salvation shout echo through earth and heaven, " grace, grace unto it."

But we arrest these joyful anticipations, to say that they can never be realized, either at an early or remote period, unless the resolution urged in this essay is joined with another, already written for our use on the pages of prophecy. " For Zion's sake I will not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth." The present generation of Christians has undertaken the conversion of the world ; to which work each Christian is moved and pledged, with an apostolic spirit, by that heavenly vision which has fallen and shines in glory on his path. Magnificent undertaking ! But oh, how shall it prosper ? In what store-house shall we find the oil by which we may arise and shine ? Is there any other but that which prayer opens, and from which faith receives ? Where shall we find wisdom and skill, when in our most common and easy affairs it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps ? How shall we gain a door of utterance, or meet and overcome the difficulties in our path, but by seeking His guidance and aid, without whom not even a watched city can be kept, or a house builded, or riches gained, or favor secured, or battle won ? How shall we awaken the conscience, and bring the heart to welcome the indwelling Spirit, except by imitating the apostle's life of prayer ; and him, who, though the Prince and Saviour, occupies an intercessor's

place? If the world trusted in us, how vain would be her confidence! If we trust in ourselves, will not our help be very vanity? Oh, can man overspread India and China, and the whole world itself, with the means and the blessings of salvation, except as he is guided and aided by omnipotence? Let us then perform our labors with the arms, let us send forth our gifts upon the wings of prayer. As we look forth on the glorious prospect before us, and see the angel flying with the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell upon the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people; as we look further, and see another angel coming down on the triumphant errand, to bind Satan a thousand years, let us remember that their pathway must be opened, and their work speeded, by the angel which stands before the altar, having the golden censer that he should offer much incense with the prayers of all saints going up before God out of the angel's hand!

In a word, then, Christians, be obedient to the heavenly vision, new or renewed amidst the glories of the times. Behold the Saviour, chiding your past delinquency, demanding your future service and offering you salvation; spreading before you the view of future glory, sinless, endless; and throwing open the portals of heaven for all nations to come in, arching the triumphant entrance with the golden inscription: They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever.

PHILOSOPHICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

(Communicated by a Member of Bowdoin College.)

If in the moral world there are vices which intermingle with and mar the beauty of human virtues as exhibited in social life, which disturb and embitter the fountain of emotion originally springing up pure and holy in the breast of every intelligent being, unless fallen; it is equally true that in the intellectual world there are vices which mar the beauty, and destroy the fair proportions of the temple within us, and that the fountain of thought, like that of emotion, flows forth, sometimes pure and transparent exhibiting in full light every object over which it "pours its living waters," but at others turbid and discolored, obscuring the objects it before revealed. If we look at the ample canvass which time hath been constantly unrolling before the human mind, we shall not be disposed to accuse the mind of the vice of indolence. The canvass is covered, and presents a variety of form and coloring at which invention herself might be astonished. There has been, however, a misdirection of mental power. A strong propensity to leave the field of legitimate inquiry, to pass the limits of human knowledge is one of those vicious tendencies of the mind which have ever characterized it since the time when prompted by its powerful impulse

"her rash hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat."

Hence originated those systems of false philosophy, which fastened their chains for successive ages upon the human mind, and enveloped it in an atmosphere that entirely intercepted and absorbed the rays with which nature from all her works would have lighted up its path; so that not only the world without, but the world within, became a region of total darkness. Not merely to the philosopher, but to every student of mental history, these false systems are subjects of

interest, both for the genius they often display, and for the salutary lessons they give to circumscribe the fields of philosophical inquiry within just limits, so that the empire of reason may be easily distinguished from the empire of imagination. Of such lessons the history of ancient philosophy is full in all the periods into which it has been divided. But of these periods no one is more interesting than that embraced in the latter part of the middle ages, extending from the 11th to the 15th century. As it presents, however, too wide a field for minute examination within the limits of this article, only a few points will be touched upon, and those briefly, detaching the subject entirely from its connection with previous history.

In the period to which we have referred, there was very little division of mental labor. Natural philosophy, metaphysics, mathematics, and theology, were strangely blended together. Mathematics were, it was asserted by Roger Bacon, the very foundation of theology, and almost identical with it, and no man should be dignified as a divine, unless he had first acquitted himself well in mathematics. "For," said he, "no man can be a philosopher without first being a mathematician. No man can be a theologian without being a philosopher. Therefore no man can be a theologian without having been a mathematician." And he wrote a treatise to show the application of mathematics to theology. We may, however, consider the natural philosophy of the period as divided into two departments, alchymy and astrology.

It was the object of alchymy to obtain an intimate knowledge of the secret operations of the material world, so that by the art of man every process of nature might be perfectly imitated and an uncontrolled dominion be obtained over the physical universe. Though visionary and absurd, there was something sublime to us, perhaps even impious, in the conception. It was to clothe man with a kind of creative power, by which he might change all worthless, unseemly forms of nature into the perfection of beauty and strength, and make the elements his ministering spirits to do his will. The views and theories of the alchymists on many points were different and contradictory; but in the same object of pursuit they all agreed. This was *to discover some way of making pure gold*, or of changing the baser metals into gold. Some believed *mercury* and *sulphur* to be two simple bodies, from which are formed all metals and minerals, and that these two bodies, *perfectly pure*, united in certain proportions, would form pure gold. Nature, said they, always striveth after the perfecting of gold. But if any accidents hinder her operations, then other metals are formed, more or less impure, according to the quality and proportions of mercury and sulphur. For instance, iron or lead might be formed in a process by which nature *meant* to form gold. With this phantom in the mind, the alchymists devoted themselves to the immortal work of obtaining mercury and sulphur in angelic purity, from the union of which the precious metal might be obtained in unlimited quantities. In prosecution of this work, which they considered too sacred for vulgar eyes to witness, and too secret for the light of day to visit, they built their laboratories beneath the ground, or in some retired place secure from observation. In them they erected stills, furnaces, and digesters, and arranged in mystic figures their alembics, crucibles, retorts, and substances for experiment. Every mode of refining and of sublimation was resorted to. So long and ardently did they continue the process, so carefully and closely did they chase the subtle objects of pursuit through all the substances and forms of nature, both tangible and intangible, that one of them was at last discovered; and the fortunate discoverer proceeded to prove that *pure sulphur*, such as alchymists use, could be extracted only from the rays of the sun. Not being able, however, to obtain the other ingredient—pure mercury—his golden dreams were never realized. The other favorite project was to turn the base metals which nature had formed wrong, into gold. To effect this, a substance was sought, called the *philosopher's stone*—sometimes *lapis tingens*, *medicina metallarum*, the powder of projections, &c.—which would change to gold every metal with which it was placed in contact. Besides this, the uses of the philosopher's stone were almost innumerable. When applied to metals, it would not only change them to gold, but when required, into silver. If applied to stones, it would change them to the most precious gems. If applied to vege-

tables, it would change them to trees of singular beauty, laden with the richest fruit; and would then be called the philosopher's stone of the tree. And wherever applied, it would increase the beauty and fruitfulness of all nature, animate and inanimate, and upon the human system would act as a medicine of sovereign efficacy against all the diseases and ills of life. Upon the value of this sublime discovery, the alchemist would expatiate with glowing eloquence. "For when once," to quote the words of father Felix de Vasquez (Irving), "when once the alchemist shall have attained the object of his toils, when the sublime secret shall be revealed to his gaze, how glorious will be the change in his condition. How will he emerge from his solitary retreat like the sun breaking forth from the darksome chamber of the night, and darting his beams throughout the earth. Gifted with perpetual youth and boundless riches, to what heights of wisdom may he attain! How may he carry on, uninterrupted, the thread of human knowledge, which has hitherto been snapped at the death of each philosopher! And as the increase of wisdom is the increase of virtue, how may he become the benefactor of his fellow-men; dispensing with liberal but cautious and discriminating hand, that inexhaustible wealth which is at his disposal; banishing poverty which is the cause of so much sorrow and wickedness; encouraging the arts; promoting discoveries, and enlarging all the means of virtuous enjoyment! His life will be the connecting bond of generations. History will live in his recollection; distant ages will speak with his voice. The nations of the earth will look to him as their preceptor, and kings will sit at his feet and learn wisdom. Oh! glorious. O celestial alchemy!"

The contrast between the bright anticipations of success in which the alchemist delighted to indulge, and the dark labors, and still darker writings which recorded those labors, is somewhat striking. Occasionally a laborious sage would announce, from the mysterious recess of his laboratory, that his sublime contemplations had led him to the discovery of nature's grand and holy secret. Nothing was wanting to complete the process but a little of the gold and silver which he would soon produce by the ingot. A generous lady, with an eye, possibly, upon splendid jewels and golden ornaments, once afforded the desired patronage. The encouraged alchemist received the gold, and promised a speedy report of the result to his anxious patroness. He returned to his laboratory, rekindled his fires, arranged his apparatus for a final experiment, invoking to his aid the spirits of Trismegistes, and Geber the Arabian. The patroness waited long and patiently; but a tremendous explosion, with the scattered fragments of alchemist, alembics and crucibles, was all the report of the result she ever received.

Having but little truth to communicate, or fearing that others might profit by what little they had, the votaries of alchemy made their writings, which were always in Latin, nothing but obscure, unintelligible bombast. The following extract from the works of Albertus Magnus, of the 13th century, is a good specimen. After speaking of the difficulties he had to encounter in alchemical pursuits, he proceeds. "Tandem perseveravi studendo, meditando, laborando in operibus ejusdem, quousque quod quaerebam inveni, non ex mea scientia, sed ex spiritus sancti gratia. Diligentius vigilare coepi in decoctionibus et sublimationibus, solutionibus et distillationibus, curationibus et calcinationibus atque coagulationibus alchimiae et in aliis laboribus donec inveni, esse possibilem transmutationem in solem et lunam." The amount of the whole paragraph from which the above extract is taken is this. "When with infinite toil, in the cause of alchemy, I had reached many regions and provinces, cities and castles, conversed with all the wise and skilled in the art, read all writings for it and against it, but found nothing, I nevertheless did not despair nor desist from my infinite labors, and expenses, and watchings, and meditations, and migrations, following the example of the great Avicennar, the Arab, whose profound maxim was, 'If a thing is, investigate the mode of its entity: if a thing is not, investigate the mode of its nonentity.' But I persevered studying, and watching, and laboring in these works, until I found what I sought, not by my own penetration but by heavenly inspiration. Here I began to labor more diligently in decoctions and sublimations, solutions and distillations, curations and calcinations, and coagulations of alchemy, until I found it possible to transmute metals into the

sun and moon." (*Sun and moon* is a figurative expression for gold and silver.) "I intend," he adds, "to write an account of this discovery for my philosophical friends, in a style *plain and simple*, but yet *such*, that seeing they shall not perceive, and hearing they shall not understand."

It was customary with some alchemists to obscure their writings by spelling the names of substances backwards, or by transposing some of the letters. For instance, nitrum was called mutrin, and tartar, sutatur. But a more ingenious method was the figurative modes of expression employed by them. Gold, as we have just seen, from its color, was called the sun, silver, the moon. Mercury, on account of its fluidity, was called the *flying bird*. Salt was defined as the centre of water, wherein metals ought to die; referring to a peculiar theory that from salt, a fluid similar in appearance to water, might be obtained which would instantly dissolve metals and other substances into the original element of all things—the substratum of pure gold. If then the alchemist would describe the action of mercury upon silver or gold, instead of expressing it in simple terms, substituting the figurative expressions, he would display his rhetoric in describing how the flying bird builds her nest in the moon, or weaves it of the solar rays.

The idea of making gold by discovering its composite principles and then uniting them in requisite proportions, was entertained by some philosophers, after alchemy as a science had perished. Even lord Bacon conceived "that a perfect good concoction or digestion or maturation of some metals, would produce gold," and cherished the thought as one of the possible triumphs of art over nature.*

In the *Novum Organum*, one aphorism, concerning the transmutation of bodies, contains not a little of the spirit of alchemy. "Let us consider," he remarks, "a body, as a combination of simple principles. For example, there meet together in gold, yellowness, a determinate weight, malleability, fixedness in the fire, a particular manner of flowing in the fire, a determinate way of solution, &c., which are the simple natures or principles of gold. Now he that understands causes, and the manner of superinducing this yellowness, gravity, ductility, fixedness, faculty of fusion, solution, &c., with their particular modes and proportions, will consider how to join them together in some body so that a transmutation into gold shall follow."† This he would call "entering into the inner courts of nature's temple."

From the sketch which has been given of alchemy, something may be inferred in relation to the spirit of natural philosophy in the middle ages. The same characteristics were manifest in the science of astrology; the general object of which was the interpretation of the influences of the heavenly bodies upon the universe, or the precise connection established between their motions and all events in the moral or physical world. This connection being determined, future events might be foretold with absolute certainty. From what we know of the genius and spirit of astrology, we may imagine that its advocate would attempt to defend it somewhat in the following manner.

This sublime science does not allow itself to be degraded by a comparison with any other except divine alchemy. It is of celestial origin—a species of inspiration. Under its influence, doubtless, the prophets of old "uttered their dark sayings upon the harp." In the "prophetic archives of the heavens," Isaiah read the mysteries of fate, and left the sublime record of his discoveries with man. And the sweet psalmist of Israel, from listening to the "chiming of the spheres," poured forth upon Judah's plains the melody which still charms the ear and soothes the troubled spirit of man. It is openly confirmed by holy writ—"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?" "They fought from heaven, the *stars in their courses* fought against Sisera." And why should this divine art be lost? Hath not God spread out the heavens like a fair volume, and invited us to read his designs upon its starry pages? For hath he made aught in vain? Is not every volition of the mind, every act to which it prompts, a part of the great system which he hath formed,

*Nat. Hist. Cent. 4th Art. 326-27-28; experiments solitary touching the making of gold.

†*Novum Organum*, Lib. 11, Aph. V. de transformatione corporum.

a movement in the vast and complicated machinery of the spiritual and material worlds? But there is no necessity for this connection of things in the eternal mind; it must therefore be established for the good of man. Besides, for what could the heavenly bodies be created, if not to preside over the destiny of man? Why should their vestal fires forever beam upon him, if their beams have no influence with him? And why should they run their everlasting circles, if not to attend him with watchful care?

Do we not even witness their controlling power? When they withdraw themselves from our view, or clothe the heavens in storms, and send chilling damps upon the earth, then all is changed. The fascinating eye and cheek of beauty lose their brightness. The intellect of the scholar is clouded; and instead of the cheerful music and merry tones of the voice, are heard the sepulchral whisperings of the consumptive. And when Sirius assumes his reign, then the pestilence goes forth, and, instead of the bridal ring and splendid procession, the funeral chant is heard, and mourners go about the streets. Add to this the authority of inspiration, that the constellations of heaven send down their sweet influences and bind their bands upon man, that the stars, in their courses, fight against the wicked, and who will dare to raise an impious hand against the divine science of astrology? Who will question its truth when reason, facts, and revelation confirm it?

We may suppose, that by some such process of pretended reasoning, a plausibility was thrown around the pursuits of the astrologers, and they were revered by the multitude, as the peculiar favorites of the Deity.

Astrology was divided into two branches—natural, by which earthquakes, tempests, and similar changes in nature were foretold—and judicial, by which other future events and the fates of men and nations were determined. The direct point of inquiry, then, was to ascertain by observation, the immutable relations existing between the motions of the stars and all other events of interest or curiosity to man. This was indeed a mighty task. All the eclipses, conjunctions, oppositions, and transits of these bodies denoted something of importance to nations or individuals. The knowledge sought, too, was not to be revealed to vulgar minds, but only to him who had purified his mental vision by fasting and penance and utter contempt of all earthly pleasures, and was qualified by his nightly contemplations to penetrate the mysteries of the unseen world. Some imagined that in this way they had ascertained the precise nature of the influence of certain constellations upon human character and human affairs.

We will give as examples the influences assigned to the twelve constellations in the zodiac, which influences were always modified by the sun or planets as they successively entered the signs. In astrological language, the constellations were called the *houses* of the sun and planets; and the characteristic influences of the houses they expressed in the following lines:

“The first house shows life, the second wealth doth give;
The third how brethren, fourth how parents live;
Issue the fifth, the sixth diseases bring;
The seventh wedlock, and the eighth death's sting;
The ninth religion, the tenth honor shows;
Friendship the eleventh, and twelfth our woes.”

The twelve constellations were divided into *four triplicities*, termed the fiery, airy, earthly, and watery triplicities. Aries was called a masculine easterly sign, first in the fiery triplicity, hot and dry, the day house of Mars. The person born under the sole influence of this constellation, “will be of common stature, long visage, and white or sandy hair.” But if the sun be in the sign at his birth he will be of “middle stature, athletic body, of a noble disposition, delighting in war, and very ingenious therein, and by his valor will be a terror to his enemies.”

Leo was a commanding kingly sign, the second of the fiery triplicity, the only house of the sun. “A person born under Leo, will be, generally, brave and valiant in arms, will have dark flaxen hair, a large head, full eye, a generous soul, an aspiring brain, and an active body. But if Mercury be lord of

ascendant at his birth, he will have a high forehead and black or brown hair; will be a searcher of occult learning, an excellent logician and disputant, eloquent in his speeches, ambitious of being exquisite in every science, and fond of travel in foreign countries."

Scorpio was considered as a cold phlegmatic sign of the watery triplicity. "A person under its influence is of strong corpulent body, of short stature, big limbs, red brown hair, crisping and curling, darkish muddy complexion, and short thick neck." (He may be a lover of music and dancing, and a devoted ladies' man.)

When an infant was carried to an astrologer, in order to have its fortune told, he formed a horoscope, exhibiting the relative positions of certain stars and planets, from which he deduced the planetary influence. He next examined the contour of the head, the lineaments of the forehead and the transverse lines of the hand. Having compared his observations together, he pronounced its fate. This looks very much like an alliance of *phrenology* with astrology. And to the lovers of that science, I would suggest the propriety of reviving the union, unless indeed it be forbidden by those phrenological principles which condemn alliances between *members of the same family*.

Alchemy also was called to the aid of astrology, in scanning futurity. Roger Bacon believed that a man might foretell future events by means of the looking-glass of Almuchifi, the Arab, provided he did but use it under a certain constellation, and had before reduced his body to an even temperature, by the divine and sublime art of alchemy.

The philosopher's stone, *under a proper constellation*, enabled its possessor to hold intercourse with the angelic world. One, who pretended to have been favored with an interview of this nature, described the appearance of his celestial companions, and affirmed that their language sounded very much like that of *Irishmen*.

The same disposition to disregard the boundaries of knowledge, and to substitute the discussion of idle questions for the investigation of truth, was exhibited in metaphysics and theology, as well as in natural philosophy. To the scholar of that age, the sober form of truth had few attractions. He would not reason, but would refine and subtilize upon the simplest subject, until he lost both his subject and himself.

A complete system of the theology of the age, is contained in the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas, who, with Albertus Magnus, stood at the head of all philosophy in the 13th century, and whose works formed twenty-three enormous folios. His *Summa Theologiæ*, is divided into three hundred and thirty-one principal questions, embracing, as he thought, the whole circle of divine truth, each of which is subdivided into many others, and all are amply and gravely discussed in detail. Of a large proportion of these questions, the following are specimens.

"Whether the fire of the last conflagration will be common terrestrial fire?"
 "Whether after the resurrection there will be hair on the head, and nails on the fingers?" "Whether two or more angels can occupy the same point in space at the same moment, and whether an angel is conscious of his own existence?" "Whether Eve was in fact created from the rib of Adam?"*
 "Whether indeed she were directly created?"—that is, whether she were not a second-hand piece of workmanship?

The philosophy of Aristotle, at this time, held undisputed empire over the

* The negative and affirmative arguments are given on each question. The following is a part of the negative argument on the question. *Utrum mulier debuerit formari de costa viri.*

Videtur, quod mulier non debuerit formari de costa viri. Costa enim viri fuit multo minor quam corpus mulieris. Sed ex minori non potest fieri majus nisi per additionem: quod si fuisset, magis ex illo addito mulier formata diceretur quam de costa. Vel est per rarificationem. Quia (ut dicit Augustinus super Gen. ad lit.) non est possibile, ut aliquod corpus crescat nisi rarefiat. Non autem invenitur corpus mulieris rarius quam viri ad minus in ea proportionem quam habet costa ad corpus Evæ. Ergo Eva non fuit formata de costa Adæ.—Preterea, in operibus primò creatis non fuit aliquid superfluum. Costa ergo Adæ fuit de perfectione corporis ejus. Ergo ea subtracta, remansit imperfectum: quod videtur inconveniens. Preterea, Costa non potest separari ab homine sine dolore. Sed dolor non fuit ante peccatum. Ergo costa non debuit separari à viro, ut ex ea mulier formaretur.—*S. Thom. Aquin. Summa Theologia pars 1, quest. 92, artic. 3.*

mind. There was no absurdity which could not be thrown into the form of a syllogism, and satisfactorily proved by one method, and disproved by another. Questions which appear most frivolous to us, divided the minds of philosophers for centuries. Such was the principle of individuality. This question arose from a theory which reduced all being to two principles, *matter* and *form*. Now since matter and form unite in all, *how* do they unite so as to constitute an individual or make one man distinct from another? The question has been stated thus. "If Peter and John both possess the generic character of humanity,"—that is, the union of matter and form—"in what consists their individuality, and what is it that makes one man Peter and the other John?" To this question many long and laborious answers were furnished by philosophers, sometimes contradicting each other and oftentimes themselves.

St. Thomas, the angelic doctor, tried his metaphysical skill in the debate, and produced a very learned treatise, which served as a text-book, to all on the same side of the question in after times. But the amount of his reply, that "a man's individuality consists in his flesh and bones," was too coarse and vulgar for the refined and subtle schoolmen. Duns Scotus succeeded better. "The individuality of Peter," said Duns, "lies in his *Petreity* or *Peterness*; and the precise reason why he is Peter and not John is, that in him, humanity is combined with *Petreity*, while in John it is combined with *Johnity*."

He might well be termed "the luminous and subtle doctor of abstractions."

We have intended in the preceding remarks merely to give some general idea of the peculiar spirit of philosophizing which prevailed in the middle ages. It was indeed a reign of error. Men seemed to love darkness rather than light. Refusing the guidance of reason, they would only satisfy their thirst for knowledge in some mysterious way by what they termed "the union of the mind with divinity in a state of ecstasy." And hence the whole range of philosophy was characterized by the love of mystery and controlled by wild imagination. For the aspect in which the mind is here exhibited we can hardly find a sufficient apology when we take into view the long period of its continuance. But numerous causes may be assigned which had a great influence in perpetuating these systems of false philosophy. One, doubtless, existed in the constitution of society. The distinctions of social life, as presented in history, and more minutely in the old prose and metrical romances of the period, were widely different from what they are at the present day. There was a coarse freedom, it is true, between the wealthy and powerful, and their dependents, which, to some extent, levelled artificial distinctions, and which became more apparent after the institution of chivalry, when the servants in the baronial hall were usually as free with their master's faults and foibles, as with his wine and cheer. But this freedom never existed between philosophers and other men. The former looked upon the latter with contempt. "I adjure you," said a writer to his philosophical friends, "I adjure you, per Creatorem mundi, to conceal my writings from the unlettered multitude, whose witless heads can comprehend just enough of science to despise it." He barely expressed the spirit of the age. Society thus found itself divided into two distinct classes—those engaged in philosophical pursuits, and the bigoted multitude who looked upon these pursuits as mysteries. The line of distinction between them was broad and well defined. There was no gradation from one to the other. To the advancement of learning, nothing could be more unfavorable than this peculiar structure of society. For the individual mind, in a great degree, receives its nourishment from the public mind. It is in the bosom of common society that its powers are first formed and developed. Being afterwards cut off from all sympathy and communion with the parent influences, like a tree uprooted from its soil, it must wither and languish until it can change its nature and adapt itself to a new element. Look at any individual who stands forth as the benefactor of man in the advancement of science. It was not an unaided achievement which gave him this pre-eminence. It had a connection, immediate or remote, with the general character of society. Newton was indebted to the philosophy of Bacon for much of his celebrity; and the admirers of Bacon acknowledge that the materials with which he built the eternal fabric of his fame, may be found scattered through the works of humbler minds who have now gone down to oblivion. Thus it is with all whose names

are the monuments of human greatness. They united to their own vast wealth, the casual tributes of thousands, and bequeathed the whole to posterity. We look at the legacy in the mass and forget the sources from which it came.

The civil and ecclesiastical powers were also supporters of the false philosophy. The civil power on the one hand guarded with watchful jealousy every subject connected with political philosophy, while the church on the other forbade the least departure from her own infallible doctrines upon the moral relations of man. Shut out then, from the free discussion of politics and religion—of our “being here and our being hereafter”—it was natural that the mind thirsting for dominion either physical or intellectual should embrace a system which would allow the gratifications of its strong propensities, which would not even throw around it the calm restraints of truth, but would permit it to revel in golden visions of man’s perfection and the *supreme good*. It could not, indeed, be otherwise. For the mind, when forbidden to gratify its love of dominion in the real universe, will create an imaginary world of its own, and people it with ideal forms to be the subjects of its unlimited control.

So hostile were the political and religious institutions of this age to free inquiry, that useful discoveries if made would have been treated with contempt. And had the metaphysician reasoned intelligibly upon mind, the natural philosopher upon matter, the theologian upon religion, all would have been stigmatized as fools, or burnt for heretics; while those who refined on “points too fine for human,” were termed “most rational, most scriptural, most sound.”

The schools, which were founded, some of them previous to the 12th century, at Oxford, Paris, Cologne, and various other places, maintained for a long time the scholastic philosophy. These schools were crowded by students from all parts of Europe. That of Paris is said to have contained in the 15th century some thousands. For these students—assembled not to investigate truth, but to try their weapons in dialectic warfare—the scholastic philosophy, spiced a little with the mysteries of alchymy and astrology, was just the field they desired. There was always excitement, too, in these schools to keep them engaged. For men always fight more fiercely for a shadow than a substance, for a name than a reality. Nor is this difficult of explanation. In the latter case there is some point to be carried which engages a part of the attention, and when carried the excitement ceases with the contest. But in the former there is nothing to divert or allay the excited mind. The blow given by the first combatant must be parried and returned by his antagonist. The excitement is communicated to others who join the contest, the very circumstances in which it originated are forgotten, or rather were never known, and an implacable warfare ensues, in which there are few incitements to victory, because there is nothing to be won. And yet every one eagerly enters the lists to couch his lance and try the temper of his blade in the contest, with the determination not to be defeated, since then he will have the double mortification of having fought for nothing and lost it. It is not so strange then, in these schools of the middle ages, that the nature of angels, their colloquial language, the influence of the stars, and similar questions, should be the subjects of protracted conflict.

We have said that the religious spirit of the age sustained the scholastic philosophy. We might have said with more correctness, the irreligious spirit of the age. A system of faith was imposed upon the mind which had no tendency to cherish and regulate, but to crush or disorder its powers—a system whose foundations were laid in the nether regions of man, and whose enemies were God, truth, and freedom. Far different from this is the influence of the gospel of peace. In her light the dark forms of ignorance and mystery cannot dwell. In the warmth of her rays philosophy and science must spring up and flourish, and the soul will unfold the elements of her being, with all the freshness, and fragrance, and symmetry, which the morning flower breathes forth, and yet with all the strength and firm consistency of the gnarled oak. Let infidelity say that religion quenches the poetic fire of the soul, dims the keen eye of philosophy, and stifles the generous emotions of patriotism and of calm heroic valor. We need not deny it. She can vindicate herself while she claims the poetry of Milton, the philosophy of Bacon and Newton, and the sword of Washington.

In the preceding views we have necessarily exhibited the errors of philosoph-

ical systems, for the reason that but little truth can be found intermingled. Occasionally, however, a ray of light darts athwart the gloom to make it more appalling, and prepare the mind to hail the dawn of day. And yet it was not settled, total gloom. There seemed to be a principle of activity, a kind of smothered, chemical action, in the elements of the intellectual atmosphere, which could be felt but not distinctly seen, and which presaged the bursting into a full blaze. Previous periods in the history of philosophy had possessed a decided character, either for the advancement or the decay of learning. But here is a strange commixture of both—an unnatural alliance between genius and stupidity, an equal struggle between the upward soarings of the heaven-born spirit, and the downward tendency of dullness and error.

But this system of things could not always exist. So rich is nature in her illustrations of the laws by which she is governed, that even the experiments of the deluded alchymist and astrologer ultimately proved the folly of their pursuits, and laid the foundations for the useful sciences of chemistry and astronomy. In the 14th and 15th centuries, and we might go further back, there were many causes gradually taking effect, which finally broke the chains of mental slavery and awakened a spirit of free inquiry. The great increase of students in the universities, the institution of chivalry, the downfall of the eastern empire, and subsequent introduction of Grecian literature into the western, the invention of printing, and various changes in civil and ecclesiastical institutions, all combining by a kind of elective attraction, prepared the way for the rapid progress of science in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Among the works of genius that contributed to this result, one is mentioned by a distinguished French philosopher, Degerando, which is the more interesting from the well known and humble character of the work. It is the 'Imitation of Christ,' by Thomas à Kempis. He speaks of it as having suddenly shook down one of the strongest pillars of the scholastic philosophy—its pretended connection with religion;—and compares the influence which its author exerted upon this philosophy, to that which Socrates exerted upon the sophistry of his contemporaries. Every one, indeed, will acknowledge that a work which has been honored with sixty translations into modern languages, and circulated throughout the Christian world, must have exerted a wide influence upon the human mind. It breathes throughout the spirit of the purest philosophy, and, to use its own language, pronounceth "that man alone blessed, whom eternal truth teacheth, not by obscure figures and transient sounds, but by direct and full communications." It was peculiarly adapted to work the overthrow of error. It awakened no suspicions of an attack. It gently allured the soul away from all the turmoil of life, to hold communion with itself and its Creator, and to contemplate the sublime dignity and perfect excellence which shone forth in the Friend of sinners. Who could come from such an interview with a relish for the senseless wrangling of the schools? Who, after looking forth upon the ocean of eternity, and gazing upon objects of uncreated splendor, could suddenly so change his organ of vision as to examine the atoms floating in the atmosphere of time.

This mighty system of false philosophy, to which we have turned a hasty glance, and which held the mind enchained for so many centuries, is not merely a subject for *curious* examination. Amidst the rocks of error, it is like a beacon seen in the distant horizon of philosophy. Its foundations were laid in ages of darkness. Its superstructure was gradually reared from the shipwrecks of genius thrown up around its base by the waves of four centuries, until truth arrested its progress, dispelled the delusive meteors which glared around it, and kindled her own fair and blessed light upon its summit to shine upon us forevermore. In her light we may read the tablets which history hath suspended upon its walls, and on which are engraved admonitory lessons of wisdom for future ages. They caution the philosopher against that pride of intellect, that impatience of healthful restraint, and that feverish thirst for intellectual empire, which unfit the soul to bow in holy adoration at the shrine of truth. Nor are these lessons needless at the present time. The departed form of the scholastic philosophy may never be conjured up from its grave, the laboratory of the alchymist may never send up its smoke in mysterious circles to our heavens,

and we may never imagine that we can read our fates in the horoscope of the astrologer. But there are tendencies equally fatal to the accomplishment of those high purposes for which man exists. There is a boastful way of declaiming about "the spirit of the age," "the progress of man," and "the triumphs of art in subjecting nature to its dominion." While the mind is thus carried forth from itself to things without, it becomes, by assimilation to familiar objects, almost a material, temporal thing itself, and is shorn of half the glory of its immortality. The spirit of speculation, too, is boldly framing theories by which, on the one hand, the unfathomed mysteries of the infinite and the eternal are brought within the comprehension of man, while, on the other, simple truths are involved in the darkness of infinity and eternity. The phenomena of mind are explained by the phenomena of matter, and the power of the human intellect is determined by the rules of superficies and solids, with as much precision, as we can calculate the power of Watt's engine. There is, doubtless, much truth brought to view in this novel mode of investigation, and with it much error.

Let, then, the voice of the past come up to the present and go down to future time, to confirm that system of divine philosophy which consists in the sincere, unwearied search after truth, which allows no homage to the splendid creations of genius, or to the beautiful theories of invention when unsustained by sound argument—that system which inculcates a rigid, firm adherence to *evidence*, and draws the line distinctly between established truths and mere hypothesis. And when this spirit shall have pervaded the human mind, then philosophy, in full orb'd brightness, will shed down her safe, benignant light upon the troubled ocean of man's existence.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

To the detailed statistics in our last number respecting the religious denominations, we add a few notices lately received.

Evangelical Lutherans.

General Synod, composed of delegates from the district synods, meets triennially. Next convention is to be held at York, Pa., on the second Sunday after Whitsuntide, (in October,) 1835. Rev. DAVID F. SCHAEFFER, President; Rev. GEORGE A. LINTNER, Schoharie, N. Y., Secretary; CHARLES A. MORRIS, York, Pa., Treasurer.

The following summary has been published:—

District Synods.	Min.	Licen.	Congs.	Infant Bap.	Adult Bap.	Confirma.	Comm.	Yrs. of Report.
East Pennsylvania Synod, .	58	4	191	4,563		2,442	23,242	1833
New York Synod,	19	5		784	23	174	2,294	1833
Ohio Synod,	27	7	140	2,339		1,176	10,242	1832
North Carolina Synod, . .	8	2	40	441		144	1,994	1833
Maryland Synod,	17		48	1,345		552	4,756	1833
West Pennsylvania Synod, .	34		121	2,077	154	1,377	9,872	1832
South Carolina Synod, . .	8	3	27	381		239	1,752	1832
Virginia Synod,	7	1	24	468		184	1,976	1832
Hartwick Synod,	13	3	36	582	55	537	3,659	1833
Total,	191	25	627	12,980	232	6,825	59,787	

The Lutherans have four theological seminaries under their charge. 1. Hartwick Seminary, Otsego county, N. Y., founded in 1815. Rev. George B. Miller, principal; Rev. H. J. Smith, assistant. 2. Theological Seminary of General Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa., founded in 1825. Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker, D. D., professor of theology, pastoral duties, and pulpit eloquence; Rev. Charles P. Krauth, professor of sacred literature and church history. 3. Theological Seminary of Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio, Canton, founded in 1830. Rev. W. Schmid, pro-

fessor of Christian theology. 4. Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, founded in 1829. Rev. Ernest L. Hazellus, D. D., professor of Christian theology.

Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island.

We give the following corrected view of this body.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	
Brown O. B., South Kingston.	Payne Emerson, Little Compton.	Wilson James, Providence.
Dumont H. H., Newport.	Phinney Barnabas, Pawtucket.	Williams Thomas, miss., Providence.
Johnson —, s. s., Coventry.	Starkweather J., Bristol.	
King Jonathan, Tiverton.	Stone J. F., s. s., Woonsocket.	11 min.; 13 chhs.
	Waterman T. T., Providence.	

Next annual meeting of the Consociation, at the Vestry of the Richmond Street Congregational Church, Providence, on the second Tuesday of June, 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Church of the United Brethren.

Van Vleck Charles, Newport.	Seidel C. F., Bethlehem.	Heibner S., Gradenbitten, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
R. I.	Frieauff J. F., Bethlehem.	Houser M., Goshen, Ind.
Van Vleck W. H., New York City, N. Y.	Herrman J. G., Nazareth.	Reinecke S., Gracemham, Md.
Blech C., Camden.	Rondsaler E., Nazareth.	Bechler J., Salem, N. C.
Hartman G., Staten Island.	Bersade A., Bishop, Litiz.	Schultz T., Salem.
Wolle P., Philadelphia, Pa.	Kluge C. F., Litiz.	Pfolt T., Friedberg.
Reichel C., Lancaster.	Lambert L., Schoeneck.	Schultz A., Friedland.
Anders J. D., Bishop, Bethlehem.	Brickenstein J., Emmaus.	Jacobor C., Bethany.
Schweinitz Lewis D., Bethlehem.	Trager G., Lebanon.	Byhahn C., Bethabara.
	Dober C., Yorktown.	

Missions at Fairfield, Canada, among Delawares, A. Luckenbach, C. Mickset, F. Vogler. Do. among Cherokees, — Clauder.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Address to the Inhabitants of West Chester County, New York. By WILLIAM JAY, President of the West Chester Temperance Society. New York: John P. Haven. 1834. pp. 16.

Mr. Jay presents his facts and arguments in a clear and convincing style, and enforces them by high religious considerations. He has the following remarks in allusion to the use of wine and other articles, which some have proposed to include in the pledge of abstinence. "It is obvious that temperance societies, founded on the ordinary pledge, cannot, without a breach of faith, directly or impliedly censure any of their members for using any thing whatever, except ardent spirits. Let us then in our societies adhere rigidly and conscientiously to our single and avowed object; and let those who wish further to curtail the limits of what they consider as intemperate indulgences, form other and distinct associations for the purpose."

Abstract of the School Returns in Massachusetts, for 1833. pp. 19.

The whole number of towns in this commonwealth is 305, of which only 85 have sent in returns. These probably include the

full proportion of large towns, so that a tolerably correct estimate could be formed of the educational statistics of the entire State. The amount paid for public instruction, during the year, in 85 towns, was \$77,848 38; number of public school districts, 682; aggregate time of keeping schools, estimated in months, by male teachers, 2,028½; the same by female teachers, 2,764½; whole number of pupils attending the schools kept by the town, in the course of the year, 39,659; number of academies and private schools, 264; number of pupils in academies and private schools, not attending public schools, 5,402; estimated amount of compensation of instructors of academies and private schools, \$43,598.69; number of persons over 14 years of age, and under 21, unable to read and write, 12.

Hints on Reading; an Address delivered in the Ipswich Female Seminary, Jan. 15, 1834. By DANIEL DANA, D. D. Newburyport: Charles Whipple. 1834. pp. 22.

The rules which Dr. Dana gives on the subject of reading, are the following. 'Our choice should fall principally on books of solid and permanent utility; such as are

composed by men of sterling sense; those to which we can give our confidence; in which there is a pervading spirit of benevolence; and such as are distinguished for their moral purity.' The pamphlet abounds with sensible and discriminating remarks on various writers, British and American. We heartily commend it to our readers.

A Discourse, delivered at the Installation of the Rev. John T. Edgar, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1833. By PHILIP LINDSLEY, D. D., President of the University of Nashville. Nashville: W. H. Hunt & Co. 1834. pp. 54.

Dr. Lindsley, in a fearless and independent manner, undertakes to vindicate the Presbyterian church from various charges which have been made against it—such as its attachment to creeds—its Calvinism—its alleged persecuting spirit—its asserted desire to effect a union between itself and the civil power, &c. The duties and mistakes of ministers in some important points, are also forcibly exhibited.

Desultory Notes on the Origin, Uses, and Effects of Ardent Spirit. By A PHYSICIAN. Philadelphia: Adam Waldie. 1834. pp. 126.

This pamphlet contains a great variety of desultory remarks on the history of the origin of ardent spirit, and its introduction into medical practice; its effects on the animal economy; and on the question, whether there is any condition of the system, in health or disease, to which its use is indispensable, and for which there is not an adequate substitute. The essay indicates very extensive research among writers of all descriptions. The general tenor and spirit of the essay may be learned from the following paragraphs; from which of course multitudes will altogether dissent. "It should be generally known, that when certain diseases instigate to the temperate or the intemperate use of ardent spirit, it is a *perversion* of instinct, and its indulgence often proves highly injurious; but we cannot withhold the truth, that certain other infirmities are advantaged by it. Such a discrimination, we consider more likely to lead to beneficial results, than an attempt to prevent the temperate employment of the preparations of an ardent spirit, which we look upon to be impossible. This is not insisted upon in the moral laws, which we all attribute to the Highest Excellence, which indeed show that the temperate use of wines, and even 'strong drinks,' may be profitable to our health and happiness."

The Christian Gleaner; or a Passage of Scripture, with a brief, devotional exposition for every day in the year. Translated from the French. Amherst: J. S. & C. Adams. 1834. pp. 316.

This book consists of translations of passages from such writers as Claude, Malebranche, Chrysostom, Cyprian, Ignatius, Massillon, Duguet, Saurin, Fenelon, Cas-

sien, Melancthon, Arnould, Abbadie, Justin Martyr, Pascal, Tertullian, and many others. It contains a great variety of valuable religious instruction, conveyed in that winning and vivacious manner, for which many French writers are renowned. The extracts pertain mostly to the inward life of the Christian, and are strikingly adapted to enable him to live by the faith of the Son of God, the life which he lives in the flesh.

Fanaticism. By the author of *Natural History of Enthusiasm*. New York: Jonathan Leavitt. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1834. pp. 368.

The author of this work, in the prosecution of his original design—considerations and researches concerning the rise and progress of the fatal errors which have obscured the Christian religion—proposes to take in hand superstition and its attendant, credulity—then to pass to spiritual despotism, corruption of morals, and skepticism or philosophic irreligion. The analysis of enthusiasm was but a single portion of the general theme. The contents of the present volume, are, motives of the work; meaning of the terms; rise of the malign emotions; alliance of the malign emotions with the imagination; fanaticism the offspring of enthusiasm, or combination of the malign emotions with spurious religious sentiments; fanaticism of the scourge, or austere personal infliction; fanaticism of the brand, or of immolation and cruelty; the fanaticism of the banner, or of ambition and conquest; and fanaticism of the symbol, or of creeds, dogmatism, and ecclesiastical virulence. Some concluding considerations are adduced to show that the religion of the Old and New Testaments is not fanatical. The book is written in the same masculine style as its predecessors. The author grapples with the various perversions of Christianity in a robust and decisive manner. We have never seen a more thorough dissection of some of the tendencies of popery, than is to be found in this volume.

Memoir and Poems of Phillis Wheatley, a native African, and a servant to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, dedicated to the friends of the Africans. Boston: George W. Light. 1834. pp. 103.

Phillis Wheatley was a native of Africa, and was brought to this country in the year 1761, and sold as a slave. She was purchased by Mr. John Wheatley, a respectable citizen of Boston. She soon gave indications of uncommon intelligence, and was frequently seen endeavoring to make letters upon the wall with a piece of chalk or charcoal. She was not devoted to menial occupations, as was at first intended; nor was she allowed to associate with the other domestics of the family, who were of her own color and condition, but was kept constantly about the person of her mistress. As Phillis increased in years, she realized the promise of her childhood; and she soon attracted the

attention of the literati of the day, many of whom furnished her with books. She made considerable progress in belles-lettres, and in Latin. She was frequently visited by clergymen, and other individuals of high standing in society, but she never lost sight of that modest, unassuming deportment, which first won the heart of her mistress in the slave-market. In 1770, at the age of sixteen, Phillis was received as a member of the Old South church, then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Sewall. In the winter of 1773, she went to England, on account of the delicate state of her health. She was well received there, and introduced to Lord Dartmouth, Mr. Thornton, lady Huntingdon, and other distinguished persons. She returned in a short time, on account of the illness of Mrs. Wheatley. After the death of this excellent woman, and her husband, Phillis was married to a colored man, by the name of Peters—an unfortunate affair, and the occasion of much suffering to Phillis, and eventually of her death.

The story of her life is well told by the biographer—a collateral descendant of Mrs. Wheatley. The poems occupy about sixty pages, and evince, considering the circumstances of Phillis, remarkable talent, as well as refined and Christian sensibilities.

Principles and Prospects of the Friends of Peace. A discourse pronounced before the Hartford County Peace Society, Dec. 25, 1833. By C. S. HENRY, Junior Pastor of the West church in Hartford. Hartford: J. H. Wells. 1834. pp. 27.

This address is as remarkable for the beauty of its style, as the truth and importance of its sentiments. We give the closing paragraphs.

"The kingdom of the Redeemer is a kingdom of peace. He is the Prince of peace. And I remember that it is the day of his appearance on the earth. His coming was in peace. Over all the earth the sound of war was hushed. On the plains of Judea, under the clear and quiet heaven, the thoughtful shepherds sat, gazing at the silent glory and drinking the spirit of its beauty and repose.

'They see the glorious company of stars
Journeying in peace and beauty through the deep,
Shining in praise forever! looking down,
Each like a bright and calm intelligence—
There is no war among those sparkling hosts.
They go in silence through the great profound,
Each on his way of glory—they proclaim
The order and magnificence of Him
Who bade them roll in peace around his throne!'

"Suddenly the brightness of the stars is lost in the heavenly glory shining around. The stillness is broken. But it is the voice of the angels—the multitude of the heavenly host, pouring the music of celestial strains. Sweet and clear through the silence sound the accents of the heavenly anthem: Glory to God in the highest. On earth, peace, and good will towards men!

"Then began the reign of peace. O when shall it be complete! We see it in the vision of the latter day glory. The scene of surpassing loveliness is disclosed to our faith,—and the beautiful inscription written on it is—'they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and nations shall learn war no more.' Hasten that day in its time, O Lord."

Mr. Henry's great object is to explain the principles and the grounds of hope of the friends of peace. The principles are so exhibited and illustrated, and the grounds of hope are so many and so certain, that no candid reader of the pamphlet, can fail to be convinced. We have observed for several years, with great satisfaction, the spirited efforts of the Hartford county society, to disseminate the doctrines of peace. They have already given the public valuable addresses from the pens of the Rev. Messrs. J. Cogswell, J. H. Linsley, L. Bacon, and others. In this connection we may state that a series of very interesting papers has lately appeared, on the subject of war and a congress of nations, in the Portland Christian Mirror, by a writer, over the signature of Perier.

General View of the Geology of Scripture, in which the unerring truth of the inspired narrative of the early events in the world is exhibited, and distinctly proved, by the corroborative testimony of physical facts, on every part of the earth's surface. By GEORGE FAIRHOLME, Esq. Philadelphia: Key & Biddle. 1833. pp. 231.

The general conclusions to which Mr. Fairholme comes, are the following. 1. That God in six days—according to the Scripture account—created the earth, and that those days are such days as arc now, and ever have been, occasioned by one revolution of the earth on its axis. 2. That the first great geological change which took place after the creation of the solid mass of the globe, was occasioned by that fiat of the Almighty, on the third day, by which the waters, equally covering the whole mineral surface during the first and second days, were "gathered together into one place," that the "dry land might appear." 3. An adequate and reasonable origin is discovered for a great portion of the secondary formations, now found upon the earth, in the action, during a period of 1,656 years of the laws of nature. 4. The phenomena over every part of the dry land correspond minutely with the terms of the Mosaic record in respect to the deluge. 5. All the fossil remains of land productions, became embedded in their present situations at the deluge. 6. The remains of the human race are not unfrequently found amongst other animal fossils. 7. The belief in the Mosaic record is confirmed by many traditional and other proofs. 8. The proof is complete, that both these events and the inspired record of them are supernatural and divine.

A Compendium of Astronomy; intended to simplify and illustrate the principles of the science, and give a concise view of the motions and aspects of the great heavenly luminaries, adapted to the use of common schools, as well as higher seminaries. By JOHN VOSE, A. M., late Principal of Pembroke Academy, N. H., and author of a larger work on Astronomy. Boston: Carter, Hendee, & Co. 1832. pp. 180.

The contents of this volume are a sketch of the history of the different astronomical systems; glossary of astronomical terms; the solar system; causes of the planetary motion; prospects of the heavens as seen from different parts of the solar system; comets; equation of time; harvest moon; tides; eclipses; divisions of time; obliquity; parallax; fixed stars; refraction; twilight; latitude and longitude; meteors; artificial globes. It is the object of the author to render the principles of the science so simple, that they may be easily understood; not only by the scholar who spends a few weeks at an academy, but by him whose means and views do not carry him beyond the common school. The book is provided with questions, and with eight valuable plates or maps illustrating different objects in the solar system. It is not a mere compilation, but original, and is well adapted to the purposes for which it was made. We commend it with entire confidence to our readers. Mr. Vose is a veteran in his profession, and was for many years successively the principal of the flourishing academies at Atkinson and Pembroke, New Hampshire.

An Address, delivered in the Chapel of Amherst College, Sabbath evening, August 25, 1833. Delivered and published at the request of the Society of Inquiry. By JOHN TODD, pastor of the Edwards church, Northampton. Amherst: J. S. & C. Adams. 1833. pp. 22.

This is a vigorous and stirring appeal to young men to make the most of their powers in benefiting their fellow-creatures, and to cultivate all their energies in the greatest possible degree. The reasons which Mr. T. gives, why men accomplish so little, are the indulgence of visionary views; cherishing notions that circumstances are not favorable to success; neglecting a continued discipline of the mind; the want of correct every-day habits; the not striving to be perfect in any one thing; and because the conscience is not sufficiently cultivated. The address abounds in good sense and striking thoughts.

Life and Remains of Henry Blake McLellan. By I. McLELLAN, JR. Boston: Allen & Ticknor. 1834. pp. 377.

These are very interesting and affecting memorials of a young man who was cut down in early manhood, and amidst the promises of distinguished usefulness. We were well acquainted with him, and can testify to the general fidelity of the biogra-

phy. A large portion of the book is taken up in describing the events of a residence in Scotland, while studying divinity in the university of Edinburgh; and of a tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy. His account of his interviews with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Dr. Chalmers, Prof. Wilson, Dr. Wardlaw, and others, will be read with much interest. A letter of condolence from Dr. Chalmers to the mother of McLellan is inserted.

Memoir of Roger Williams, the founder of the State of Rhode Island. By JAMES D. KNOWLES, Professor of Pastoral Duties in the Newton Theological Institution. Boston: Lincoln, Edmands, & Co. 1834. pp. 437.

We are disposed cordially to join in the encomiums which the periodical press have with singular unanimity given to this volume. It is entitled to high commendation for research, accuracy, impartiality, and, considering the dearth of materials, for fullness of detail, respecting Williams. We think that those persons who do not accord with all the religious opinions of Williams, must yield to him an important place as a strenuous assertor of liberty of conscience, and with Eliot, and Gookin, and a few others, an uniform and ardent friend of the Indians. Well were it for the honor of the country, and the happiness of the outcast aborigines, if his example had been more generally followed.

An Introductory Address, delivered before the Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement of the city of Albany, Jan. 7, 1834. By D. D. BARNARD. Albany: Packard & Van Benthuyzen. 1834. pp. 31.

This is a well written address. Mr. B. says, that the grand purpose of education, is to bring us into communion with nature, and to make us acquainted with her laws, for the purpose of enabling us to place ourselves in harmony with those laws. The works of nature are the works of God; and the laws of nature are those modes of action which result from the peculiar constitution of things, as ordained by Him.

Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. 1834. pp. 24.

The number of patients at the hospital last year was 566, and at the McLean Asylum at Charlestown, 167. Both departments are in a flourishing condition, and seem to be well managed.

Remarks on Mr. Norton's "Statement of Reasons." Boston: William Peirce. 1834. pp. 77.

These remarks, as we gather from the pamphlet, were written by an Episcopal clergyman. They are desultory, but display much learning and shrewdness.

RECEIPTS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES, 1832-3.

(From the London Missionary Register, for December, 1833.)

THE French Protestant Bible and Missionary Societies consolidated the accounts of the two preceding years in their last Reports: the half of each amount is, therefore, here given. The income of the National Education Society, here stated, includes the sum of 22,363*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, and that of the Gospel Propagation Society the sum of 34,000*l.*, being the produce of the Collections made under the authority of the King's Letters granted to the respective Institutions: the Propagation Society received also 13,750*l.*, as Government Grants.

Year.					Income.					Year.					Income.																																																																																				
ANTI-SLAVERY.										£. s. d.																																																																																									
American Colonization.....	1832-33....	9585	13	6	London.....	1832-33....	34558	3	3	British African Colonization.....	1833	323	3	0	Scottish.....	1832-33....	5939	5	5	Ladies' Negro Children Education....	1832-33....	1658	16	6	Serampore.....	1833	4212	7	2	Slave Conversion.....	1832	2591	6	8	United Brethren.....	1831	10351	6	10	Wesleyan.....	1831-32....	47715	12	7																																																							
BIBLE.																																																																																																			
American.....	1832-33....	19110	9	9	British and Foreign.....	1832-33....	75192	10	3	Edinburgh.....	1832-33....	5394	10	7	French Protestant.....	1832-33....	1366	15	0	Trinitarian.....	1832-33....	1211	15	4	SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS'.																																																																										
EDUCATION.																																																																																																			
American.....	1832-33....	11741	19	9	American Sunday School.....	1832-32....	28660	5	6	British and Foreign School.....	1832-33....	2978	10	6	Kildare Place.....	1832	7392	6	7	Irish Sunday School.....	1832-33....	3147	13	0	National.....	1832-33....	23748	19	8	Newfoundland and Br. N. A. School..	1832-33....	2504	16	0	Sunday School.....	1832-33	591	16	4	Sunday School Union.....	1832-33....	7859	17	0	TRACT AND BOOK.																																																						
London.....	1832-33....	11285	7	9	American Tract.....	1832-33....	14049	15	9	Church-of-England Tract.....	1832-33....	489	14	4	Irish Tract and Book.....	1832	4295	3	5	Prayer-Book and Homily.....	1832-33....	2568	6	8	Religious Tract.....	1832-33....	39783	16	5	MISCELLANEOUS.																																																																					
MISSIONARY.																																																																																																			
American Board.....	1832-33....	33819	18	0	American Baptist.....	1831-32....	6300	0	0	American Methodist.....	1832-33....	3684	7	6	Baptist.....	1832-33....	12722	9	8	Baptist (General).....	1831-32....	1225	8	2	Church.....	1832-33....	49350	1	5	French Protestant.....	1832-33....	1089	3	4	German Evangelical.....	1831-32....	4170	18	6	Gospel Propagation.....	1832	65642	1	4	British and Foreign Temperance.....	1832-33....	1606	9	0	Christian Instruction.....	1832-33....	1133	1	10	Christian Knowledge.....	1832-33....	69301	6	5	Continental.....	1832-33....	1609	9	4	District Visiting.....	1832-33....	645	13	1	Hibernian (London).....	1832-33....	9170	9	5	Irish Society of London.....	1832-33....	2052	15	4	Irish Society of Dublin.....	1832-33....	2075	14	4	Lord's-Day-Observance.....	1832	327	5	1	Peace.....	1832-33....	638	7	9	Reformation.....	1832-33....	2293	19	7
										Total.....										£655,488 10 0																																																																															
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Cape of Good Hope, one minister and two churches; in Jamaica, one minister and one church; in British Guiana, five ministers and five churches; in Bermuda, one minister; in Buenos Ayres, one minister and one church; in New Providence, one church; in Charleston, S. C., one minister. These will give a total of 1,166 ministers, and 1,105 churches belonging to the established church of Scotland. Of this denomination is Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

The *Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Scotland* contains three Presbyteries, twenty-five ministers, and thirty-three churches. A. Symington, D. D., is professor of theology in this sect.

The *United Associate Synod of the Secession Church of Scotland* contains twenty-two Presbyteries in Scotland, and nine in Ireland. The almanac enumerates 311 ministers of this denomination in Scotland, and 126 in Ireland; making a total of 437. Their churches are nearly equal to the number of their ministers. Rev. John Dick, D. D., lately deceased, was professor of Divinity in this sect of Presbyterians.

The *Associate Synod of Original Seceders* contains four Presbyteries, thirty ministers, and thirty-four churches. Dr. Thomas McCrie belongs to this denomination.

The *Original Burgher Associate Synod* comprises five Presbyteries, forty-seven ministers, and fifty-three churches.

The *Relief Synod* comprises seven Presbyteries, eighty-six ministers, and one hundred churches.

The ministers of the *Scottish Episcopal Church* are eighty-seven: of the *Roman Catholic Church* in Scotland, sixty-eight; and of the *Independent Congregational Churches*, sixty-seven. Of this last denomination is Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.

The Places of Worship in Edinburgh are no more than 64. This is a much smaller number than will be found in New York and Philadelphia.

There appear to be six kinds of Presbyterians in Scotland at present.

In the established Presbyterian churches, the crown, or town council, or some nobleman commonly has the right of patronage, or of presenting a clergyman to the living, without the consent of the people. In some other cases the right is vested in the Kirk session. The instances are few indeed in which the inhabitants have the privilege of electing their own pastor.

In America this right of presentment in many of the Reformed Dutch churches of New York is vested in the consistory and grand consistory: in Romish and most Protestant Episcopal churches it is vested in the bishop or vestry; but in all the other congregations of the United States it rests with the people, agreeably to such laws of the association or incorporation, as they may have adopted.

All the Presbyterian ministers of England and Scotland of *all denominations*, and of other countries connected with the Presbyterians of Scotland, amount to 1,791; which is 64 less than the number of ministers belonging to the Presbyterian church of the United States of America.

CORRECTIONS.

THE following corrections of, and additions to, the list of ministers of Connecticut, published in the Register, Vol. IV., pages 302—322, have been kindly furnished us. Page 303, column 1, for 1758, Eliphalet Williams, read 1748, and for 1800, Andrew Yates, read 1801; p. 309, col. 1, under Suffield, for Brooklyn, Ms., read Conn., and, col. 2, for 1670 ?, Ronakison, read 1676 or 7, Rowlandson; (The Indians drove him from Lancaster, Ms., in 1676.) p. 313, col. 2, at the bottom, prefix to Nathaniel Whitaker, 1761, and to Judson, Ephraim, and add to Sheffield, Ms.; p. 313, col. 1, add to Chelsea ministers, 1832 J. T. Dickinson; p. 317, col. 1, for Ashford, Timothy Allen, Chesterfield, N. Y., read Ms.; p. 319, col. 1, after 1776 David Perry, Richmond, add Ms.; p. 320, col. 1, prefix to John Trumbull, 1740.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

S. F. SMITH, ord. pastor, Baptist, Waterville, Maine, Feb. 12, 1834.

JOSEPH B. STEVENS, inst. pastor, Cong. Falmouth, Me. Feb. 19.

ENOCH MEAD, ord. pastor, Cong. New Haven, Vermont, Jan. 7, 1834.

SENDOL B. MUNGER, ord. miss. Cong. Bristol, Vt. Feb. 12.

GUY C. SAMPSON, ord. pastor, Cong. Middletown, Vt. Feb. 18.

JOSIAH BENT, inst. pastor, Cong. Falmouth, Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1834.

RICHARD WOODRUFF, ord. coll. past. Cong. South Brookfield, Mass. Feb. 5.

JOSEPH H. TOWNE, inst. pastor, Cong. Amesbury Mills, Mass. March 5.

NEHEMIAH ADAMS, inst. pastor, Cong. Boston, March 26.

JOHN DOWLING, ord. pastor, Baptist, Newport, Rhode Island, March 27, 1834.

JOB HALL, ord. pastor, Cong. Ashford, Connecticut, Jan. 15, 1834.

MOSES T. HARRIS, inst. pastor, Cong. Hebron, Ct. Jan. 29.

NATHAN S. HUNT, ord. pastor, Cong. Pomfret, Ct. Feb. 12.

E. C. BEACH, inst. pastor, Pres. Lysander, New York, Jan. 1, 1834.

IRA PETTIBONE, ord. past. Pres. Whitesborough, N. Y. Jan. 5.

E. S. BARROWS, inst. pastor, Pres. Cazenovia, N. Y. Jan. 8.

COLUMBUS SHUMWAY, ord. Cong. Smithville, N. Y. Feb. 4.

J. W. FOWLER, ord. Cong. Smithville, N. Y. Feb. 4.

PITCHER, inst. pastor, Reformed Dutch, Tyashoke and Easton, N. Y. Feb. 4.

OWEN CATLIN, inst. pastor, Pres. Castleton, N. Y. Feb. 11.

JUSTUS S. HOUGH, inst. pastor, Pres. Livonia, N. Y. Feb. 13.

LOCHEAD, inst. past. Pres. Cherry Valley, N. Y. Feb. 13.

J. W. LAWTON, inst. pastor, Pres. Onondago So. Hollow, N. Y. Feb. 18.

A. P. CLARK, inst. pastor, Pres. Augusta, N. Y. Feb. 19.

JAMES W. STEWART, inst. pastor, Reformed Dutch, Batteville, N. Y. Feb. 19.

WILLIAM P. JACKSON, ord. pastor, Pres. North Bristol, N. Y. Feb. 19.

JACOB BURBANK, inst. pastor, Pres. Richmond, N. Y. Feb. 20.

WILLIAM LUSK, inst. pastor, Pres. Camden, N. Y. Feb. 20.

JOHNSON, inst. pastor, Pres. Greenville, N. Y. Feb. 26.

AVELYN SEDGWICK, inst. pastor, Pres. Rome, N. Y. Feb. 27.

DENNIS PLATT, inst. pastor, Pres. Homer, N. Y. March 12.

WILLIAM JAMES, inst. pastor, Pres. Albany, N. Y. March 12.
SMITH GAMAGE, inst. pastor, Cong. Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y. March 28.
E. SLINGERLAND, inst. pastor, Reformed Dutch, Chittenango, N. Y.

CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, D. D. inst. pastor, Pres. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jan. 14, 1834.
D. H. RIDDLE, inst. pastor, Pres. Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan. 16.
J. W. BLYTHE, inst. pastor, Pres. Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan. 30.
ROBERT YOUNG, ord. pastor, Baptist, Milestown, Pa. Feb. 19.

ASAHEL CHAPIN, ord. evang. Baptist, Ashtabula, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1834.

ASHBEL S. WELLS, inst. pastor, Pres. Tecumseh, Michigan Territory, Feb. 13, 1834.

Whole number in the above list, 40.

SUMMARY.

		STATES.	
Ordinations	14	Maine	2
Installations	26	Vermont	3
Total	40	Massachusetts	4
		Rhode Island	1
		Connecticut	3
		New York	21
Pastors	56	Pennsylvania	4
Evangelist	1	Ohio	1
Missionary	1	Michigan Territory	1
Not specified	2	Total	40
Total	40		

OFFICES.

Pastors	56	Pennsylvania	4
Evangelist	1	Ohio	1
Missionary	1	Michigan Territory	1
Not specified	2	Total	40
Total	40		

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational	14	1834. January	9
Presbyterian	19	February	24
Baptist	4	March	6
Reformed Dutch	3	Not specified	1
Total	40	Total	40

DATES.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

JOSEPH M. BREWSTER, et. 36, Cong. Peru, Massachusetts, Dec. 30, 1833.

E. LEONARD, et. 74, Cong. Marshfield, Mass.
EBENEZER PORTER, D. D. et. 62, Cong. Andover, Mass. April 5, 1834.

WILLIAM C. WALTON, et. 40, Cong. Hartford, Connecticut, Feb. 18, 1834.

SALMON CONE, et. 63, Lelanon, Ct.

JOHN STANFORD, D. D. et. 81, Baptist, New York, Jan. 14, 1834.

DAVID REMINGTON, et. 38, Pres. Rye, N. Y.

LOUIS DAVID DE SCHWEINITZ, et. 53, Moravian, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Feb. 8, 1834.

JOHN MITCHELMORE, Pres. Philadelphia, Pa. March 4.

GILBERT R. LIVINGSTON, D. D. et. 48, Reformed Dutch, Philadelphia, Pa. March 9.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, D. D. et. 47, Episcopal, Philadelphia, March 17.

LORENZO DOW, Meth. Georgetown, District of Columbia, Feb. 2, 1834.

JOHN WOODVILLE, et. 76, Epia. St. Mark's Parish, Virginia, Jan. 11, 1834.

WILLIAM DOXCY, et. 65, Currituck Co. North Carolina, Feb. 8, 1834.

ELIAZAR LATHROP, et. 40, Pres. Port Gibson, Missouri, Feb. 1, 1834.

ALEXANDER LOGAN, et. 31, Pres. Maysville, Kentucky, March 8, 1834.

HORATIO E. BOYD, Epia. candidate for orders, Lexington, Ky. March 11, 1834.

CHARLES B. WOODBURN, Spencertown, N. Y., a member of the Senior class in Auburn Theol. Sem. March 14, 1834.

OLIVER BAKER, Cong. Rahway, N. J., a member of the present Senior class in Yale Theol. School, March 15, 1834.

GEORGE FREDERICK COOK, et. 28, Epia. at the General Theol. Sem. of the Prot. Epia. Church, New York City, March 29, 1834.

Whole number in the above list, 20.

SUMMARY.

AGES.		STATES.	
From 20 to 30	1	Massachusetts	3
30 40	3	Connecticut	2
40 50	4	New York	4
50 60	1	New Jersey	1
60 70	3	Pennsylvania	4
70 80	2	District of Columbia	1
80 90	1	Virginia	1
Not specified	5	North Carolina	1
Total	20	Mississippi	1
Sum of all the ages specified	791	Kentucky	2
Average age	52 1-3	Total	20

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational	5	1833. December	1
Presbyterian	4	1834. January	2
Baptist	1	February	5
Methodist	1	March	6
Moravian	1	April	1
Reformed Dutch	1	Not specified	3
Episcopal	4	Total	20
Not specified	3		
Total	20		

DATES.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of ordinations, &c. for the year.

Ordinations	108	Massachusetts	60
Installations	97	Rhode Island	3
Instituted	1	Connecticut	17
		New York	70
		New Jersey	1
		Pennsylvania	11
		Virginia	4
		South Carolina	2
		Ohio	7
		July	18
		August	20
		September	19
		October	26
		November	7
		December	8
		1834. January	11
		February	24
		March	6
		Not specified	6

OFFICES.

Pastors	146	Massachusetts	60
Rectors	30	Connecticut	17
Evangelists	30	New York	70
Priests	3	New Jersey	1
Deacons	10	Pennsylvania	11
Missionaries	11	Virginia	4
Not specified	4	South Carolina	2
		Ohio	7
		Michigan Territory	3
		Missouri	1

DATES.

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational	86	1833. January	2
Presbyterian	60	March	4
Baptists	26	April	8
Episcopal	15	May	21
Unitarian	5	June	26
Reformed Dutch	5	July	18
Not specified	9	August	20
		September	19
		October	26
		November	7
		December	8
		1834. January	11
		February	24
		March	6
		Not specified	6

STATES.

Total number of ordinations, &c. 206.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of deaths, for the year.

AGES.		STATES.	
From 20 to 30	8	New York	16
30 40	12	New Jersey	4
40 50	6	Pennsylvania	13
50 60	6	Maryland	3
60 70	5	District of Columbia	2
70 80	10	Virginia	6
80 90	11	North Carolina	2
Not specified	34	South Carolina	3
Sum of all the ages specified	3457	Alabama	1
Average age	53 3-4	Mississippi	2
		Louisiana	1
		Tennessee	1
		Kentucky	6
		Ohio	3
		Illinois	2
		Missouri	2

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational	20	1833. October	1
Presbyterian	29	1833. March	4
Baptist	8	April	3
Episcopal	9	May	9
Methodist	8	June	6
Reformed Dutch	2	July	6
German Reformed	1	August	5
Unitarian	2	September	11
Universalist	1	October	3
Moravian	1	November	6
Not specified	15	December	3
		1834. January	2
		February	5
		March	8
		April	1
		Not specified	23

STATES.

Total number of deaths, 96.

JOURNAL

OF

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MAY, 1834.

INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Wednesday, April 9, 1834. Appropriations to the amount of \$7,126 were made to 367 beneficiaries, in various institutions, as follows:

	Former Ben.	New Ben.	Total.	Am't Ap.
4 Theol. Sem's,	53	0	53	\$1,079
12 Colleges,	232	5	237	5,015
32 Academies,	60	16	76	1,012
48 Institutions,	345	21	366	7,106
Private Instruction,	1	0	1	20
	346	21	367	*\$7,126

* In addition to this amount, the sum of \$2,500 was voted towards appropriations to beneficiaries without the bounds of New England.

Voted, That the next Anniversary of the American Education Society be held in the city of New York, on Thursday, May 8, 1834.

Anniversary of the Hartford County Education Society.

THE Anniversary of this Auxiliary was held at Hartford, March 5, 1834. The report of the society was read by the Rev. Ansel Nash, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. William L. Mather, an Agent of the American Education Society, Rev. J. W. Newton, and the Secretary of the Parent Society. The officers for the ensuing year, are: Dea. Amos M. Collins, President; Rev. Ansel Nash, Secretary; and Eliphalet Terry, Esq., Treasurer.

Extracts from the Report.

The occasion on which we have assembled furnishes matter of solemn admonition and of devout congratulation. The sudden, unexpected removal from life, since the last annual meeting of this society, of him* who presided at that meeting, is adapted to awaken within us an affecting sense of our own frailty, and to remind us that what we are to do in this world to advance the cause of truth and benevolence, must be done quickly. It should be told for a memorial of this respected individual, that he bequeathed to the American Education Society six thousand and five hundred dollars, thus manifesting at the close of his life, increased liberality towards the good cause which he had before patronized with so much generosity. May it not be hoped that his zeal in this cause will provoke others to imitate his worthy example? We are likewise reminded of the brevity of our earthly existence by the removal in early life, of another individual distinguished for acts of beneficence to the Redeemer's kingdom, from whom the American Education Society, to which we are auxiliary, has received a liberal bequest. We trust that the record of these persons is on high, and that they have obtained from the final Judge that approbation, compared with which all the plaudits which men can bestow are sounds without meaning.

We may congratulate ourselves and all the friends of God, that during the year past, the cause of Christian philanthropy has been steadily advancing; that efforts to remove darkness and sin from this lost world, are continually becoming more numerous and more efficient. Among these are to be considered by no means last or least, the special exertions put forth to furnish our own country and the world with competent religious instructors. The American Education Society which came into existence eighteen years ago, with this noble end in view, from a small one has become a thousand. It has been extending aid to a

* Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. † Mr. Norman Smith, Jr.

greater and still greater number of beneficiaries, till now, about one thousand young men are assisted by its funds, in preparing to make known to a dying world the unsearchable riches of Christ. Since its operations commenced, about two thousand have enjoyed its patronage; and by its means between five and six hundred have been put into the ministry of reconciliation. Of these, about forty have gone as missionaries to the heathen, and one hundred and seventy-one have labored as missionaries in the land of their birth. Within less than seven years, the operations of this national institution have increased fivefold,—so that instead of fourteen added at a quarterly meeting of the directors to their list of beneficiaries, at the last meeting of this kind seventy were added; and instead of the appropriation of between two and three thousand dollars, between twelve and thirteen thousand were appropriated by this board at the meeting in January of the present year.

To us it is matter of congratulation, that in this favored State has lately been witnessed a decided increase of interest in the cause here contemplated.—The complaint is no longer reiterated by the parent society, that Connecticut does not furnish sufficient funds in aid of the education cause to meet the demands of her own beneficiaries. Numerous as these are, it is acknowledged in the last report of that institution, that we now contribute more than enough, to supply their necessities. Instead of ever being obliged to look again to the source from which this supply was lately in part derived, may we not hope, that our bounty in this particular will, in future years, flow out to others in continually broader and deeper streams? Surely, as a community, we are too much favored of Heaven, too much enlightened to need to be reminded, that there is that scattereth and yet increaseth; that if we would hope to be replenished with Heaven's choicest gifts, we must reach out the hand of charity towards them, to whom it has been less bountiful.

It is conceived that the one thing needful to excite the Christian community to the requisite zeal and effort in preparing young men for the Christian ministry, is a knowledge of the facts in the case. No person who has reflected on the subject, supposes that the Christian religion can be sustained where it now exists, or be diffused where it is not known, without competent religious instructors. It is a point which no longer needs to be argued, that we can have no hope that our own country or the world will be converted, unless living teachers go forth every where, with the word of life in their hands, and publish salvation to their dying fellow-men.—But it is believed, that notwithstanding all which has been said on the subject, multitudes are far from knowing how great is the disproportion now existing

between the number of such teachers and the work which needs to be done. If in contemplating this subject, we extend our survey around the globe, and consider how many laborers are needed to supply its inhabitants with spiritual instruction, and make the most careful computation as to the number of individuals actually employed in this service, the result is, that we have not more than one fortieth part of the number needed. In other words, taking the whole world into the account, we find, that when we have one minister of Christ of suitable qualifications employed to teach men what they must do to be saved, we need forty. Truly the harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few.

If pained with this survey of so wide spread moral destitution, we turn our thoughts to our own nation, in this respect more favored of Heaven than any other on earth, what do we here find? The most that truth will allow us to say is, that in the United States we have one half of the Christian ministers who are needed. Is it supposed that in our country any ecclesiastical society needing a minister and able to sustain him, can obtain the individual who will take the oversight of them in the Lord? This may be true in our own State, and in the State which joins us on the north. But in the country at large, the fact is far otherwise. It is often stated, that at least six thousand ministers are needed to supply the fourteen millions of our population as well as the New England States and the State of New York are supplied. From this statement the supposition may arise, that these seven States enjoy the labors of as many Christian ministers as they need, and that the only destitution in this respect which should give us concern, is in the other seventeen States, and in the territories of our Union. The fact, however, is not so. In this eastern section of the land, we have in very many places a famine—not indeed of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the word of the Lord. Of the seven States in question, only Connecticut and Massachusetts have an adequate supply of men to break to them the bread of life. In the State of Vermont are eighty churches of one denomination, without pastors. In several places where these churches exist, the means of supporting the ministry are not wanting, and the people have, for considerable time, been seeking for the stated ministrations of the word and ordinances of God; but ministers, such as their situation demands, cannot be obtained. In the States of New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and some sections of New York, the situation of the people in this respect is essentially the same as in Vermont. In these States churches once flourishing and diffusing a happy influence on the surrounding community, have sunk into decay, or have become extinct, because unable to procure

those labors of some faithful man of God which were indispensable to their prosperity, and even their existence. If then we have in the States of New England and in New York a number of Christian ministers equal to one for every thousand souls, how many more are still needed that the whole population may have an adequate supply of the bread and the water of life? Even in this part of the nation, how many moral wastes meet our eyes which can never be brought under spiritual cultivation, without an increase of laborers in our Lord's vineyard?

But if we pass over the limits of these States, and survey the wide regions of our country spread out to the south and the west, we meet with an aspect of things which is most appalling. There are extensive, populous States, in more than half the counties of which is not a single educated minister of any denomination. There are millions of our countrymen as destitute of the opportunity as of the disposition, to hear a gospel sermon from the beginning to the end of the year. As a proof and a specimen of the destitution of religious instructors in those regions, we have it announced from Kentucky, as the opinion of respectable individuals resident there, that of the seven hundred thousand persons composing the population of that State, not more than one hundred thousand are supplied with evangelical preaching. Not less than four thousand Christian churches are supposed to exist in the United States destitute of pastors; and, as matters now stand, most of them must for a long time remain destitute, because suitable men to supply them are not in the land. If to these we add those tracts of country where churches have never been organized, and the people are utter strangers to the preaching of the gospel, how great, how distressing in this particular are our national wants! Let the Christian ministry in our Union be at once doubled; instead of six thousand, the number often mentioned, let seven thousand be added to the men now laboring among us in word and doctrine, and be scattered over the country in proportion to the destitute population, and the supply thus furnished would be decidedly less for the nation than what is now enjoyed in our beloved State.

But it should be kept in mind, that our population is increasing at the rate of one thousand souls in a day, and that not less than one hundred and fifty of our ministers are every year called from their labors to their final reward. Hence, more than five hundred are annually needed to supply the demand arising from these sources. With this addition to the ministry, we shall only keep our moral desolations within their present limits.

In what has been thus far said, our views have been confined to our own country. But who can doubt whether American Christians are bound to take on themselves

a large share in the magnificent work of converting the world to the Redeemer? The providence of God absolutely forbids them to sit still and see this work accomplished by other hands—forbids them likewise to content themselves with acting an inconsiderable part in it. The time has evidently arrived, when the faithful are required to put forth their energies in a mighty effort to raise our lost race from the depths of sin to holiness and to heaven. In the heathen world there is, at this moment, an evident preparedness for at least one thousand missionaries of the cross from our country. Nothing but the men and the treasure, is now wanting to prevent the American church from at once despatching a thousand of her sons to the benevolent, the godlike enterprise of enlightening and saving those who are in the region and shadow of death. Our Board of Foreign Missions last year made a demand for fifty to embark in this service, but less than half the number was all whom they could obtain. For the present year they have increased their demand to sixty-five, and again less than half is all who are ready to respond to their call. Money is within their reach; it is continually flowing into the treasury of the Lord in augmented streams, from the abundance of the rich and the scanty pittance of the poor. But, alas! where are the men? Shall we say they are not in the land? No. They are in our fields and workshops, and behind our counters. It is only for the hand of Christian charity to fetch them thence, and fit them for nobler service, and devote them to a higher destiny.

In view of wants so numerous and various, pressing upon us with such urgency from our own country and from the heathen world, the inquiry naturally rises, What must be done? Fidelity to Him who has ransomed us with his blood, and love to the souls of men, will not suffer us to be inactive when our efforts are so greatly needed. With deep solicitude must every man, whose heart is not made of steel, ask, In what form shall my exertions be put forth so as to contribute most to prepare the means to render the wide spread spiritual wastes of the world fruitful in the ways of righteousness? The answer to this inquiry is both obvious and satisfactory. Go and give your zealous, generous patronage and co-operation to our National Education Society. This noble institution enjoys the well earned confidence of an enlightened Christian community; its affairs are conducted with much wisdom and efficiency; it derives its increasing resources from almost every corner of our extended country; the people of God are continually sending up their united petitions in its behalf; its prosperity is essential to the success, not to say to the existence of all our other charitable institutions,—for when, or

where have such institutions flourished or even existed without a ministry composed of intelligent holy men? Let this institution continue to prosper, numbering, in succeeding periods of time, its thousands of beneficiaries, and it shall be to our beloved country a glory and a defence surpassing all the wonders and the munitions of art: and it shall help to diffuse over this benighted world a radiance second only to the full beams of the Sun of righteousness. To every Christian, every philanthropist, and every patriot, we would say, instead of assigning to the education cause a subordinate rank among the public charities of our times, give it the first place in your thoughts, your esteem, your affections, your petitions to the throne of grace—the first place in your contributions and efforts. But do you ask, Why give a preference to this over other plans of benevolence? Plainly because without the aid of this they cannot accomplish the good at which they aim.

But every appeal in behalf of the education cause derives peculiar force from a consideration of the undertaking in which the church has begun to be engaged, and of the instruments requisite to its consummation. This is no other than the conversion of all men to the faith as it is in Christ. The time has arrived in which it begins to be felt that the world must be converted, must be disenthralled from the bondage of corruption. But by what means shall this stupendous object be accomplished? Only by such an instrumentality as men can put forth. And by what kind of men must such an instrumentality be exerted? Truly by such as are not only, in an emphatic sense, *working men*, but men of an apostolic spirit; men of prayer; men raised above the world; full of the Holy Ghost and of faith; men who, in their zeal for the Saviour, will never think to count the probabilities of ease and of comfort, nor even of life; men who will not hesitate to forsake home, and kindred, and country, and to expose themselves among savage beasts, and men more savage, for the sake of making known the gospel of the grace of God. Before the human family will be regenerated, a momentous host of spiritual champions of this description must unfurl the banner of the cross in lands now covered with pagan darkness; must assault the strong hold of sin. It is chiefly because the system pursued by the American Education Society qualifies it to be an efficient agent in preparing such a host, that it has a strong claim on the approbation, the patronage, and the prayers of God's people.

Extracts from Rev. Mr. Mather's Report.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

THE first seven or eight weeks of the last quarter were spent in Fairfield county,

Ct. Most of the churches were visited, and collections made in behalf of the Society. With Fairfield county I closed my agency in the State; having visited all the counties and nearly all the churches in the State. I have found Connecticut in very many respects a most interesting field of labor. It is with feelings of sincere pleasure that I review my agency in that State. The churches of Connecticut are, as a body, intelligent and benevolent. Generally speaking they have felt that this branch of the great cause whose object is the conversion and salvation of the world, has been neglected;—that the agents, the men to carry forward and accomplish this great work, were the main things now wanting.

From Fairfield county I came into Berkshire county, Mass., where I have spent the remainder of the quarter, and where I am still laboring. The place which I first visited was Great Barrington. The people here love the cause of education for the ministry, and are disposed to aid it, but prefer to do it in their own way. I regretted this from the fact that I could perceive no peculiar advantage in it, especially as so many private associations of that kind had resulted so unfavorably. It is a remarkable fact that a large proportion of those cases which are so frequently referred to as failures in the attempt to educate young men for the ministry, and are so often adduced as objections to the Education Society, never had any thing to do with the Education Society, whatever. These men were never its beneficiaries, and were never under the influence of those salutary restraints which the Society throw around the young men under their care. From the failures of young men assisted by private associations, the Education Society has suffered more than from almost any other cause whatever. Good, however, I think has on the whole resulted from these failures. These associations which were formerly quite numerous have been almost entirely given up throughout the community, and the friends of the cause have found in the successful operations of the Education Society, a better way to accomplish the object of their wishes. And I cannot but hope that the good people of Great Barrington will ultimately come to the same conclusion. There are here a number of young men, as is also the case in most of the other places which I have visited, who are directing their attention to the ministry.

Lee I visited next. There is a large church and society here. They have recently been deprived of their pastor, and were at the time of my visit destitute of a spiritual leader. In the death of Dr. Hyde, the church in Lee has sustained a loss not easily repaired. He was devoted to the interests of his people, and wore himself out in their service. He was eminently a pastor after God's own heart; a man whose labors the

Lord delighted to own and bless. O, sir! should the spirit of such a man fall upon the thousand young men under the patronage of your Society, who could estimate the result? Dr. Hyde took a deep interest in the benevolent operations of the day; and his people have been trained in the same spirit. They came forward readily, and established a scholarship.

Stockbridge and Curtisville I visited on the same day that I was at Lee; in both of which societies the cause was well received. The collections, however, not being completed at the time, the precise amount I am unable to state.

At Richmond and West Stockbridge village I spent the next Sabbath. In the former, though by no means a very wealthy society, a temporary scholarship has been sustained for some years. In the latter, a church has recently been established; the society is small and comparatively feeble; yet disposed to act on the principle that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." They receive the calls of benevolent societies cheerfully and respond to them according to their ability.

The last Sabbath I spent in Pittsfield and Lenox. These societies are both large and wealthy, and are in the habit of contributing liberally to benevolent objects. Pittsfield will give to the Education Society, about \$150. What will be given in Lenox, I am unable at present definitely to state, as the collections are now in progress.

Pittsfield, April 1, 1834.

Rev. Charles S. Adams's Report.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

I HAVE been through the county of Stafford, N. H., as far as practicable at this season of the year. There are a few towns which I did not visit, on account of the badness of the travelling, but which I should like to visit at another time, because I believe they will not be behind their neighbors in this good work.

When I entered the county on this agency, the first of February, I had but little encouragement given me; but I soon found that the claims of the American Education Society were not to be unheeded by the good people there. The result of my first week's labor was the establishment of two temporary scholarships, of \$525 each. Encouraged by this result I went forward, and have succeeded beyond my own expectations, and the expectations of those whom I visited.

I have visited the following towns, viz.: Dover, Somersworth, Rochester, Barrington, Milton, Farmington, Wakefield, Ossipee, Tamworth, Wolfeborough, Gilmanton, Sanbornton, Barnstead, and Durham. I also visited Lebanon, in York county, Me. Something has been obtained in each of

these places except Barnstead and Barrington. In the former I had no opportunity to present the subject, and in the latter a subscription was taken up.

The cordial reception I met with from the people generally, and the interest they manifested in this cause, was highly gratifying. There is a *growing* interest in this subject among the people in Stafford county. For the particular sums obtained in each place, I would refer you to my report to the treasurer. But the whole amount subscribed and pledged to the Society in the above named towns, is \$1,284, and the amount already paid in is \$357 56. Probably something more would have been obtained in several places, had the weather been more favorable; but several Sabbaths were very stormy, and but few people were at meeting, and generally I found it but of little use to call on those who were not at meeting. On the other hand, in several instances, persons who had made up their minds not to give any thing before they went to meeting, gave from one to five dollars afterwards. This shows the necessity of agents to carry forward the operations of benevolent societies. Indeed, as far as my observation extends, this is the only system of operations which meets the views of the churches.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Tuesday, March 25, 1834. Appropriations to the amount of \$6,856, were made to 345 young men, as follows:

	Former Ben.	New Ben.	Total.	Am't Ap.
9 Theol. Sem's,	46	3	49	\$ 630
21 Colleges,	127	12	139	3,086
43 Academies,	131	25	156	3,110
73 Institutions,	304	40	344	6,826
Private Instruction,	1	0	1	30
	305	40	345	\$6,856

The Rev. E. W. Gilbert, of Wilmington, Delaware, has been appointed Secretary and Agent of the Central Agency of the Presbyterian Education Society, located at Philadelphia, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

Report of Rev. John Spaulding.

MR. SPAULDING has been prosecuting the business of the Western Agency, with great industry and success. Although the appropriations to young men within the bounds of that agency, the two last quar-

ters, have been upwards of \$2,000, yet through the able and successful exertions of the Secretary, they have called for assistance to the amount only of \$300. A new spirit seems to be enkindling among the friends of the education cause, from which happy results may be anticipated. One individual, who wishes no publicity to be given to his name, has made a donation of a *thousand dollars*.

Rev. Ansel R. Clark.

MR. CLARK writes, "I have been this winter as successful as usual. The education cause is advancing in this region. There have been, and still are powerful revivals of religion in very many places on the Reserve. A large number of young men have been hopefully converted, and some of them contemplate studying for the ministry. We may hope that these revivals will be the means of replenishing our treasury, and will afford us also the men."

Rev. John W. Beecher.

MR. BEECHER has visited, during the winter, the churches in the western district of Tennessee, and in North Alabama; and although his labors have been somewhat restricted by the bad roads and weather, yet so far, as he has been able to present the cause, it has been favorably received. Mr. Beecher has now returned to East Tennessee, for the purpose of visiting the churches in that vicinity.

Rev. Otto S. Hoyt.

MR. HOYT writes, "I intended at the commencement of the quarter to write to you frequently, and apprise you of my operations from step to step; but I have been almost constantly in my sleigh, or on horseback during the quarter. I shall have travelled, when I finish my labors the next Sabbath, above 900 miles this quarter, 400 of which I performed on horseback, in the mud, in snow storms, or in the rain. I shall have preached after the next Sabbath upwards of 40 sermons, besides delivering many addresses."

During this quarter, Mr. Hoyt visited Oswego, and St. Lawrence counties, and

attended the anniversaries of different benevolent societies, at East Stockholm. He then returned to Utica, and after spending a Sabbath or two in the vicinity, started for Chenango and Broome counties. In the cordiality with which he was received by the churches, and the amount of subscriptions paid into the treasury, pleasing evidence is furnished that the Education Society is awaking a steadily increasing interest throughout the bounds of that agency.

INDIANA BRANCH.

THE Indiana Branch of the Presbyterian Education Society held its Third Annual Meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 9, 1833.

In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Rev. Prof. John F. Crow was called to the chair, and by him the meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer.

The Treasurers for the northern and southern parts of the State, presented their respective annual reports, which were read and accepted.

On motion by the Rev. John M. Dickey, seconded by Mr. Moses H. Wilder,

Resolved, That in the view of the number of young men of hopeful piety, brought into the church by the revivals of religion with which God has favored us, it is the duty of Christians to encourage those of promising talents, to prepare for the ministry, and to aid such by their efforts and their prayers.

On motion of the Rev. E. O. Hovey, seconded by Rev. John M. Dickey,

Resolved, That the increasing demand for ministerial labor, from remarkable providential movements in foreign lands, and in our own, should be regarded as the voice of God to our churches and to our young men, to consecrate themselves to the work of furnishing laborers for the widening field.

On motion by Rev. B. C. Cressey, and seconded by Samuel Merrill, Esq.,

Resolved, That in view of the happy religious influence which beneficiaries exert, while preparing for the ministry, Christians should be encouraged to provide the means, that the number of these devoted youth should be increased.

On motion by Rev. J. M. Ellis, seconded by Rev. James Thompson,

Resolved, That Education Societies, by

their favorable influence on human happiness, by extending the blessings of education and religion, are entitled to the enlarged benevolence and co-operation of every Christian patriot.

The following resolution was also unanimously passed, viz :

Resolved, That the Society, feeling the vital importance of the divine influences on the interests of education, recommend to the friends of the Redeemer, and especially to all the young men under our care, to observe, in concert with others, throughout the United States, the last Thursday of February, as a day of prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit of God on our literary institutions.

The officers of the Society, are Rev. John M. Dickey, President; Rev. John M. Ellis, Secretary; and Rev. Jas. Thompson, Treasurer for the northern part of the State, and the Rev. Tilly H. Brown, Treasurer for the southern part of the State.

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report, which was prepared by Rev. Mr. Ellis.

Regular Course of Education.

The work to be performed imperiously demands a thorough course of education and mental discipline for those who are to sustain the momentous responsibilities of the Christian ministry. Shall those who are to be standard-bearers in the armies of Israel, be deficient in the history of the church? Shall not the "future defenders of the faith," be scribes well instructed in the kingdom of God? If knowledge is power, can the church be blameless, if by neglecting the education of her sons, she permit that power to pass exclusively into the hands of infidels and Jesuits? Will the rising intelligence of the age tolerate an incompetent ministry?

A thrilling motive for requiring a thorough education for those who are to sustain the duties of the ministry, arises from their influence on the cause of general education. If all our hopes as a free people, depend on the success or failure of our institutions for the promotion of intelligence and virtue—if education and religion are essential props of free governments, and if general education no where succeeds but by the influence of a learned ministry—then, to neglect the thorough education of the ministry, would be to jeopardize the hopes of the church, and the hopes of the world. That such is the fact, all history up to the present moment demonstrates. In no country does the cause of general education succeed, but under the fostering care of an educated ministry. Almost without exception, the

successful institutions of learning in our country, owe their prosperity to the labors of an educated ministry. All experience forbids the expectation that the means of education will be furnished for every child in the land, in any country, new or old, until the religious teachers of the land are prepared to exert an educated influence on the whole mass of mind over which they act, and lend their untiring exertions to the cause. The directors, therefore, not less than every friend of his country, who reflects on the vital importance of general education, as connected with national prosperity, and the influence of our free institutions on the world, will labor and pray for the increase of an educated ministry, not in one denomination of Christians, but in all; and will labor for it with zeal commensurate with their love of country, and of mankind; believing fully, that general education, in connection with religion, is essential to the well-being of society, and to the universal triumph of Christianity.

Let him also, who thinks of foreign missions remember, that one great instrument in enlightening the darkness of the pagan world, is the press—that to be successful in reducing to writing, the languages of barbarous nations, and in the work of translation, he must be a scholar.

The importance of an accurate knowledge of the sciences, should not be forgotten by those who are to go to break down the systems of superstition and false philosophy, and to lay anew the foundations of society among the millions enslaved by the priestly tyranny of India.

"Already is the whole fabric of Hindoo superstition shaken by the correct knowledge of astronomy imparted by the missionaries." It is the eminent learning as well as piety of the American missionaries, that has secured for them so much respect from foreign travellers, and which is leaving an impress upon the institutions they are raising up in every quarter of the globe, to give a character to these transformed nations, and to generations yet unborn, so honorable to the American name, and so important to the future church, when the boundaries of Christendom shall be the limit of the world.

In view of these considerations, the rules of the society require, that none, except in very special cases, can enjoy its patronage without a fixed purpose of pursuing a thorough course of education.

Loans Refunded.

No receipts can, of course, be realized from this source during the first years of any branch, as no one is expected to refund until he has completed his education and been in the ministry at least one year, and then but one third, annually, until the whole is paid. It is important, however, that the loaning system be distinctly understood. It is essential to the successful

operation of the society; and to the formation of an efficient and elevated character in the young men assisted. Experiment has so fully tested this system, that it is believed, that the mode of exclusive charity has no advocate, either among the patrons or the beneficiaries of any society. It is fully proved that any young man possessing those elements of character which promise usefulness, can succeed without charity, if he can have the loan, without interest, until several years after he shall have been in the field of active service. Who that values his independence and self-respect, would consent to be an object of charity, when by the aid of a friendly loan, he is perfectly able to help himself? "Forty individuals have this year enjoyed the 'luxury of doing good,' by returning into the treasury of the Lord, more than two thousand dollars; thus helping onward in their pursuit of an education, twenty-eight young men," as promising as themselves. The loaning system then, while it confirms the habit of economy and self-dependence, fortifies the character for the greater difficulties and conflicts of future life, cherishes also the spirit of enlarged benevolence, and furnishes the society with permanent and increasing means of extending its usefulness. The whole amount refunded in seven years, exceeds nine thousand dollars.

Obligations Cancelled.

The paternal spirit which characterizes this society, is further seen in its provisions for cancelling the obligations of those who are unable to refund. Should the God of missions call a beneficiary to follow his brethren to a foreign land, where the means of payment will forever be beyond his power, the directors have the power of cancelling his obligation. The same is true of any in the domestic service, should his situation in a peculiarly destitute portion of the vineyard, disable him from procuring the means of refunding. During the last year, two foreign and five domestic missionaries, with three located ministers, have, on application, had their obligations cancelled, or so arranged as to relieve them from all embarrassment.

Amount of Earnings.

In this eventful day, when the armies of the living God are rushing on to the final conflict with the kingdom of darkness, an enduring energy of character, next to holiness, is essential to the gospel minister. The men now required for the service of the church, must be capable of arduous enterprise and noble self-devotion—men habituated to depend on their own exertion, and to draw from their own resources. Any system of education which loses sight of this, or which fails to secure it, is pre-eminently defective. A failure here, is just so great a failure in future usefulness.

When we see the hands of Paul administering to his own necessities, and to them that were with him; we not only admire that energy of character which was so essential to the success of his mission, but we discover also the secret of the formation of that character, in his early laborious habits. Here, doubtless, was laid the foundation of that physical structure and mental strength, which would not break down under the labors and sufferings of the Chief Apostle to the gentiles.

The mode of aiding beneficiaries, in connection with the manual labor system, which is adopted by the society, is eminently fitted, as long experience has shown, to promote the formation of such a character; and its pecuniary advantages to the student are very considerable. The amount of earnings reported to the parent society for the last year, by 617 men, is \$20,611 65. The whole amount for the last seven years, is \$76,526.

Call for Increased Exertions.

The past year has been pre-eminently distinguished by remarkable providential encouragement to the great system of Christian enterprise. The progress of missions, like the path of the just, is shining more and more unto the perfect day. A highway for our God is preparing through the kingdoms of the earth, and walls, impregnable for ages, are falling before the heralds of the cross. Faith is becoming vision, and "the people are beginning to go up, every man straight before him," to complete the victories of the Lord of hosts. A new era seems to be forming in the history of the church. Doubts of final success are no longer uttered, even by intelligent men of the world, when the facts and results which the glorious cause has developed are spread out before them. The conflict is no longer between faith and the difficulties to be overcome, but between the voice of conscience and the love of ease and of gold. But the love of souls is beginning to preponderate; and as the glorious work advances, the general cry, "Send us missionaries, send us missionaries," is waxing louder and louder, until the call for help has become imperious and awful as the cry of a sinking world. All eyes are turned to the Education Society, as that branch of the great system of Christian enterprise which stands pledged to search out and prepare the sons of the church for the gospel ministry.

The great work of missions, blessed with such unexpected and signal enlargement, is delayed for want of men. In seven years, the American Home Missionary Society has increased from 169 to 606—and yet many hundreds applying for aid, must continually hear the heart-sickening reply, "We have no man whom we can send to break to you the bread of life." In one theological seminary, a class of thirty had

200 applications for their labors. The American Foreign Mission Society entered doubtfully and tremblingly upon the enterprise of sustaining the three devoted young men, who, twenty years ago, asked to be sent to preach the gospel to pagan nations. Now they have sent out 247 laborers in all, and ask for fifty more for important locations, but can find only thirty. The churches are ready to furnish the funds to a far greater extent, if suitable men could be found. Nothing is wanting but men.

Is it not true, that a crisis is at hand more momentous than that of '76—a crisis which is not to decide the fate of a nation, but the conflict between the kingdom of Christ and the kingdom of darkness—to decide the intellectual and moral condition of the world. The death slumber of ages is broken. A voice is heard from 330,000,000 of China. Burmah pleads in tears. Bleeding Africa stretches forth her hands in silent agony to God. But yesterday, wild men of the West, guided by some friendly star, left their heathen altars beyond the furthest mountains, and came to inquire for the Saviour—the Saviour, who, ascending, eighteen hundred years ago, commanded his gospel to be preached to every creature! and now shall Christians send them back to their idols and to the pit? The Missionary Society says no; we only want the men. We are ready to employ 1,000, but they are not to be found. The American Bible Society appropriated this year \$30,000 for foreign distribution. The American Tract Society has appropriated \$20,000 to aid the press in spreading the knowledge of the Saviour in foreign lands. Nothing hinders the work of evangelizing the world, but want of men to translate and distribute the words of life among the perishing.

Here, then, a momentous responsibility is rolled back upon the churches. He who said, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel, now writes as with a sunbeam in the signs of the times, "Educate your pious young men to go and preach the gospel to every creature." It cannot be, that any portion of the family of Christ can deliberately incur the curse of Meroz. It cannot be, in a day like this, that our young men can deliberately bury their talent in the earth. Soon the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven, with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance, both on them that know not God, and them who obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ—when he shall come to be glorified in his saints—and to give to every man according as his work shall be.

Addresses in support of the resolutions above.

Rev. Mr. Dickey's Address on presenting the first resolution.

I hope, sir, said Mr. Dickey in addressing the chair, that the Christian public will not

long withhold their attention from the increasing deficiency of ministers within our own State. We are in danger of being misled, from the pleasing fact that the number of ministers have so greatly increased within the last few years. This is an important fact indeed, and one for which we ought to be devoutly thankful. But, sir, if we do not also remember that our churches are increasing in much greater ratio, we shall commit an error which many years cannot repair. Mr. D. said he had made a careful examination of the subject, and he had found a much greater deficiency now than there was sixteen or seventeen years ago, when there were but three or four Presbyterian ministers in the State. At that time, there were not so many in our communion who were destitute of the regular administration of the word and ordinances as at this period, when the number of ministers is sixty-five. So much more rapidly do the churches increase than the pastors. How then, said Mr. D., are we to answer the numerous and pressing calls for more laborers from our destitute churches? How are we to answer the Macedonian cry that comes to us from so many places, where, as yet, we have no church organized? Sir, the way is plain. We must collect all the pious young men in our churches of suitable character, and educate them for the work. God has sent his spirit and sanctified the hearts of numbers of them, and now says to the churches by his providence, "Educate these young men for my service." And, sir, we must do it if we would be guiltless of the blood of souls.

Sketch of Rev. Mr. Cressy's Address.

Mr. Cressy, before offering the third resolution, stated the results of the operations of the General Society, and then presented a delightful view of the influence of beneficiaries which had passed under his own observation in the colleges where they were located, and in the neighboring country where they were frequently employed in the instruction of youth.—Often he had seen the divine blessing bestowed in a signal manner on their faithful efforts to form the minds and the hearts of their pupils for usefulness and for eternal life; and thus holding out the fairest promise of their becoming efficient auxiliaries in the great work of ameliorating the condition of a fallen world. Numerous instances of revivals were then fresh in his recollection, in which these young men were important, and sometimes the principal instruments. Eternity alone would exhibit a just view of their happy influence on the church and community. He desired to see the number of these young men increased, and their influence extended through all our colleges and churches; and hoped every friend of God and man would lend his aid in the promotion of this good cause.

Sketch of the Address of Rev. Mr. Hovey, on the second resolution.

This resolution recognizes the obligation of the church to study the signs of the times. The word of God exhibits the principles of action, but from his providence we learn the circumstances that should modify the application of those principles. The Christian who is ignorant of the leading movements of Divine Providence, has not before his mind, those great and stirring motives that call for vigorous action. He knows not what means to use, or what efforts to make.

Much more is it the duty of Zion's watchmen to study the signs of the times—and to arouse and direct the energies of the church. Mr. H. said, that providential movements both in foreign lands and our own, were undoubtedly of a peculiarly interesting cast. Still we must not forget that God works by means, and often accomplishes important designs by the agency of wicked men; as in his judgments on Pharaoh, and the rebuilding of Jerusalem by the Persian Prince.

Mr. Hovey adverted to the late commotions of Europe as having had an influence on the public mind, favorable to the cause of civil and religious liberty. France has awakened to a spirit of inquiry, which threatens the foundation of popery, and strikes an effectual blow at the infidelity and licentiousness of that powerful kingdom. In Great Britain, is seen a spirit of restlessness under the oppressive load of the established religion. On the great subject of equal rights, a powerful interest is awakening, which will probably result in the final abolition of slavery throughout her dominions. In other nations of Europe, the spirit of revolution has caused the thrones of tyrants to tremble, and questioned the divine right of kings.

Asia exhibits movements favorable to the spread of the gospel. The English government, at first hostile, now favors the grand design. The abolition of the Sutte and pilgrim tax, indicate an advance in public feeling. The confidence of the heathen in their own system is shaken. The distinction of caste is giving way; and tracts, in the native language, are preparing the way for the living preacher. The mission schools and college, by diffusing correct scientific information, are opening to the view of the common people, the real ignorance of the Bramins, and the falsity of their Shasters. All these movements appear to be preparatory to a more enlarged and rapid work in time to come; and to throw open a wide and effectual door, for the extensive introduction of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The long continued but successful labors of Dr. Morrison in China; and the more recent discoveries of Mr. Gutzlaff along her coasts, and among the Asiatic islands, show

that the "Celestial Empire" is not much longer to be barred against the introduction of Christianity. The Chinese Bible has already effected important changes, and is destined to spread its holy light over the 300,000,000 of that benighted land.

A new and peculiar interest has been excited in behalf of the whole of ill-fated Africa. The views and aims of Christians are no longer confined to her coasts. The noble resolution has been made, and its execution commenced to penetrate her deep interior. True the church has been called to mourn the premature death of the devoted and beloved Barr. Yet even this has been and will be overruled to the furtherance of the gospel among the degraded sons of Ham.

These are the signs of times, which in the providence of God, should be regarded as loud calls, for more vigorous efforts. But to answer these, men, more men, are indispensably necessary, to enter the fields already opened and explored; to explore new fields, and translate and print the Scriptures in all the languages of the earth. In our own beloved land, we see an increased interest on the subject of religion. The most enlightened are more earnest for a perfect supply of the word of life. At one of our theological seminaries, a class of thirty had not less than two hundred solicitations for their labor. As the true spirit of religion prevails, these calls will be more loud and earnest. The great Valley of the West, 1,200 miles wide, and 3,000 long, increasing in population beyond a parallel in the history of the world, calls for a host of the heralds of salvation. Soon these rising millions will sway the destinies of this great and free nation. Here, then, there is a peal of thundering admonition to the churches. The gospel and its institutions by no means keep pace with the tide of population. In these fertile fields the seeds of every error are already planted. The eyes of all Christendom are turned with intense interest to this portion of the world. The cry from Christian Europe to American Christians is, "Sanctify the West;" missionaries among the heathen, whose abominations they witness, cry "Sanctify the West, or the hope of the world is lost."

These signs of the times, then, in every part of the world, call upon Christians to awake, especially to the object of furnishing men for the widening field. Let them in faith and prayer gird up their loins for the work. Let them inspire their sons with the spirit of missions, which is the spirit of Jesus Christ; and esteem it a high privilege and distinguished honor, to bring forward a son for this glorious work—to go, it may be, far hence to the Gentiles.

Sketch of Rev. Mr. Ellis's Address.

In offering the fourth resolution, Mr. Ellis said, It is conceded, Mr. Chairman,

that to promote the prosperity and extend the influence of the United States, is to advance the great cause of human happiness. This is the general voice of distinguished philanthropists all over Europe.

Now that all eyes are turned upon America as the "last hope of the world," it is for us to awake to the responsibility in season, to avoid the withering curse of disappointing that expectation which cannot be alayed. The awful responsibility is upon us, and we cannot shake it off if we would. Nor do we desire to do so. For the way by which it can be gloriously discharged is discovered, and in our power. It is found in the doctrine, that intelligence and virtue constitute an indestructible foundation of civil and religious freedom. Render this principle effective in America, and you originate a train of moral causes that will renovate the whole human race.

We have only to follow the example of the great founders of American and European freedom—the Puritan Fathers. And truly there is no other example like it to be followed. When God prepared the way for this momentous experiment of self-government in the new world, "Europe was sifted," and her choicest specimens of wisdom and moral energy were selected to draw and execute the grand design. They founded these institutions of learning and religion, which have made America what it is. They came over in organized bodies, of which a church, a pastor, and a teacher, were essential parts. They lived for posterity, and their children must live for the whole world.

Is it asked, sir, how education societies promote this design? They have done it, sir, by assisting indigent young men in obtaining a liberal education, and thus have brought them forth from obscurity, and prepared them for the field of public usefulness. The American Education Society alone, with its branches, has assisted between 1,800 and 1,900.

Nor is this the full extent of the influence of education societies in promoting education and religion. The public is beginning, sir, to be satisfied of the importance of ministerial influence to the cause of education. "The business of education," says the intelligent and erudite conductor of the *Western Magazine*, "falls naturally into the hands of the clergy. It comes legitimately within the sphere of their duties. They are fitted for it by the nature of their studies and pursuits; while liberally educated men of other professions, could become qualified for the business of tuition, only by the sacrifice of their other avocations." As a proof of the correctness of this, you have only to look at the institutions of learning throughout our land in the length and breadth of it. Scarcely can you find a college or university in successful operation, whose instructors are not ministers of the gospel—and no

where can you find common schools successfully prosecuted beyond the line which bounds the influence of an educated clergy. To increase their number, therefore, is the only way to secure the great national object of general education. To deny this, is to reject the only means of securing freedom to the free—of bursting the iron fetters that bind the world—the only means of the intellectual and moral elevation of the human race.

THE Report of the Windham County Education Society, (Ct.) was received too late for insertion in this number of the Journal.

LETTER FROM DR. SCUDDER.

THE following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the American Education Society, by Doctor Scudder, missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Ceylon, and is here inserted, without expressing an opinion in respect to the correctness of every position taken, with the hope that it may be the means of leading many pious young men to prepare for the ministry of Christ. It will be recollected that he is the author of "Letters from the East," containing an appeal to the pious young men, to the ministers, and to the churches of this country, in respect to the demand for ministers for the supply of a world.

Panditerepo, Nov. 27, 1833.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

The writer of the last annual report of the American Tract Society, after speaking of the duty of Christians to do all they can to bring the destitute population of our country to embrace the salvation of the gospel, says, "Ministers to supply the deficiency are not to be found, and with all the energy that can be put forth, it can hardly be expected that they will be raised up, till the present generation, at least, shall have gone to eternity." The latter part of this remark is one of the most appalling I have met with for a long time. If any thing should rouse you to put forth all your energies, such a remark from so respected a quarter, methinks ought to do it. What! can it be, that when there are one hundred thousand pious young men belonging to our churches, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five, there are not five thousand who may be brought forward for the gospel ministry, until the present generation shall have gone to eternity? No, surely, it cannot. If the churches will only do their duty, this number may easily be brought forward. And will they fail to do their

duty? Will they venture to go to the bar of God with the blood of five millions of bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh on the skirts of their garments?

O, my dear brother, it will never answer for things to proceed at the present rate. A vast deal more must be done and that immediately. I feel more fully, if possible, the importance of improving every moment of time, from the fact that the revivals of religion with which our churches were so extensively blessed, a short time ago, have much decreased. Should you now make the greatest possible effort, you will probably not be able to do more than to supply our destitute settlements with preachers of the gospel, and send a few to the heathen. If such an effort be not made, and these revivals not again occur, (and that they will, we have no voice from heaven to tell us,) wintry indeed are your prospects. You may sit down without any fear of being taken for a false prophet, by those who come after you, and write lamentation and mourning and woe over the fairest portions of our land.

But you perhaps may ask, What more can be done? I answer in the first place, the tone of discipline in our churches must be raised. Every one of their members must be brought to act agreeably to the requisitions of the gospel. Among these requisitions, one is, that they shall do what they can to advance the kingdom of their Saviour throughout the world. If they refuse to do this, you will allow that they ought to be removed, not merely as useless members; but as corruptors of the whole body. Now if our churches should constrain their hundred thousand pious young men to give a prayerful consideration of the question, Whether in view of the wants of our ruined world, they cannot do more good and of course most glorify their Saviour, by entering the ministry, than by following their present occupations, many would doubtless be compelled by their consciences to say, they believe they can. If the principle, then, for which I have contended, be correct, of course, they ought either to enter the ministry or be dismissed from the church. If you think I am disposed to push matters too far, I shall be obliged to you, to convince me of my error. I shall be obliged to you, if you can show me, that the rule which directs us to exclude a member who violates the commands, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, and so forth, does not equally apply, when the command, Matt. xxviii. 19, is violated.

In the second place, the American and other education societies should secure the co-operation of every presbytery, classis, association, and conference of ministers in the United States. Each of these bodies should be solicited to bring the all-momentous subject of endeavoring to raise up ministers of the gospel before them, and to

pass resolutions that they will, in divine strength, do all they can as *individuals*, to effect it. Connected with this, should be resolutions, making it incumbent upon these individuals to give in annually the names of all the pious young men in their churches, with an account of their labors with them.

In the third place, agents should be employed whose sphere of action shall be kept entirely distinct from those whose object it is to raise funds. Their only design should be, to co-operate with ministers of the gospel in their endeavors to bring forward pious young men for the ministry. The various bodies of which I just made mention, should be respectfully solicited to allow these agents to attend their annual meetings, and suggest any plans which may have been devised by our education societies, to further their object. Should the funds of these societies not allow them to employ as many as they wish, it is possible that if the request be made, these several bodies will be disposed to appoint one of their number to act as an agent to the churches under their care, and consent, while he is performing this agency, to supply his pulpit.

I must close with a remark or two. It is a subject of much joy to me, my much esteemed brother, that you continue to manifest how deeply impressed you are with a sense of the vast responsibility devolving upon you as one of the officers of the American Education Society. Your situation is, indeed, a solemn one. Perhaps I should not go too far, were I to say, it is *more* responsible than that of any other individual belonging to our churches. The body, of which you are the secretary, I have no hesitation in saying, is at the head of all the benevolent institutions of the day. The year of its formation is to me, of all the years, most memorable since the establishment of our American Zion. Methinks the angel who appeared to make known the birth of the Saviour, never, since that time, sung in such sweet accents, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men, and those who accompanied him, never added such a loud Amen. It will, indeed, be a mournful circumstance, if their harps should be unstrung, and their voices lost in silence, because the expectations they then formed of its glorious movements have not been realized.

I could very much wish that the American Education Society would print the quotation made in the beginning of this letter, and send it in the form of a hand bill to all our churches, with the particular request, that they will dip their pens in the blood of Calvary and erase it. Then will the recording angel, who inserted it in the chronicles of heaven, cheerfully drop a tear upon it and wipe it out forever.

Very affectionately,

J. SCUDDER.

FUNDS.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, from January 8th, to the Quarterly Meeting, April 9th, 1834.

Bloomfield, Me. fr. Rev. George W. Hathaway, contributed by his cong. to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Dunstable, N. H. Nashua Village, from the Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Hannah Brown, Sec. 2d pay't for Nott Temp. School.	75 00
Ellington, Ct. proceeds of a lot of land, bequeathed by the late Joseph Abbott, thro' Rev. W. Cogswell	266 69
Essex Co. N. Y. rec'd from T. O.	20 00
Francesstown, N. H. fr. Daniel Fuller, Esq. 2d pay't for a Temp. School.	75 00
Jamaica, Vt. fr. Rev. N. Kingsbury, a collection	4 00
Norfolk, Ct. fr. Mrs. Sarah Battelle, by H. Hill, Esq.	5 00
New London Co. Ct. fr. J. Huntington, Esq. Tr. bal. in his hands	14 27
Portsmouth, N. H. fr. Dr. Putnam, a local Agt.	15 26
Waynesboro', Ga. fr. the family of a Planter, by H. Hill, Esq.	23 25
[The following rec'd from Wm. Woodman, Esq. Tr. of Stratford Co. N. H. Aux. Ed. Soc. collected and paid over by Rev. Charles S. Adams, Agt. of the Parent Soc.]	
Dover, N. H. fr. Lad. and Gent. subs. \$87 69. Contribution on the Sabbath, \$12 31, of which \$75 is the 1st ann. pay't for a Temp. School. in Rev. David Root's Soc.	100 00
Durham, N. H. fr. individ. to const. Rev. Alvan Tobey, a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
East Gilmanton, N. H. fr. individ. to const. Rev. Francis P. Smith, a L. M. of the Co. Soc.	18 51
Farmington, N. H. fr. Mr. Jer. Wingate, in part to const. Rev. B. G. Willey, a L. M. of N. H. Branch	2 00
Gilmanton, Centre, N. H. fr. the Ed. Soc.	20 12
Gilmanton, Iron Works, N. H. fr. individuals	6 50
Ostipee, N. H. fr. the Ed. Soc. to const. Rev. Abel Manning, a L. M. of the County Soc.	16 37
Rochester, N. H. contribution, in part to const. Rev. Isaac Willey, a L. M. of A. E. S.	16 21
Sanbornston, N. H. fr. individuals	10 00
Somersworth, N. H. fr. Gent. and Ladies in Rev. Mr. Smith's Soc. 1st ann. pay't for a Temp. School.	75 00
From — Kimball, Esq. a donation	1 00
Tamworth, N. H. fr. the Ed. Soc. in part to const. Rev. Samuel Hadden, a L. M. of N. H. Branch	16 35
Wakefield, N. H. fr. the Ed. Soc.	6 00
Wilton, N. H. fr. individ. in part to const. Rev. Benj. G. Willey, a L. M. of N. H. Branch	21 00
Wolfeboro' N. H. fr. individ. in part to const. Rev. Enos Merrill, a L. M. of N. H. Br.	8 50—357 56
[The following from Richard Boylston, Esq. Tr. of Hillsboro' Co. N. H. Aux. Ed. Soc.]	
Bedford, N. H. fr. Gent. Ed. Soc. \$30 50. Ladies \$11 36	41 86
Holts, N. H. fr. Gentlemen	8 63
Hudson, N. H. fr. Gent. Ed. Soc.	5 75
Mason, N. H. fr. Gent. Ed. Soc. \$14 25. Ladies, \$5 65	19 90
Pelham, N. H. fr. Rev. J. H. Church, D. D. to const. his wife, Mrs. Hannah Church, a L. M. of Co Soc.	15 00
Temple, N. H. fr. Gent. Ed. Soc. \$8 00. Ladies, \$3 81	9 81—101 00
INCOME FROM FUNDS	529 81
AMOUNT REFUNDED	503 85
	\$2,030 69

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[Mr. Lorenzo S. Cragin, Boston, Tr.]

Boston, from the Treasurer	224 43
Bowdoin St. Church Association, in part	153 96
Essex St. Church Association, in part, of which \$40 to const. Rev. Nehemiah Adams, a L. M. of A. E. S.	303 41
Pine St. Church, Gent. Association	204 57
Old South Church Association, in part	192 45
Park St. Church Association, in part	319 41
Green St. Church Association	28 32
Salem St. Church Association, in part	539 25
South Boston Church Association, in part, of which \$40 is to const. Rev. Joseph H. Towne, of Salisbury, a L. M. of A. E. S.	102 86

John Beck, of Park Street, by M. Latham	1 00
Marcus Latham of Park Street	2 00
Mr. Charles Stoddard, found among contributions at Park St. for A. B. C. F. M.	25
A Female friend in Bowdoin St. Church, by Mr. James Haughton,	5 00
Samuel B. Dean, of Old South	1 00
John Morse, of Essex St.	3 00
Park St. Sabbath school, by Mr. J. M. Kimball	16 80
Mr. Wm. S. Porter, by Mr. N. Willis,	5 00
	—2101 71

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

[James W. Robbins, Esq. Lenox, Tr.]

[The following thro' Rev. Wm. L. Mather, Agt.]	
Curtisville, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Wm. Rossiter	15 12
Great Barrington, fr. individuals	17 80
Lee, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Dea. Eben. C. Bradley	75 00
Lenox, fr. Gent. Asso. by R. Colton, subs. in part	18 50
Otis, fr. the Tr. of Co. Soc.	2 00
Pittsfield, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Calvin Martin, Esq.	54 62
Fr. Young Ladies Benev. Soc. by Miss A. Danforth, Tr.	10 00—64 62
Richmond, fr. Miss J. L. Perry, bal. of 2d ann. pay't for Temp. School.	17 83
Stockbridge, fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Benoni C. Wells	17 75
Washington, fr. the Tr. of the Co. Soc.	3 00—231 62

ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Ebenezer Hale, Newbury, Tr.]

Andover, fr. the Church in the Theol. Sem. by S. Farrar, Esq.	52 00
[The following by the Treasurer.]	
Amesbury, collection in the West Parish, by Dea. Jacob Kelly, Tr.	18 32
Amesbury and Salisbury, collected at Mon. Con. in 2d Cong. Church, by W. Chase	11 00
Boxford, fr. the Fem. Char. Soc. by Mrs. Sally Pearl, Tr.	7 87
Haverhill, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. in the Independent Cong. Soc. by Mrs. Sarah R. Gale, Tr.	25 00
Haverhill, West Parish, a cont. by Rev. A. Cross	5 50
Ipswich, 1st Parish, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Amy S. Wardwell, Tr. \$50, the bal. of 3d year's pay't for Temp. Schol. and \$30 towards the 4th year	80 00
Newburyport, fr. the "Circle of Industry," by Miss Mary C. Greenleaf, Soc. and Tr. 9th semi-ann. pay't on account Newburyport Ladies 1st Temp. School.	37 50
Fr. members of 1st Church and Soc. by Sol. H. Currier	75 00
Fr. members of Sab. school in said Soc.	1 53
New Rowley, fr. the Miss. Soc. in Rev. Mr. Braman's Parish, by Jer. Russell, Tr.	30 25
Rowley, a cont. in 1st Parish, by Rev. Mr. Holbrook	46 83
West Newbury, 2d Parish, fr. Rev. Mr. Edgell, collected by Gentlemen	12 30
Collected by Ladies	24 53—375 63—427 63

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Sylvanus Maxwell, Esq. Charlemont, Tr.]

Barnardston, fr. Rev. William Riddell	10 00
From the Tr. of Co. Soc. bal. in Treasury, at ann. meeting	27 46—37 46

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]

Easthampton, fr. Mr. Isaac Clapp, collect. at Mon. Con.	22 00
Enfield, fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. being the installment for 1833, on the Clapp Temp. School.	75 00
Hadley, fr. the Gen. Benev. Soc. in addition to \$75 before rec'd, by Mr. N. Coolidge	50 00
Northampton, fr. Mrs. Adams, Tr. Northampton Fem. Ed. Soc. bal. due on Spencer Schol. for 1834	44 74
Fr. do. towards 1835	85 82

<i>Southampton</i> , fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. by Rev. Mr. White	29 01
<i>Williamsburg</i> , fr. Ladies Ed. Soc. bal. of collections in 1833, by Mrs. Desire Mayhew, Tr. (before rec'd '27 02)	3 60
Fr. individ. by Mr. W. Pomeroy	9 00—267 67

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[Dea. Ellab P. Macklure, Charlestown, Tr.]

<i>Brighton</i> , fr. Fem. Ed. Society by Miss Sally Worcester, Tr.	30 56
<i>Charlestown</i> , fr. the Fem. Rel. Char. Soc. in 1st Church and Soc. by Mrs. Sarah G. P. Gale, Tr. thro' Rev. Dr. Fay	33 00
<i>Lincoln</i> , fr. Ladies, by Mrs. Sarah B. Newhall, thro' Rev. W. Cogswell	4 75
<i>Lowell</i> , fr. the Ed. Soc. in 1st and 3d Congregations, \$40 of which, is to const. Rev. Giles Pease, of Lowell, a L. M. of A. E. S. by Mrs. Wm. Davidson, Tr.	59 23
<i>Newton</i> , fr. a Fem. friend, by Rev. J. Bates	50
Fr. Mr. Stephen Goodhue, ann. subs. for 1833 and 1834	10 00
<i>Sherburne</i> , Rev. Samuel Leo, a collection in his Soc.	14 00—152 04

OLD COLONY.

[Col. Seabury, Tr.]

<i>North Bridgewater</i> , fr. Young Ladies "Reading Circle," by Miss Adeline Kingman, Sec.	12 00
<i>Marshallfield</i> , fr. Mr. Azel Ames, by A. Ames, Jr.	10 00—22 00

RELIGIOUS CHAR. SOC. OF MIDDLESEX NORTH AND VICINITY.

[Dea. Jonathan S. Adams, Groton, Tr.]

<i>Fitchburg</i> , fr. a Lady, 9th ann. pay't in remembrance of a deceased daughter	1 00
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WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]

<i>Grafton</i> , fr. Ladies, by Miss Sibra Leland	37 47
<i>Worcester</i> , fr. the Rel. Char. Soc. of Worcester Co. by H. Mills, Tr.	1 75
Fr. the Cong. of Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, \$75 of which, on acco. of Abbott Temp. Schol. by Rev. W. Cogswell	100 63—139 85

RHODE ISLAND (STATE) AUX. ED. SOC.

[Mr. Albert Peabody, Providence, Tr.]

<i>Providence</i> , fr. the Benev. Sewing Soc. by Mrs. N. T. Eldridge, 1st Directress, thro' Rev. T. T. Waterman	110 00
Whole amount rec'd for present use	\$5,521 67

MAINE BRANCH.

[Prof. Samuel P. Newman, Brunswick, Tr.]

<i>Cumberland</i> , fr. members of the Cong. Soc. to const. their pastor, Rev. Isaac Weston, a L. M. of Me. Branch	25 00
Fr. Mr. James Allen, Tr. of Penobscot Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	22 00
	\$47 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

[Hon. Samuel Morrill, Concord, Tr.]

<i>Cheshire County</i> , Samuel A. Gerould, Esq. Tr.	
<i>Alstead</i> , fr. Rev. Mr. Arnold's Soc.	27 05
<i>Dublin</i> , fr. individuals	1 50
<i>Piscataway</i> , fr. individuals	28 00
<i>Gilesum</i> , fr. individuals	15 32
<i>Keene</i> , fr. Fem. Ed. Soc.	20 37
Fr. a Friend 50 cts. Subscriptions 24 25	24 75
<i>Mariboro'</i> , fr. individuals, to const. Mr. Erasmus Curtis, a L. M. of the Co. Soc.	16 00
<i>Marlow</i> , fr. Friends \$2 and \$1	8 00
<i>Nelson</i> , fr. Rev. Gad Newell	1 00

Fr. individuals to const. Rev. G. Newell and wife, L. M. of Co. Soc.	31 25
<i>New Alstead</i> , fr. individ. to const. Rev. Moses Gerould, and Cynthia Gerould, L. M. of the County Soc.	32 00
<i>Rindge</i> , fr. Dr. Thomas Jewett	1 00
A contribution	15 00
<i>Stoddard</i> , fr. individuals, to const. Rev. J. Robinson, a L. M. of the Co. Soc.	15 00
<i>Surry</i> , fr. Mrs. Holbrook	3 00
Fr. a Lady 25 cts. A Friend \$2	2 25
<i>Sullivan</i> , fr. individuals	8 18
<i>Troy</i> , fr. individuals, to const. Miss Mary Crosby, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	15 00
From individuals, to const. Miss Hannah Griffin, a L. M. of Co. Soc.	14 00
From individuals	16 00—289 67
[The above were collected through the Agency of Rev. Moses Gerould.]	
<i>Merrimack Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.</i> Dea. James Moulton, Jr. Tr.	
Rec'd fr. the Treasurer	20 00
<i>Franklin</i> , fr. Ladies Aux. Ed. So. by Mrs. Nesmith	7 75
From Rev. A. Manning, to const. himself a L. M. of the Co. Soc.	15 00—42 75
<i>Rockingham Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.</i> Mr. Smith, Tr.	
<i>Pembroke</i> , from the Ladies Con. of Prayer, by Rev. A. Burnham	5 00
	\$337 42

Clothing.

<i>Dunbarton</i> , fr. the Ladies Benev. Soc. shirts, socks, &c. by Miss Letitia Sisson, Tr.	
<i>Henniker</i> , fr. the Female Ed. Soc. 15 3-4 yds. cloth, valued at \$19 69.	

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

[George W. Root, Esq. Middlebury, Tr.]

<i>Benson</i> , bequest of Samuel Howard, Jr. by Edward S. Howard	200 00
<i>Burlington</i> , fr. Gent. Asso. by G. W. Benedict	43 00
From Ladies Asso. by Mr. L. W. March	12 00—60 00
<i>Cornwall</i> , fr. Gent. Asso. by N. Rockwell	9 00
Fr. Ladies Asso. by Mrs. S. Lane	16 25—25 25
<i>Middlebury</i> , fr. Gent. Asso. east part of town, by Dea. Boyce	3 25
<i>Tunbridge</i> , fr. Gent. and Ladies Asso. by Rev. S. Morgan	5 00
<i>Thetford</i> , fr. Gent. Asso. by William H. Latham, Tr.	12 00
Fr. Ladies Asso. by Miss Eunice White, Tr.	5 00—17 00
<i>Vergennes</i> , a cont. in Cong. Church, Refunded by a former Beneficiary	25 00
Interest on money loaned	1 92
	\$356 10

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

[Eliphalet Terry, Esq. Hartford, Tr.]

<i>Middletown</i> , fr. Rev. J. R. Crane, by Mr. S. Southmayd, Tr. Middlesex Co. Aux. Ed. Soc.	2 00
<i>Middletown, Upper House</i> , fr. Rev. Z. Crocker, by Mr. S. Southmayd	13 00
<i>New Britain</i> , fr. Ladies and Gent. Asso. by Rev. W. L. Mather, Agt.	57 70
<i>North Coventry</i> , fr. Ladies Soc. by Miss C. Root, Tr.	5 00
<i>Saybrook</i> , fr. Ladies Praying Soc. by Mrs. S. Southmayd	11 47
Fr. Young Ladies Society	1 77
<i>South Cornwall</i> , a collection in small neighborhood, by Miss Sarah Swift, Sec.	7 00
<i>South Mansfield</i> , a contribution in Rev. Mr. Atwood's Soc. by Mr. Charles Arnold, Agt.	45 00
<i>West Hartford</i> , fr. Ed. Soc. by A. Scarboro', Tr.	75 00
[The following sums rec'd thro' Rev. W. L. Mather, Agent.]	
<i>Bridgeport</i> , fr. individuals in Rev. Mr. Blatchford's Soc. \$34 25; a contribution \$21 50	55 75
<i>Bristol</i> , a collection, by B. E. Hooker	36 59
<i>Canton</i> , a contribution in the Cong. Soc. by U. Hunsford, Agt.	33 00
<i>Danbury</i> , fr. individuals, \$40 of which, is to const. the Rev. Anson Rood, a L. M. of A. E. S.	49 75
Fr. young ladies	5 00
<i>Fairfield</i> , fr. individuals, \$30 of which, is to const. the Rev. J. H. Hunter, a L. M. of Ct. Br. and \$20 in part to const. Mr. Samuel Nichols, a L. M. of Ct. Br.	50 00
<i>Greens Farms</i> , fr. individuals	12 25
<i>Greenwich</i> , 2d Soc. a contribution	70 92
Ann. subs. of Rev. Dr. Lewis	30 00
<i>Glastenbury</i> , a coll. in 1st Soc. by Rev. Mr. Riddell	42 30
<i>Hartford</i> , dividend on Bank Shares \$60. Interest \$6	66 00
<i>Huntington</i> , a contribution to const. the Rev. Thomas Punderson, a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
<i>Meriden</i> , from individuals	12 00

North Stamford, a contribution	4 50
North Greenwich, a contribution	11 54
New Canaan, part pay't for Temp. Schol.	40 00
Northford, fr. Fem. Benevolent Soc.	21 00
New Milford, fr. the Cong. Church, 3d pay't for Temp. Schol. by Mr. Abel Hine, Tr.	75 00
Saugatuck, a contribution	26 56
Stanwick, a contribution	23 50
Stratford, fr. individ. in part to const. Rev. Frederick W. Chapin, a L. M. of A. E. S.	20 75
Stamford, a contribution	25 50
Wilton, in part of a subscription	2 00
Wethersfield, Newington Soc. fr. Ladies and Gent. by D. Willard, Agt.	13 50
Wintombury, a collection in Cong. Soc. \$40 of which, is to const. Rev. Ansel Nash, a L. M. of A. E. S.	45 32—812 73
	\$1,033 67

Clothing.

Cowetry, fr. Young Ladies, a box of clothing, &c. by Miss Caroline Root, Tr. valued at \$41 83.	
South Cornwall, sundry articles, by Miss Sarah Smith, Sec. valued at \$43 08.	

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

[Oliver Wilcox, Esq. New York, Tr.]

Albany, fr. 2d church, by Mr. Daniel Wood, Tr	45 56
Brooklyn, 1st church, from W. J. Hadden	1 00
Mrs. E. Raymond 1. J. Moorhouse 1	2 00
G. F. Taylor 2. D. Wesson, ann. subs. 75	77 00
A. M. Hatch 5. C. Davison 5. S. Hart 5	15 00
S. Benjamin 10. L. Lewis 25. Mrs. Lewis 5	40 00
A. Vansinderlin 75. Miss E. Vansinderlin 5	80 00
Mrs. Smith 1. Mrs. Austin 20. J. B. Graham 25	46 00
G. Taylor 1. Robert Stewart 10. D. Ponerey, Jr. 20	31 00
G. S. Howland 10. W. Cahoon 10. N. W. Sanford 10	30 00
George Spring 10. T. Ames 1. John Stephens, Jr. 5	16 00
F. P. Sanford 1. Hester Millard 1. D. Leavitt 75	77 00
Fisher Howe 100. Mrs. F. Howe 50	150 00
Young Men's Assn. 123. Contribution in church 88 34	211 34
A. Storer 1. S. Putnam 1. Lydia Millard 1	3 00
fr. Mr. D. Wesson, balance	17 00—796 34
Fr. sundry persons, by Mrs. Jackson	16 00
Champlain, fr. the Benevo. Soc. to const. N. Moore, Esq. a L. M.	30 00
Centre Granville, fr. individ. by Rev. A. Scofield, Agt.	20 00
Canterbury, fr. individ. by Rev. Mr. Thomas	17 94
East Gateway, fr. individ. by Rev. A. Scofield, Agt.	7 77
Knos, from individuals, by do.	8 00
Milton, from individuals, by do.	7 50
Newark, N. J. from 1st church, by Mr. Woodruff 2. balance 3	5 00
New Windsor, from individuals, by Rev. Mr. Thomas	15 33
North Granville, from individuals by Rev. A. Scofield, Agt.	22 25
New York, from the several churches, viz.	
Brick, fr. Wm. Whitlock	37 50
Mrs. Tace W. Patton	20 00
Mr. John Macombe	25 00—32 50
Bowery, by Mr. J. A. Davenport	37 50
Bleeker Street, fr. Mr. M. Wilbur	5 00—42 50
Mrs. Wilbur	75 00
Cedar Street, from Rufus Leavitt, ann. subs.	75 00
From Henry Young, ann. subs.	75 00
From D. Coolwire, Esq.	50 00—300 00
Central Pres. from Treasurer of the Session	225 00
Balance for 12 Scholarships	75 00—300 00
First Free Pres. by Mr. Coolage	50 00
Laight Street, from Geo. Zabriskie, Esq.	2 00
Eli Wainwright 37 50. A friend, by Mr. Owen 8	45 50
Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Watkeys	150 00
R. Curtis 37 50. Mr. Anderson 2	39 50
Mr. Pinder 1. J. B. Weeden 2	3 00
J. Higgin 1. Mrs. Vinous 1	2 00
P. D. Smith 1 50. A. Hall 1 50	3 00
P. Hall 1. J. R. Westervelt 50 cts.	1 50
H. W. Mead 1. Mrs. Lockwood 1	2 00
Mr. Charles Starr, ann. subs.	75 00
Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mr. Watkeys	75 00
Mr. R. Lockwood	5 00
Mr. John Rankin, ann. subs.	75 00—478 50
Pearl Street, from Fem. Ed. Soc.	150 00
Rutgers Street, from male teachers of Sun- day schools No. 19, 39	71 00
Second Free Pres. by S. Whiting	45 95
Spring Street, by Mr. Thom. (in addition)	1 00
Payette Scholarship, by Miss Shattuck	8 25
	1,677 70

Philadelphia, Pa. fr. 5th church	71 50
From 1st church, Southwark	56 25
" Thomas Elmes, Esq. ann. subs.	450 04
" George W. McClelland, Esq. Tr.	600 00
	134 35
	1,312 14
Rensselaerville, fr. individ. by Rev. A. Scofield, Agt.	30 00
Saratoga Springs, fr. Mrs. McKinney	25 00
South Granville, fr. the Cong. Church	18 00
Standy Hill, fr. individuals, by Rev. A. Scofield, Agt.	2 25
Sing Sing, fr. Miss Maria M. Prime, ann. cont.	10 00
White Hall, fr. the Cong. Ch. by Rev. A. Sco- field, Agt.	17 00
Fr. the Pres. Ch. by Rev. A. Scofield, Agt.	25 00—42 00
Whippany, N. J. balance of a subscription of 50 00	42 50
Western Ed. Soc. draft on the Tr.	100 00
	\$4,251 28

Account of money received at the Western Reserve Education Society, Hudson, Ohio, from Dec. 3d, to March 5th, 1834.

Monroe, M. T. Gent. ann. subs.	6 00
Fem. Ed. Soc.	18 57—24 57
Beardsley Prairie, M. T. Rev. L. Humphrey	2 00
Richland, M. T. ann. subs.	42 50
Romeo, M. T. ann. subs.	84 00
Washington Fem. Assn.	2 00—86 00
Dexter, M. T. ann. subs.	23 10
Ann Arbor, M. T. ann. subs.	15 00
Detroit, M. T. ann. subs.	293 00
Fem. Ed. Soc.	32 00
J. Beardsley, to const. himself a L. M. of P. E. S.	30 00
Donations	9 00—364 00
Madison North Parish, O. ann. subs.	7 00
Rome, O. Gentlemen's ann. subs.	3 00
Ladies ann. subs.	5 25—8 25
Euclid, O. ann. subs.	13 00
Fem. Ed. Soc.	4 00
Donations	7 00—24 60
Talmadge, O. Young Ladies Ed. Soc. (balance) to const. Rev. J. C. Parmelee, L. M. West. Res. Br.	5 00
Richfield, O. Donations	13 50
Ladies, to const. in part, Rev. Horace Smith, a L. M. West. Res. Ed. Soc.	11 25—23 55
Brecksville, ann. subs.	8 00
Donations	1 00—9 00
Franklin, ann. subs.	6 75
Donations	2 00
Rev. Geo. Sheldon, to const. Mrs. A. H. Shel- don, a L. M. West. Reserve Ed. Soc.	15 00—23 75
Western Reserve College, ann. subs.	4 00
Independence, Maria A. Fletcher	1 00
Mary Ann Fletcher	12—1 18
Austintown, Rev. E. Austin, ann. subs.	20 00
Bath, Gent. ann. subs.	6 50
Ladies ann. subs.	4 12—10 62
Akron, ann. subs.	1 00
Donations	1 94—2 94
Middlebury, ann. subs.	25 25
Ladies to const. Rev. B. C. Baldwin, a L. M. of West. Reserve Ed. Soc.	18 29
Donation	12—43 66
Penfield, ann. subs.	5 00
Strongsville, ann. subs.	17 28
Donation fr. 1st Church	3 75
Fem. Benevo. Soc.	6 00
Donations	4 27—31 30
Brimfield, ann. subs.	12
Donations	2 02—2 14
Medina and Vicinity, ann. subs. by the Gent.	29 75
Ann. subs. by the Ladies	17 50—47 25
Westfield, ann. subs.	8 75
Brunswick, Mrs. S.	50
Wadsworth, ann. subs.	10 00
Donations	5 81
Ladies to const. in part, Rev. G. Fay, a L. M. of West. Reserve Ed. Soc.	4 88—20 69
Granger, ann. subs.	19 25
Plymouth and Auburn, ann. subs.	3 75
Milan, Rev. E. Barber	1 25
Rev. E. Judson	5 00—6 25
Claridon, Fem. Ed. Soc.	3 00
Vienna, ann. subs.	6 75
Portland, D. Parish	4 30
Norwalk, Donations	3 07
Bronson and Peru, ann. subs.	21 25
Fitchville, Gent. ann. subs.	15 50
Ladies ann. subs. to const. in part, Rev. S. Dunton, a L. M. West. Ed. Soc.	11 25—32 50
Ruggles, ann. subs.	21 00
Greenfield, ann. subs.	21 98
Lyne, Gent. ann. subs.	21 50
Ladies ann. subs. to const. (balance) Rev. E. Cargor, a L. M. West. Res. Ed. Soc.	11 50—33 48
Ridgefield, ann. subs.	13 75
Wakeman, Gent. ann. subs.	2 50
Ladies ann. subs. to const. in part, Rev. X. Betts, a L. M. West. Res. Ed. Soc.	4 25—6 75
Vermillion, Gent. ann. subs.	16 00
Ladies ann. subs.	14 87

Donation	1 00—31 87
Brownhelm, ann. subs.	26 00
Russia, fr. a member of Oberlin Colony	1 00
Ellyria, Fem. Ed. Soc. to const. Rev. J. H. Eells, a	15 00
1. M. of the West. Reserve Ed. Soc.	2 00
Doser, ann. subs.	90 13
Cleveland, Donations	21 00
Painesville, ann. subs.	13 75
Kirkland, ann. subs.	9 00
Chester, ann. subs.	21 50
Nelson, ann. subs.	10 26—31 76
Donations	3 00
Brownsville, ann. subs.	5 62
Huntsburgh, ann. subscription	3 74—9 36
Avails of articles sold	12 58
Morgan, ann. subs.	2 00
Windham, Fem. Ed. Soc.	
	\$1,320 25

**Western Education Soc. Auburn, N. Y. Quarter
ending March 13, 1834.**

Candaigua, Ladies Aux. Ben. Asso.	37 50
Miss B. Chapin	10 00—47 50
Aurora, Church	14 00
Prattsburgh, collect. of congregation	54 00
Geneva, Fem. Ed. Soc. 1st Pres. Ch. by Miss Mary	
Brasley, Tr.	21 00
Ithaca, Fem. Ed. Soc.	29 00
Rochester,	35 00
Carolina, Dr. J. Speed	5 00
Ortlin and Havana, sundry individuals	6 25
Newfield, by Rev. Mr. Johnson	1 00
Phelps, by Rev. Mr. Betts	2 31
Vienna, by Mr. Root	15 00
Seneca Falls, by Rev. Mr. Orton	15 75
Litonia, by Rev. M. P. Squier	5 00
	\$250 82

West Tennessee Agency.

Of the Columbia Scholarship, W. T. 67. From Mr. Harris 1. From Mr. Labaree, to const. his lady A. L. M. of the Society 30. Fr. the Rev. R. Hardin, D. D. 10. Fr. the Ladies of Huntsville, Ala. 136; being 144 more than two years payment on their Schol.; 25 44 having been previously paid to one of the Soc. beneficiaries. Cont. at Athens, Ala. 10. Fr. individ. at Clear Creek, West. Dist. 22 50. Cont. in and near Covington 16 12. At Randolph 2 88. At Big Creek 12 50. At Raleigh 13 50. At Somerville 10. At Denmark 5 25. At New Shiloe Ch. 3 37. At Trenton 4. At Jackson 2. Fr. Mr. Rankin 1. At Savannah 6 25. On the subscription at Athens E. T. 11

Utica Agency.

Andes and Colchester, bal. to const. Rev. Fordyce	
Harrington, a L. M. P. E. S.	18 00
Bainbridge, from Pres. Church	10 00
Camden, 30 of which to const. Rev. Wm. Lusk, a L. M. of P. E. S.	41 11
Canton, in part to const. Rev. Hiram Johnson, a L. M. of P. E. S.	22 87
Coventry East, by Rev. D. B. Butts	2 86
Coventry West, to const. Rev. John B. Hoyt, a L. M. of P. E. S.	29 75
Chenango Forks, fr. Cong. Church	10 00
Deposit, from sundry individuals	42 50
Gouverneur, by L. B. Parsons	22 00
Gulford,	7 59
Hamilton Village, by Rev. Mr. Maltbie	3 21
Hamilton Centre,	12 75
Hopkinton,	6 29
Mexico Village,	7 53
Mexico, by Dea. E. Upton	10 00
Madrid, 30 of which to const. Rev. James Taylor, a L. M. of P. E. S.	31 70
Marshall, to const. Rev. R. Montgomery Davis, a L. M. of P. E. S.	30 00
Massena, by Dr. Paddock	50
Norfolk Upper, by N. Sackrider	10 00
Norfolk Lower, by Rev. S. Williams	9 25
New Haven,	8 16
Norwich, by Rev. S. Williston	5 00
Oncida Presbytery, by A. Thomas Tr. collect 14 88.	
At ordination of Rev. Ira Pettibone, at Whitesboro' 7 31; do at installation of Rev. Abner P. Clark, at Augusta 8	30 19
Oxford, in part to const. Mrs. Laura G. Abell, a L. M. of P. E. S.	26 50
Oswego, fr. the 1st Pres. Church	20 71
Oswego Presbytery, by Dea. Upton	11 70
Potsdam, fr. Pres. Church 37 30. Fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. S. Lymond 6 33. Fr. Penn. Asso. in Lyman neighborhood by Mrs. Stone 2 44; the balance to const. Rev. Frederick E. Cannon, a Life Director of P. E. S.	46 07
Fr. J. E. Smith, Agent of St. Lawrence Co.	9 00
Pompey, 1st Cong. Church, by Rev. B. Shaw	15 00
Paris, 30 of which to const. Rev. Wm. B. Tompkins, a L. M. P. E. S.	39 89
Richland, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc.	8 50
Fr. Pres. Church	4 70—12 20

Stockholm East,	2 50
During the anniversaries, fr. sundry individ.	24 00—26 50
Stockholm West,	3 00
Sterburne,	5 25
Triangle,	3 57
Union,	6 27
Utica, fr. Baptist Church	11 10
Westmoreland, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. B. Lyman, Tr.	7 75
Cash rec'd for articles of clothing	24 00
	\$640 77

Western Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hamilton, O.	47 25
Burlington, N. W. F.	1 00
Athens,	37 25
Zanesville and Putnam, Fem. Sav. Soc.	10 00
Goshen, Ky. Ladies Ed. Soc.	53 00
Louisville, Ky. Ladies Ed. Soc.	18 00
Oxford, O. Ladies Ed. Soc.	47 00
Augusta, Ky.	45 10
Amesville, O.	25 19
Athens, O.	2 25
Warren, O.	19 00
McConnellsville, O.	7 16
Salem and Fearing, O.	4 50
Hartford, O.	6 50
Bennington, O.	3 00
Burlington, O.	17 26
Belpre, O.	3 87
Marietta, O.	169 00
Athens, O. R. G. W.	3 00
Jersey, O.	9 97
Granville, O.	55 10
A New Year's gift presented by ten individ. 7 50 each	75 00
Marietta, O. Wm. Stocumb, to const. himself a member for life	30 00
Indiana, per Mr. Ellis	30 00
Reading, O.	12 00
Burlington, O.	10 82
H. Rock, O.	4 00
P. Grove Furnace, O. Mr. Hamilton	10 00
Portsmouth, O.	4 00
Mr. Poage, Ky.	1 00
Greenfield, O.	3 00
Rocky Spring, O.	3 25
Georgetown,	9 00
West Union, O. Rev. Mr. B.	3 00
Lady	25
Felicity, O. Friend	25
Cash	7 00
Gallipolis, O.	2 00
Hamilton, O.	15 00
Unity, O.	11 57
Red Oak,	2 00
Augusta, Ky.	2 00
Louisville, Ky. Ed. Soc.	25 00
Wm. T. Banks, to const. himself a L. M. P. E. Soc.	35 00
Chillicothe, O. N. Sawyer, Eq. ann. subs.	37 50
Jeffersonville, Ia. Dr. S. Allinwether	5 00
St. Charles, Mo.	35 75
St. Louis, Mo. Ladies Ed. Soc.	118 00
Maj. J. B. Bront	37 50
J. Kerr	37 50—75 00
Several gentlemen	165 25
St. Louis, O. H. C.	1 00
Granville, O.	2 00
Friend	5 00
	\$1,331 34

Note. The account of receipts of some of the Branches and Agencies within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, includes a considerable amount collected in previous quarters, the particulars of which were not received in season for insertion in the Journal—the amount of them only was published.

ILLINOIS BRANCH.

[John P. Wilkinson, Esq. Jacksonville, Tr.]

Amount rec'd into the Treasury from various sources, particulars not given \$263 45

**Clothing rec'd at the Rooms of the Parent Society
during the quarter ending April 9, 1834.**

Abington, 1st Parish, Ms. fr. Young Ladies and Misses Soc. 3 sheets, 6 pillow cases, 3 shirts, 5 collars, and 1 bed quilt, by Miss Elizabeth Howe, Tr.

Boston, fr. "A Friend," 2 shirts and 6 prs. woollen socks.

From Park Street Ladies Sewing Circle, by Mrs. John Dane, 6 collars.

Bridgeport, Ms. fr. Mrs. Gay and a few ladies, thro' Rev. J. D. Parnsworth, 1 bed quilt.

Middleboro', Ms. fr. Penn. Sewing Circle, by Mrs. Philander Washburn, 1 pr. socks, 3 shirts, 2 collars, and 7 cravats.

Pomfret, Vt. fr. Miss Mary Chandler, 6 collars.

Topsheld, Ms. fr. Sewing Circle, by Lucy Gould, Tr. 1 bed quilt, 6 pr. woollen socks, and 16 collars valued \$12 40.

West Boylston, Ms. a box containing 1 comfortable, 1 bed quilt, 4 sheets, 18 pillow cases, 2 shirts, and 1 pr. socks.

